

HOUR AT HAND FOR PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Secretary Baker Assures Mission That President Believes Time Has Come

ISLANDS' CAPACITY HAS BEEN PROVED

Gov-Gen Harrison Declares That Former Obstacles Have Been Cleared Away - Mission Expresses Gratitude to America

Washington, April 4-Members of the special mission of the Philippine Legislature here seeking immeliate independence for the islands were told to-day by Secretary Baker that he spoke President Wilson's mind when he said he believed the time had come to grant the complete independence dsired by the Filipino people.

Secretary Baker also said he believed the mission would be able to carry home word that the American people loved liberty too dearly to deny it to others. He read a letter left by President Wilson when he went to Europe, expressing the hope that the mission would result in "bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legisla-

Francis Burton Harrison, governor-general of the Philippines, followed Mr Baker with the statement that his experience in the islands had con-vinced him that the obstacles to in-dependence that appeared to exist a few years are held been elegand array.

few years ago had been cleared away.
Secretary Baker read to the mission
President Wilson's letter addressed to
him under date of March 3. It fol-

The President's Letter

"Will you please express to the gentlemen of the commission representing the Philippine Legislature ny regret that I shall be unable to see them personally on their arrival in Washington, as well as my hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them and that it will result in bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legislature approving the sending of the commission to the United States. United States.
"I have been deeply gratified with

"I have been deeply gratified with the constant suppo.: and encourage-ment received from the Filipino peo-ple and from the Philippine Legisla-ture in the trying period through which we are passing. The people of the United States have with reason taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of the Filipino people. "Though unable to meet the com-mission, the Filipino people shall not

"Though unable to meet the commission, the Filipino people shall not he absent from my thoughts. Not the least important labor of the conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labor which should be and doubtless is of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people. "I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces of the gentlemen of this mission of the Philippine islands and tell them all that I have in mind and heart as I think of the patient labor, with the end almost in sight, undertaken by the American and Filipino people for their permanent benefit. I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard and that you will translate truly to them my own feeling."

The Tie of Affection

Secretary Baker reviewed the relations between the American government and the islands from the time of the establishment of the military government to the present. The island people were now virtually independent, he said, the only link being the American governor-general and the most binding of ties, that of affection. Prosperity had come with the carrying out of great experiment in colonial reout of great experiment in colonial re-lationship upon which the two peoples embarked, he said, but; the experiment itself would have been a failure had the Filipinos not learned, if they did not already have it, "A love of liberty and political independence."

iberty and political independence."

Mr Baker urged the mission to visit many American cities before it went back. Not only was he anxious, he said, for them to see and know what Americans were doing and thinking, but he wanted the American people to see and know the manner of men the island government selected for such a great mission.

The world was looking forward, Mr Baker continued, to a time when the relations between all people should be bottomed on justice and peace, but whatever might come as to the world at large, the relations between the people of the Philippines and the American people were so founded and there could never be anything but peace and understanding between them.

Up to Congress, Says Harrison

Gov Harrison said the formal act granting independence was one that Congress must take and that the administration would present the matter to Congress at the appropriate time. From his own experience in two months' stay at home, he added, he could assure the mission that the objection that seemed to prevail in the United States a few years age. he could assure the mission that the objection that seemed to prevail in the United States a few years ago had greatly diminished, if it had not virtually vanished. It was founded, he said, only on a failure to appreciate the real situation in the islands and the proven capacity of the island people for free government.

The mission called at the White House after the conference with Secretary Baker and paid its respects to Secretary Turmulty.

Government Is Stable

Government Is Stable

Manuel L. Quezon, chairman, acted as spokesman of the Philippine mission, numbering about 40 members representing all elements of Philippine life. Mr Quezon is president of the Philippine Senate and was formerly resident commissioner of the islands in Washington. He said that there was now a stable government in the Philippines, managed and supported by the people themselves, and that it could be maintained if independence should be granted the islands. He declared that this was an opportune time for presenting the claims because of the principles for which the United States entered the world war—"for the liberty, the self-government and the undictated development of all peoples."

Announcing that the mission brought to the United States a message of good will, gratitude and respect from all the inhabitants of the islands, Mr Quezon stated he had been sent by his people formally to submit to this government the urgent question of their independence "in the confident hope it shall merit a just, righteous and final settlement."

"Independence is the great national ideal of the Filipino country," he asserted, "and we believe this is the proper time to present the question,

iooking to a favorable and decisive action, because of the declared and uniform policy of America to withdraw her sovereignty over the Philippines and to recognize our independence as soon as a stable government has been established. There now is a stable government and the fulfilment of this solemn promise you owe to yourselves, to us and to humanity at large."

Pays Tribute to United States

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The speaker paid a tribute to the
United States for the manner in which
the affairs of the islands had been administered during the period of American occupation, which, through the
co-operation of Americans and Filipinos, he said, had brought "prosperity and progress unprecedented."

"You have truly treated us as no
nation ever before has treated another
under its sway," he declared, "and yet
you—and none better than you—will
understand why, even under such

you—and none better than you—will understand why, even under such conditions, our people still crave in-dependence, that they too, may be sovereign masters of their own des-

Mr Baker was given a document sent by the Philippine Legislature in which were set forth the facts on which the Filipinos based their ap-peal for independence.

71.4. Times, apr. 7/19.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH.

Nobody but the soldiers of the 77th Division, pre-eminently, miscellaneously, universally, and thoroughly New York's own family; nobody but everybody in this city wants the 77th Division to parade. We want to see them, cheer them, honor them. Secretary BAKER, the Adjutant General, and other officials too busy, too isolated by their routine from the heart of New York, will find out, have found out, what New York, what the 77th men want. General MARCH has discovered that some soldiers in some camps ready for demobilization loathe parades and yearn for instantaneous demobilization. Very well. Let them have their way; but their way is not the 77th's way. The men of the 77th want to see their friends. Their friends are bound to see them, to make much of them, to give them such a loud, hearty, and unforgettable greeting that they will never say or think that New York doesn't know its own children.

There was a well-meant but mighty erroneous judgment at Washington about this parade. An eager and unanimous public patriotic sentiment is the last thing that the War Department, up to its neck in work, would oppose or neglect.

THE PHILIPPINES.

"Almost in sight." That is what President Wilson says of the prospect of Philippine independence. Secretary BAKER goes a great deal further. It may be, of course, that he represents the President's opinions, but there is no indication of any such thing in what the President has to say. As far as anything in the President's letter to Secretary BAKER goes the most we can say of it is that it is an aspiration for Philippine independence when the time comes. It is a promise in accord with our purpose.

"Almost in sight" may mean yet distant. Mr. BAKER seems determined to make it something immediate. "I trust the day is very close at hand," says he. That is a long way from 'almost in sight."

What was it Mr. Dooley said? "Kape th' Philippines? Of course "we'll kape th' Philippines-may th' "divil fly away with them." That represents whimsically the feeling of the American people toward those islands. It is a long time since we were afraid of Japan taking them over. We know better now. Even if she did have such ambitions, we Americans feel quite sure that the League of Nations would prevent her from realizing them in any such hostile

So then the question comes down to what the United States would like to do with these islands, and on that point the American mind is pretty fully made up. The American people do not wish to keep the Philippines in subjection. At the same time they do not wish to turn the Filipinos loose incapable of defending themselves, protecting themselves, or establishing a government of their own. There will never be a time when the American people will feel in the slightest degree disposed to let those people go free from their tutelage until the hour has struck when that tutelage is obviously no longer necessary. That is why Secretary BAKER's paean of enthusiasm seems so different from the President's sober words. It is just possible that in his joy over a few friendly words by the President to the Filipino delegates Mr. BAKER may have gone too far. One thing that neither he nor any other public man should ever forget is that when the United States withdraws from the Philippine Islands it will be done because of regard for the interests of their people. We are trustees for them, and must fulfill our trust. The Filipinos are learning the lesson of self-government, and the United States is not only willing but anxious to let go of them the minute they do prove that they are capable of caring for themselves. We think there is not an American who will not hope with the President that the end is "almost in sight."

THE WORLD APRIL 8, 1919.

Secretary Baker's assurance that the 77th Division will be brought home in such manner that practically all of it can be paraded in a body is no less than New York expected and no more than it was prepared to demand with as much emphasis

Germany's inquiry into Capt. Fryatt's execution was like taking a referendum on crime in Sing Sing.

Col. Ansell, formerly Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, has outlined in a few words the reforms necessary in his opinion for the correction of the admitted injustices of courts martial. Secretary of War Baker sailed for Europe yesterday convinced, it is said, that something should be done, but unwilling to break in upon the precedents of the Circumlocution Office until after study and meditation abroad shall have revealed to him desirable remedies in all their perfection.

BELATED SECRETARY BAKER.

It would have been better if Secretary Baker had not delayed so long the expression of a desire for changes in the court-martial system. The subject is neither new nor foreign to him as Secretary of War. The need of reform, as proved by the records, has been obvious, but he has been reluctant to manifest any sympathy with those who sought to correct the gross abuses that have arisen in the past. Whether he was under the sway of military advisers who resented all criticism or was too much occupied with other duties to give the matter his close attention, he managed to put himself in the position before the public of an opponent of any change for the better.

During his trip abroad Mr. Baker will study the court-martial question and on his return offer "constructive suggestions" to Congress. What those suggestions may be he does not venture to say, if he knows. But at least he is headed in the right direction. If only he will lay aside the prejudices of a Cabinet officer sensitive under attack and with an open mind look at the courtmartial system as the product of fallible human minds, he will recognize that reason and right are on the side of those persons who have exposed its faults. After standing by a policy of obstruction, he may then regret that from the first he did not enlist with the reform.

TO BACK UP DEMAND FOR PARADE OF 77TH

Draft Boards Call Meeting of Those Who Picked the Men for the Division.

BAKER PROMISES HIS AID

Major Adler Cables That the Men. Are Cheerful Over Prospects of an Early Return.

Although Secretary of War Baker, before sailing for Europe yesterday, gave assurances that the 77th Division gave assurances that the 77th Division would be returned to the United States in such a manner as to permit at least the larger part of its members to parade, local organizations believing that New Yorkers would not be satisfied with anything short of a parade of the full division went ahead with plans for meetings of protest. The Home Auxiliary of the 77th Division, composed of friends and relatives of the 31,000 men of the draft contingent, will this afternoon at the headquarters of the 305th Infantry Auxiliary, 189 Madison Avenue, discuss the parade situation. Many of the unit organizations of the Home Auxiliary have already adopted resolutions demanding that the division be permitted to parade as a body.

The Executive Committee of the Selective Service Boards of the city has announced a special meeting to be held tomorrow night at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, to demand that the War Department modify its attitude. Resolutions voicing the sentiments of the people will be offered at this meeting. Senator William M. Calder, who already has urged the War Department to issue orders for parading the division; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, and Martin Conboy, director of the Selective Service, are announced as speakers.

The following letter was sent out yesterday by John H. Hallock, Chairman of the Executive Committee:

To the Members of the Selective Service Boards of New York City, including the Members of the District Board for the would be returned to the United States

of the Executive Committee:

To the Members of the Selective Service
Boards of New York City, including the
Members of the District Board for the
City of New York; the Local Boards
for the City of New York; the Government Appeal Agents for the City of New
York; the Members of the Permanent
and Local Legal Advisory Boards for
the City of New York, and Members of
the Medical Boards for the City of New
York:

and Local Legal Advisory Boards for the City of New York; and Members of the Medical Boards for the City of New York;

Gentlemen: A special meeting, called by the Executive Committee of the Selective Service Boards of the City of New York, will be held Wednesday evening, April 9, 1919, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Association of the Bar, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

The main object of the meeting will be the forwarding of a parade of the Tth Division on its return from its glorious service in France.

An order has been issued by the War Department that the returned soldlers be demobilized within forty-eight hours after their return. The opinion has been expressed through the inspector General of the Army that it will be impossible to hold a parade of the entire division. Resolutions will be presented at this meeting expressive, we believe, of the wishes of the entire citizenry of New York, that the parade be held as planned.

The 77th is the only division raised entirely within the metropolitan area. The people desire to see the division parade with their war-worm battle flags and battle trophies. This parade will be one of the great historic events of our city. Nothing can do more to promote the parifolism and loyalty of the people of this city than a parade of its 77th Division. Our Selective Service Boards sent these men to war. It is our duty to do all in our power to see that this parade is held. We want every man in the district and local boards, the appeal agents, the permanent and local legal advisory boards and the medical boards to be present and voice their views on this most important question.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, Major "Allen L. Lindley, and Lieutenant Arthur F. McKeogh of the 77th Division are in New York arranging for the reception of the division. They have agreed to be present-and tell us about how the 77th Division. Senator William M. Calder, Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division, and

Martin Conboy will be present. They will speak on the importance to the City of New York and to the Government of holding the parade. By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN H. HALLOCK, Chairman. PHILIP ZALKIND, Secretary.

Mr. Hallock went to Hoboken yesterday morning and conferred with Secretary.

Mr. Hallock went to Hoboken yesterday morning and conferred with Secretary Baker on the parade, but left without making a statement. When interviewed by newspapermen before sailing Secretary Baker said:

"New York has been splendidly generous and hospitable in welcoming troops from all parts of the United States. New York deserves every opportunity to welcome its own. The only question involved is the ability to get them here sufficiently close together to prevent blockading other troops.

"I am told that arrangements have been made in Europe to send the divi-

Seen made in Europe to send the divi-sion home as close together as possible, and when that is arranged there can be no difficulty about the parade."

no difficulty about the parade."

Congressman F. H. La Guardia, a member of the House Committee of Military Affairs, who sailed on the same ship with the Secretary of War, said that he would keep the parade topic before Mr. Baker during the trip across. "If it is a matter of expense, as has been intimated," Congressman La Guardia said, "perhaps we can aid the officers of the War College to save enough money in adjusting the financial affairs of the A. E. F. to cover the cost of holding the parade."

The advance party of the 77th Division, sent by Major Gen. Alexander, to co-operate with local organizations in arranging a reception yesterday gave

arranging a reception yesterday gave out a cable message just received from Major Julius O. Adler telling of the cheerfulness of the men at the prospect of coming back soon to the United States. The message read:

States. The message read:

Sable-sur-Sarthe, April S.
Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, Biltmore
Hotel, New York:

Seventy-seventh Division Baseball League
organized fourteen teams. Eleborate schedule. Embarkation Centre Athletic Military tournament held at Le Mans was
great victory for 77th; 230,000 troops represented in meet. Score: 77th Division,
129 points; Le Mans group, second, with
90 points; 28th and 38th Divisions and
many smaller units represented. Oaganized cheering aided victory. Liberal
leaves. Two hundred entertainments in divvision area last week. Men cheerful at
prospect of early return. ADLER.

my world, apr. 8 19.

BAKER OFF AGAIN ON THE LEVIATHAN

Will Meet Commission Which Is Settling Financial Affairs of A. E. F.

Sailing for the first time under the command of Capt. Edward H. Durrel, successor to Capt. W. W. Phelps, the transport Leviathan left Hoboken yesterday noon for Brest, where she

transport Leviathan left Hoboken yesterday noon for Brest, where she is to take on 12,000 soldiers.

She sailed with a distinguished passenger list. Secretary of War Baker said: "I am going to make only a brief visit of a week or ten days. I shall spend that time in France, with possibly a short period in England. I am going over to confer with members of the Military Liquidation Commission with regard to our property and military finances abroad. This commission is now settling up the financial affairs of the A. E. F."

There also sailed the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, headed by Chairman Stanley H Dent jr. of Alabama, and including Representatives William J. Fields, Charles P. Caldwell, Daniel R. Anthony ir., Thomas S. Crago, Alvan T. Fuller, Frank L. Greene, Thomas W. Harrison, Harry F. Hull, F. H. La Guardia, John F. Miller, John M. Morin, Samuel J. Nicholls, John Q. Tilson, Benjamin L. Fairchild and Frank D. Scott. Other passengers were Hugh C. Wallace, of Tacoma, Wash., the new American Ambassador to France; Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Artillery; Col. Albert Lamar, General Staff; Col. William C. Rigby, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. Thomas Hammond, General Staff; Albert M. Franklin, Italian Minister to Mexico, and Major Amedeo Funare of the

ANSELL SUBMITS REFORMS TO BAKER

Specifies How What He Deems Military Injustice Should Be Remedied.

ATTACKS CROWDER'S VIEWS

Colonel's Letter Written After Refusal of Secretary to Accept Former Letter.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, April 6.—Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate of the Army, who has been making a fight for changes in the army court-martial system, has again brought military justice, its shortcomings and injustices as he sees them and the reforms he thinks should be introduced, to the attention of Secretary of War Baker. Under date of April 2 he sub-mitted his views in a letter which he delivered to Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, the Adjutant General of the Army, for transmission to the attention of Secretary Baker.

On March 28 Secretary Baker nounced that he had returned a letter from Lieut. Col. Ansell, dated March 11.

Secretary Baker's memorandum de-clining to receive this letter bore the date of March 27. On April 2 Lieut Col. Ansell filed his reply through "mili-tary channels." That was four days ago, but neither the Secretary's memorandum of March 27 nor Lieut. Col. Ansell's reply was made public by the War Department. The texts of both were printed, however, this morning in a copyrighted article in The Washington Post. As thus printed the letter which Secretary Baker sent to Lieut. Col. Ansell read as follows:

Memorandum for Lieut. Col. S. T.

Ansell:
"The Secretary of War declines to receive the attached letter, and returns it with the suggestion that he will welcome from Colonel Ansell any observaions he desires to make, either through ordinary military channels or directly, looking to amendments or modifications of legislation or procedure affecting military

justice.

"Personal controversies between Colonel Ansell and other officers can not be properly discussed, or at least determined by newspaper publicity. It is, therefore, suggested that if Colonel Ansell desires an examination into the merits of those controversies he avail dimself of the remedies provided by itatute and by the articles of war.

"The letter herewith returned is not only obviously useless and improper for publication, but in its present form improper to be received by the Secretary of War officially.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

Suggests Specific Reforms.

Lieut. Col. Ansell's reply as printed

in The Washington Post, follows:

"Availing myself of the authority of
the above memorandum, I will state
here briefly my observations, as they
may be found in various memoranda
and statements of mine within the De-

and statements of mine within the Department, concerning the deficiencies of the existing system of military justice:

"First, speaking generally, and of vices which, in my judgment, destroy every assurance of justice:

"The laws of Congress of an organic character should accord with and proceed in furtherance of the fundamental theory that courts-martial are inherently courts, their functions inherently judicial and their powers must be judicially exercised; and such laws should, under penalty if need be, forbid the Department and the army to disregard the sacred character of these judicial duties and functions.

"Organic statutes should require that the system be law-controlled and not controlled as it now is by men, and military men at that, whose training is rather away from judicial appreciations.

"Organic law should require that the fundamental rights of an accused, declared in our bill of rights, be recognized and protected throughout the proceedings."

fundamental rights of an accused, declared in our bill of rights, be recognized and protected throughout the proceedings.

"Organic law should abolish the doas-you-please character of this penal code. Please look at the forty-two punitive articles and you will observe that they neither define the offense nor the penalty. In every article the offense is to be punished as the court-martial may direct," or "with death, as the court-martial may direct," or "with death, as the court-martial may direct," or "with death," Congress tells the courts to do as they please and the courts tell the convening authorities to do as they please. Such delegations of penal power are intolerable.

"Such legislative delegations and legislative indefiteness are invitations to

islative indefiteness are invitations to military authorities, from the President down, to take unrestrained action in specific cases, and to resort to mere administrative palliatives to meet a general situation. Administrative expedients which, whether good or bad, may be undone as easily as by the same auundone as easily as by the same authority as they were done, should not be accepted as remedies for fixed perversions of military justice; for these can never be corrected within the department within which they arise and by which they are warmly supported. "Such lack of legal control, with the corresponding subjection of judicial functions to the will of military authority, has led to an army attitude of mind which is tolerant of those methods and processes which are necessary to justice.

Courts-Martial Too Frequent.

"Organic law should restrain commanding officers in their altogether too frequent resort to court-martial in general, and their too frequent reference to a general court of trivial charges, which ought not to be tried at all, or

which ought not to be tried at all, or tried by an inferior court, and not referred to a general court with its unlimited power of punishment, and the statutes should compel, by applying penalties if need be, a recognition of the substantial rights of an accused at every stage of the proceedings.

"The statute should require that no charge be referred to any inferior court-martial until the commanding officer convening the court shall have made a thorough investigation of the charge and made minutes of the evidence, or shall have had an especially qualified officer to do the same for him, nor until he shall have certified that, in his judgment, the case cannot be properly disposed of without trial by court-martial.

"The statute should require that no charge shall be referred to a general cort-martial for trial ntil after the Judge Advocate on the staff of the convening suthority shall have certified on the charge that the papers show that a torohugh investigation has been made and that in his opinion the charge sufficiently alleges an offense triable by court-martial, and that the evidence is prima facie sufficient to sustain the charge.

"The statute should abolish the presume the statute should abolish the presume sufficient to sustain the charge."

court-martial, and that the evidence is prima facie sufficient to sustain the charge.

"The statute should abolish the present position of Judge Advocate as a prosecutor, and should require the assignment of a specially qualified officer to prosecute in the name of the United States.

"The statute should make it mandatory that an accused should have military counsel before special and general courts-martial and authorize him to have civil counsel; and the officer convening the court, should be required to assign as military counsel the officer selected by the accused and in case the accused makes no choice, should be required to certify for the benefit of the record that he has assigned to that duty that officer within his command whom, by reason of legal qualification, experience, and rank, he deems best qualified therefor.

"The statute should require that an

"The statute should require that an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department should be assigned to sit

with every general court-martial, and should empower him to rule upon all questions of law raised during the proceeding, to sum up the evidence for the court, and to perform generally those functions which are usually performed by a Judge sitting with a jury in the trial of a criminal case; and the statute should also require that wherever practicable a specially qualified officer be detailed to sit as a law member of a special court-martial.

Asks Publicity for Letter.

"The statute should require that the court and the Judge Advocate shall function independently of the convening or any other authority, and it should forbid the convening or any other authority to return to the court any record for reconsideration, except for such reconsideration as must operate to the benefit of the accused. The statute should forbid any reconsideration that could result in the changing of a finding of not guilty to one of guilty of any offense, or changing a finding of guilty

of not guilty to one of guilty of any offense, or changing a finding of guilty of a lesser included offense only to a finding of guilty of an offense only to a finding of guilty of an offense only to a finding of guilty of an offense only to a finding of guilty of an offense only to a finding of guilty of an offense only to a finding of guilty of an offense, or increasing the punishment.

"The statute should require that the convening authority take no action upon the proceedings of a general court-martial until he shall have had views of his Judge Advocate thereon in writing, and that no convening authority shall approve any proceeding or sentence of a court-martial pronounced illegal or void by his Judge Advocate.

"The statute should place beyond question the revisory power of the Judge Advocate General of the army, who should be specifically authorized upon a question of law raised. (1) To pronounce the proceedings, findings of guilty, or sentence, in whole or in part, invalid: (2) and in a proper case to recommend to the proper convening authorities that a new trial may be had.

"The statute should make offenses and penalties more nearly specific.

"The statute should so establish the office and duties of the Judge Advocate General that in their performance he shall not be subjected directly or indirectly to military supervision of any kind, but kept free from that military influence which I regard as offensive to justice.

"The addition, I respectfully ask you."

kind, but kept free from that military influence which I regard as offensive to justice.

"In addition, I respectfully ask you to reconsider your refusal to receive my communication officially, and give it the same publicity you gave the statement of General Crowder and your own letter in support of the existing system. The reason specifically assigned by you is that it involves a personal controversy between me and General Crowder and that, therefore, it is obviously useless and improper for publication.' I ask your reconsideration on these specific grounds:

"The controversy is personal only in the sense that it involves the views and attitude of that officer and myself upon the existing system of military justice. You wished that the people be asquainted with his statement, in order that they might be reassured by his views and his attitude in support of the system. My statement is designed, in part, to show that the views and that they would not convey such assurance and that they would not convey such assurance if their character were understood. Unless my statement is published, the people will not be in a position to judge whether or not the information contained in General Crowder's statement is worthy of public credit.

"As a matter of common fairness, in-

Crowder's statement is worthy or credit.

"As a matter of common fairness, inasmuch as you published General Crowder's aspersions upon me in a statement which you invited him to make and then made public, you should not deny me, but accord me, my right of defense before the same public forum.

"S. T. ANSELL, "Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate."

BAKER URGES PHI GAMMA DELTA HERO MEMORIAL

Secretary of War Baker has sent a letter to the 17,000 members of Phi Gamma Delta urging the construction of a national memorial to the 100 fraternity brothers who lost their lines in the war.

lives in the war,
Mr. Baker was five years president of the national organization. He directed the organization of a national committee with headquarters in New York. It is planned to raise at least \$200,000.

My Jimes apr 9/19.

SEND PROTEST TO BAKER.

Secretary of War Asked to Hasten Return of 11th Engineers.

A protest against holding the 11th Engineers in France for a longer period of service was sent to Secretary Baker on the Leviathan yesterday by wireless by the officers of the regimental auxiliary here. It is the contention of the members of the association that the regiment, first overseas and first to suffer casualties among the American units, also should be among the first to come back. The message to Secretary Baker

On behalf of the relatives of the 11th Engineers we respectfully urge that you terminate immediately he prolonged dis-crimination against that regiment in violation of your sound and definitely announced policy of first-over-first-back,

as far as military exigencies permit."

Robert Lynn Cox, Treasurer of the 11th Engineers' Association, declared that since Feb. 16 six definite dates for the sailing of the regiment from France had been designated by the embarkation

had been designated by the embarkation officers there and that each date had been cancelled. Mr. Cox said the association desired to have the men home for the Victory Loan campaign.

"The Eleventh Engineers," said a statement given out by the association, "were the first American troops to suffer casualties, and have fought with the British, French and Americans. In General Byng's drive at Cambrai in November, 1917, they gained the name of the 'Fighting Engineers' by dropping their picks and shovels and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British."

Mr. Cox said that a protest meeting would be held next Sunday evening in the Engineering Society's Building at 29 East Thirty-ninth Street.

As a Unit or Not at All 77th Wants to Parade Here

Officers and Men of Metro- Baker Concedes City politan Division Think They've Been "Snubbed" by the War Department

Home Real Welcome

March Up Beflagged Fifth Avenue Fitting End to Big Adventure, They Believe

By Wilbur Forrest

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.) COBLENZ, April 7.—Though obviously army discipline prevents the officers and men of the 77th Division from voicing much open discontent at the War Department's reluctancy to encourage a divisional parade in New York City, it can be stated unofficially that the division, as a whole, feels that the department's attitude is no less than a snub.

The division has looked forward since the armistice, first, to going home and, second, to parading before the home folks, as the final chapter of its record, before the division becomes a memory. Although the plan for any prospective parade would be left entirely in the hands of the friends at home and their appointed committees, it is safe to say that every man in the 77th Division has envisaged that long swing up beflagged and glittering Fifth Avenue as the appropriate climax to months of hard work.

Their Joy Is Dampened

Now that the time approaches to leave behind the monotonous routine life in the colorless French villages in which they are billeted, the joy of home-going is somewhat tempered by the "wet blanket" attitude in Washington.

There is no use denving that marked rivalry always was manifest between New York's two divisions-the National Guardsmen and the National Army.
American newspapers circulate freely
in the Le Mans district, and the men
of the 77th read with interest the glorious reception tendered General O'Ryan's division. That New Yorkers

Deserves Its Parade

SECRETARY BAKER, on bourd the Leviathan, just before she sailed for France, issued this statement:

for France, issued this statement:

"New York has been splendidly generous in welcoming troops from all parts of the United States and deserves every opportunity to welits own. The only question involved is the ability to get them here sufficiently close together to prevent blockading other troops.

"I am told arrangements have been made in Europe to send the division home as close together as possible, and if that can be arranged there will be no difficulty about a parade. Certainly the major portion of the division can be assembled and paraded. The War Department is entirely favorable to the suggestion and will do everything possible to assist in the arrangements."

would prove equally receptive to a parade of New York City's own division is a foregone conclusion here.

With regard to the department's suggestion that only certain units should be permitted to parade, the delicate question is brought up who shall parade? No division commander desires to designate what units shall be so honored. No matter what decision was made, it would create the same feeling between the units of the 77th that the War Department's apparent "snub" has created between New York's two divisions. divisions.

As Unit or Not at All

divisions.

As Unit or Not at All

While I am unable, under the American military censorship applying to European correspondents, to quote any divisional commanders, I may set it down as a fact that the metropolitan division is unanimous in the feeling that it should parade as a complete unit or not at all.

The heavy losses in the ranks of the metropolitan division have caused replacements by troops from various states, who now perhaps are more enthusiastic about going straight home than parading. But the born New Yorkers, who are still predominant in the ranks, have their feelings in the matter, and very sharp ones they are, too. Their decision is for a parade.

This only touches the comment which may be heard in various villages in the Le Mans area at this writing, and more especially in the Le Mans restaurants and cafés, where the officers and men of the metropolitan division often eke what pleasure they can out of life during the weary vigil in France. There are mutterings and sardonic ejaculations.

It is perfectly plain that the War

It is perfectly plain that the War Department, if the parade be not held, will be in for a long period of decided unpopularity with New York's National Army men.

Mothers of Soldiers to Push Fight For Full Parade of 77th Division

Secretary Baker's assurance, before sailing on the Leviathan yesterday, that at least the greater part of the 77th Division would be able to parade obviously fell short of the city's desire. Mr. Baker's statement was regarded as a concession, possibly the forerunner of complete surrender, by the army general staff to the over-whelming demands for a divisional review, but the auxiliary organiations of the division, comprising many thousands of the relatives of the men who made history in the Argonne, were not satisfied, and prepared last night to carry on the fight.

to carry on the fight.

Calls were sent out during the evening for a meeting of the ten auxiliary associations this afternoon at the head-quarters of the 305th Infantry Association, 189 Madison Avenue. This is the old Goodhue mansion, transformed into a clubhouse for the 305th Infantry by Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Charles D. Miller, Mrs. A. J. Cordier, Mrs. William Smedberg, jr., and other women interested in the unit. Plans for a series of mass meetings in the course of the week will be laid and arrangements made, if it proves advisable, to send a delegation of women, mostly the mothers of the soldiers, to Washington next week, to take up the case with General March, chief of the general staff.

Draft Boards to Henry

visable, to send a delegation of women, mostly the mothers of the soldiers, to Washington next week, to take up the case with General March, chief of the general staff.

Draft Boards to Herp

This meeting will be followed by a session to-morrow evening of representatives of the 189 draft boards of the city at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street. The purpose of both meetings, according to the announcements, is to devise means of convincing the General Staff as quickly as possible that New York not only is set upon having a review of the entire division, but now seeks a definite promise from the War Department that the city shall have it.

The call for the draft board meeting to-morrow evening was issued by the **Mr. LaGuardia Hopeful**

Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of the 14th Congressional District, sailed on the Leviathan with the House Committee on Military Affairs, which will inspect American army camps in France, while Secretary Baker devotes his attention to the Army charge of the disposal or conversion of the vast quantities of war materials sent to France.

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executive committee of the New York Selective Service, which announced that the meeting would be attended by Senator William M. Calder, Martin Conboy, former draft director; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity and chairman of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division. The call sets forth that the 77th is the city's own national army unit, and every effort should be exerted to procure a definite promise from the War Department that the divisional review will be permitted.

Serial Review Opposed

Serial Review Opposed

Attention is also called to the fact that every organization interested in the 77th is opposed to a serial review of the division, that is, parades by the several regiments as they arrive from overseas. The committee's letter to the draft board officials then adds:

ter to the draft board officials then adds:

"The 77th is the only division raised entirely within the metropolitan area. The people desire to see the division parade with their war worn battle flags and battle trophies. This parade would be one of the great historic events of the city. Nothing could do more to promote the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the city than a parade of the 77th Division."

Mr. LaGuardia Hopeful

Mr. LaGuardia Hopeful

ADAM SMITH.

INCREDIBLE HEADLINES. "Baker Not Attacked To-day."

BOOKS AND READING.

The U.S. S. President Lincoln was sunk by a submarine ten menths ago.

the Evening Post. 4/7/19.

ANSELL CALLED IN BY BAKER TO CURE ARMY TRIAL EVILS

Secretary of War Orders Demoted General to Draft Bill Reforming Present Procedure in Courts Martial.

COLONEL IS REPRIMANDED IN ORDER OF SECRETARY

Is Told He Is Chiefly to Blame for the Publicity Given Controversy Over Red Tape Abuses of the Military Law.

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary of War Baker to-day took a parting shot at Lieut. Col. formerly Brig. Gen. Ansell, whom he deposed from the Judge Advocate Generalcy after he had testified before a Congressional committee about faults and failures in the court martial system.

The Secretary, however, authorized Col. Ansell to frame a bill that will embrace the recommendations for the improvement of the system of military tribunals, a referm in which Mr. Baker indicates his concurrence. He couples this high compliment to Col. Ansell's campaign with a rebuke, charging in effect that Col. Ansell began and carried on a personal comment that has enlivened the effort to break away from the red tape brutality of the court martial. The Secretary's letter, made public by the War Department to-day, is as follows:

Promises Earnest Consideration.

"The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt through military channels of the first paragraph of the indorsement made by Lieut. Col. Ansell, under date of April 2, dealing with the subject of proposed changes in the system of military justice. The suggestions made by Lieut. Col. Ansell are entirely appropriate in form and substance and merit earnest consideration, which they will re-

"With many of the suggestions the Secretary of War finds himself in hearty concurrence, if in fact existing statute law is defective in the particular suggested by the proposed changes.

"In order that the subject may be fully considered and the views of Lieut. Col. Ansell adequately studied, it is directed that Lieut. Col. Anseil prepare and submit to the Secretary of War at the earliest possible date a draft of such a bill as in his opinion would be adapted to carry into effect the ideas expressed in the first para-

"With regard to the second para-(Continued on Fourth Page.)

graph of his indorsement.

graph of the indorsement which calls for this memorandum the Secretary of War declines to receive officially the communication herewith returned. The communication in question has already been published and there is, therefore, no point in seeking to use the Secretary of War as a medium of publicity. The resort to personal comment in connection with this subject matter was not begun by Gen. Crowder. It plainly would have been more fitting and appropriate if never begun by anybody. It has certainly been carried far enough by everybody.

"The Secretary of War assumes Lieut. Col. Ansell's earnest desire to concentrate public attention and official attention upon the improvement of the system of military justice and is quite sure that a single minded and unbiased consideration of that subject can best be assured by the abatement of further personal discussion and unanimity of effort to work out the best results for the system which we all desire to improve."

Ansell's Friends Angry.

Col. Ansell's friends are furious at the new attack. The Colonel himself is muzzled by army rule but his de-fenders point out that Col. Ansell was most careful in his testimony to steer away from personalities, but that this

away from personalities, but that this phase of the dispute was born in the statement of Gen. Crowder which Secretary Baker gave publicity to.

They likewise take exception to the comment on the publicity given Ansell's recommendations, and insist that this was more likely to have been done in the Secretary's office than in Ansell's.

Some wonder is expressed that the Bar Association Committee, which came here to investigate because of Col. Ansell's comments and criticisms of the military law, has not yet seen

Col. Ansell's comments and criticisms of the military law, has not yet seen fit to call for his testimony, although the members have heard from a multitude of majors and colonels who served under Ansell in the Judge Advocate General's office. Ansell, before he appeared before the Congressional Committee, received the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in this particular field. After he had testified he was reduced from Brigadier General to his old rank of Lieutenant Colonel, although Mr. Baker insists there was no connection between the two incidents.

Limitation of Gen. Pershing's con-

two incidents.

Limitation of Gen. Pershing's control of courts martial abroad, to which Pershing had objected, are revoked in a general order published to-day by the War Department. The order amended contained the following provision, drawn by Col. Samuel Ansell while Acting Judge Advocate General.

General.

"Any sentence, or any part thereof, so found to be illegal, defective or void, in whole or in part, shall be disapproved, ratified or set aside in accordance with the recommendations of the acting Judge Advocate General (in Paris)."

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The New York Times

'All the News That's Fit to Print." UBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. LOOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919.

BAKER WELCOMES ANSELL'S REFORMS

Directs Critic to Draft Bill for Modification of Court Martial Procedures

BUT BARS PERSONALITIES

Again Refuses to Receive Attacken Himself or Crowder-Concess sions to Pershing

Special to The New Fork Tim WASHINGTON, April 7.—Replying the letter from Lieut. Col. Samuel Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General, published this morning, Secre-tary of War Baker today, through Adjt. Gen. P. C. Harris, welcomed Colonel Ansell's suggestions for court-martial reforms and directed him to draft a bill containing his ideas, but, for the second time, refused to accede to Colonel An-sell's request that he officially receive and make public Colonel Ansell's former letter criticising the attitude of Secretary Baker and Judge Advocate General Crowder toward court-martial reforms. The text of General Harris's communication to Colonel Ansell follows:
"Dated April 5, 1919.

"From the Adjutant General of Army.

To Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell, Judge Advocate.

Subject: Indorsement of April 2. "The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt, through military channels.

"The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt, through military channels, of the indorsement made by Lieut. Col. Ansell under date of April 2, dealing with the subject of proposed changes in the system of military justice. The suggestions made by Lieut. Col. Ansell are entirely appropriate in form and substance and merit earnest consideration, which they will receive. With many of the suggestions the Secretary of War finds himself in hearty concurrence, if, in fact, existing statute law is defective in the particulars suggested by the proposed changes. In order that the subject may be fully considered and the views of Lieut. Col. Ansell adequately studied, it is directed that Lieut. Col. Ansell adequately studied, it is directed that Lieut. Col. Ansell prepare and submit to the Secretary of War at the earliest possible date a draft of such a bill as in his opinion would be adapted to carry into effect the ideas expressed in the first paragraph of his Indorsement.

"With regard to the second paragraph of the indorsement which calls for this memorandum, the Secretary of War declines to receive officially the communication herewith returned. The communication in question has already been published and there is, therefore, no point in seeking to use the Secretary of War as a medium of publicity. The resort to personal comment in connection with this subject matter was not begun by General Crowder. It plainly would have been more fitting and appropriate if never begun by anybody; it has certainly been carried far enough by everybody. The Secretary of War assumes Lieut. Col. Ansell's earnest desire to concentrate public attention and official attention upon the improvement of the system of military justice, and is quite sure that a single-minded and unblased consideration of that subject can best be assured by the abatement of further personal discussion and unanimity of effort to work out the best results for the system which we all desire to improve.

"P. C. HARRIS,
"The War Department published an amendment to General Order \$4 of 1917. striking out that part of the order which made it mandatory on General Pershing to accept the recommendations made by the Acting Judge Advocate General in France that sentences be set aside. This amendment strikes out that part of General Order \$4 which was construed as limiting General Pershing's authority over court-martial proceedings abroad and to which General Pershing objected.

This general order has figured prominently in the controversy over army court-martial cases. It provided for the establishment in Paris of a branch office of the Judge Advocate General's office, where court-martial cases arising abroad might be reviewed, and contained a provision, drawn up while Lieut. Col. Ansell was acting temporarily as Acting Judge Advocate General in Washington, which read:

"Any sentence or any part thereof so found to be illegal, defective or void, in whole or in part, shall be disapproved, ratified or set aside, in accordance with the recommendations of the Acting Judge Advocate General (in Paris.)"

This provision was not satisfactory to General Pershing, who informed the War Department he though it took the disciplinary system of the army abroad out of his hands and would lodge it finally in the hands of the Acting Judge Advocate General.

Baker Off for France; Takes Pershing's Son

Secretary Hopes Visit of Warren, 9, Will Be a Surprise to Commander of U. S. Forces Overseas

To Close A.E.F. Accounts

House Military Committee, Also Aboard Leviathan, to Review Army Records

Secretary of War Baker, who sailed yesterday on the Leviathan for France, took with him a surprise for his most illustrious subordinate. The surprise was in the shape of a nine-year-old boy, Warren Pershing, son of the commander of the American Expeditionary force.

Warren has been living with his aunts, Mrs. D. M. Butler and Miss Mary Pershing, at Lincoln, Neb., while his dad has been making history overseas. Secretary Baker said he hoped General Pershing had received no inkling of his son's coming and that word would be kept from him until they met. Every American newspaper has printed the fact that Warren Pershing was to sail, so, the Secretary said, secrecy was a faint hope.

"I'll bet you'll be glad to see your father," some one suggested as the lad and Baker stood on the deck of the Leviathan.

"Sure." said Warren, grinning broadly. "Yes," remarked another, "but you'll wish you were back on dry land in about five hours when the ship begins to roll."

"Biggest Ship Doesn't Roll"

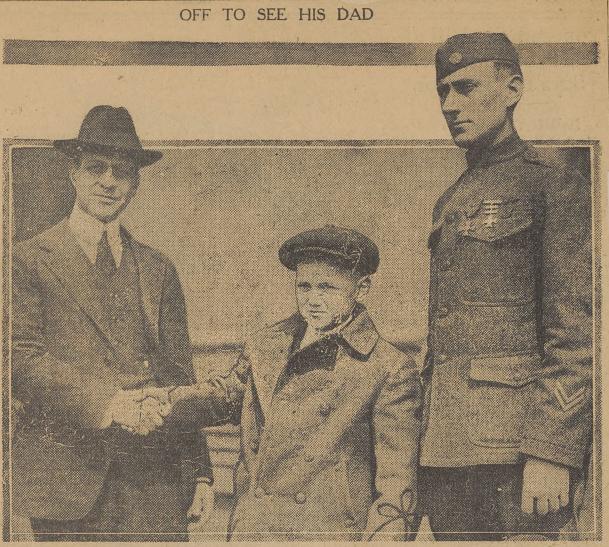
"This is the biggest ship in the world," he sagely informed the jolliers, "and it doesn't roll. And they have movies on board and everything. Haven't they?" he turned to the Secretary of War for affirmation.

A military guard of honor stretched from River Street, Hoboken, up the stairs to the top of Pier 3 and to the gangplank when Secretary Baker and his party boarded the Leviathan.

Mr. Baker is going abroad to attend sessions of the Allied Liquidation Committee in Paris and Tours. This body is charged with the settlement of payments among the United States, Great Britain and France for war material

interchanged during hostilities. He expects to remain in France not more than ten days.

Hugh C. Wallace, new American Ambassador to France; Mrs. Wallace, their niece, Miss Sally Beech, and the Ambassador's secretary, John V. Van Sickle, were also on the Leviathan.



Warren Pershing, son of the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, on board the Leviathan just before s ailing for France. At the boy's right is Secretary of War Baker, at his left Sergeant Joseph A. W elz, in whose care the lad has been placed.

House Military Committee Aboard

House Military Committee Aboard
Members of the House Committee on
Military Affairs were among the passengers. They will joint next year's
chairman of the committee, Representative Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, who went over some weeks ago.
They plan to study military affairs
generally, with the view of being better
equipped to discharge their duties
when Congress convenes.
They are Representatives Daniel R.
Anthony, jr.; Charles P. Caldwell, S.
Hubert Dent, William J. Fields, A. T.
Fuller, Frank L. Greene, Thomas W.
Harrison, Henry E. Hull, F. H. La
Guardia, John F. Miller, John M. Morin,
Samuel J. Nichols and John Q. Tilson.
Mr. Dent, who was last year's chairman of the Military Affairs Committee,
said the party would inspect camps and
army bases in France and also investigate the military mail. service, registration of American soldiers' graves,
the school system in vogue in the Expeditionary force and the records of
the various combat divisions.

THE WORLD: TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919.

PERSHING JR. SENDS BAKER TO HIS PLACE

"Cut That Stuff," He Tells Secretary on Leviathan to See "Daddy."

"By order of the Secretary of War, you are directed"-

Into the face of Mr. Baker, set in Secretarial frown, laughed a whitehaired youngster of nine. "Say it again, Chief," he coaxed.

Mr. Baker had difficulty in bringing back the scowl.

"By order of the Secretary of War, you are to pose for these photographers. Ahem!"

The scene occurred aboard the great

The scene occurred aboard the great Leviathan, about to sail for France. Folding his arms across his chest and poising himself in an attitude of "How do you get that way, eh?" the boy at his side replied, with a defiant laugh, "Cut out that stuff."

"A bit lively," adjudged army officers on the Laviathan.
But then, you see, the youngster was Warren Pershing, son of their big boss.

big boss.

Last spring, when Secretary Baker was in France, he said to Gen. Pershing: "Some day I'll bring your boy over with me." The commander of the A. E. F. expressed delight at the

the A. E. F. expressed delight at the prospect.

When he arranged, recently, to make another trip to Europe, Secretary Baker communicated with the boy's aunts, Mrs. D. N. Butler and Miss May Pershing, with whom he was living in Lincoln, Neb., and received from the youngster the reply that he "would be tickled silly to see my daddy."

Warren bought himself a small When he arranged, recently, to make another trip to Europe, Secretary Baker. communicated with the boy's aunts, Mrs. D. N. Butler and Miss May Pershing, with whom he was living in Lincoln, Neb., and received from the youngster the reply that he "would be tickled silly to see my daddy."

Warren bought himself a small overcoat of olive drab, bearing the stripes of a Lieutenant, a red, white and blue necktie, and set out for the adventure.

Sergt, Joseph Andrew Welz, thirty years old, of No. 888 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, was assigned to the job of safeguarding the boy.

Now, there are some tough jobs to the credit of this chap Welz, but he may be entitled to a Distinguished Service Cross if he manages to land the buoyant youngster safely in France. Welz's life in the week he has had Pershing ir, in tow has been a hop, skip and jump.

Welz is the son of a German who was true to the United States when the pinch came. The young man entered the army in 1906, and saw service at the border with Gen. Pershing. In France, with the 23d Infantry of the 2d Division, he was wounded three times. Also, he won



the Croix de Guerre at Chateau-Thierry for taking command of a company, when its officers had been killed, and executing a brave ad-

EVENING STAR, TUESDAY. APRIL 8, 1919. THE

SECRETARY OF WAR, GEN. PERSHING'S SON AND CHAPERON LEAVE FOR FRANCE ON LEVIATHAN.



Secretary of War Baker left yesterday for a short visit to France, accompanied by Warren Pershing, Gen. Pershing's son, who is going to see his father, and Sergt. Joseph Welz, a New York boy, will act as chaperon for young Pershing. Photograph taken on deck of the Leviathan just before she sailed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919.

ACCUSES WIGMORE OF FRANKING ABUSE

Chamberlain Says Baker Assistant Violates Law in Sending Out Court-Martial Defense.

COMPLAINS TO OFFICIALS

Refers Matter to Palmer and Burleson, and in Addition Wants Wigmore Disciplined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.— Senator
George E. Chamberlain of Oregon,
Chairman of the Committee on Military Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, tonight complained to Attorney General Palmer and Postmaster General Burleson of the action of Colonel John Henry Wigmore of the Army Judge Advocate's office, in sending through the mails under ander an of-

Judge Advocate's office, in sending through the mails under ander an official frank a defense of the existing army court-martial system, in alleged violation of the law.

At the same time Senator Chambertain made public his letter to the Attorney General, in which he asserts that Colonel Wigmore has been mailing out to the lawyers of the country copies of a pamphlet entitled "Military Justice During the War." The pamphlet was printed at the Government Printing Office and contains sixty-four pages. It was mailed under the official frank of the War Industries Board, now a defunct Federal institution. None of Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell's letters are contained in the communication. It contains only letters written by Secretary Baker and Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, Judge Advocate General, in support of the existing system of military courts-martial.

Senator Chamberlain tonight issued a prepared statement dealing with the action of Colonel Wigmore, charging that "this gross abuse of official position and the franking privileges is one of the thousand evidences of the legth to which the Secretary of War will go, and permit his subordinates to go, in support of the discredited system of military justice."

Sending Out 70,000 Copies.

Colonel Wigmore, according to Senator Chamberlain's information, is causing an enormous public distribution to be made of the Baker-Crowder leters. Mr. Chamberlain says he understands that 70,000 copies of the document care being franked out, mainly to members of the bar of the United States. Senator Chamberlain regards to as an effort to influence members of the bar in favor of the Baker-Crowder side of the controversy, and considers it wholly unfair to the bar of the United States for any one connected with the War Department to send (ut such a statement of the army court-martial situation. Chamberlain's information, is causing

Contents of the Pamphlet.

The pamphlet which is being franked through the mails, along with the letter from Colonel Wigmore to the members of the bar, bears the imprint of the Government Printing Office, and its first

page has this caption:
"War Department. Military Justice During the War. A Letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Army to the Secretary of War. In Reply to a Request for Information."

Two pages of the document consist of Secretary Baker's letter of March 1, 1919, calling on General Crowder for the facts regarding the army court mar-tial situation. This is the letter which was made public by Secretary Baker on March 9 along with the letter dated March 8, from General Crowder, attacking the personal and official conduct of Lieut. Col. Ansell. The document being sent out by Colonel Wigmore discloses for the first time that Secretary Baker received two replies from General Crowder in response to the Secretary's letter of March 1, one dated March 8, the other dated March 10. The March

8 letter was made public by the War Department, and is the one to which Lieut. Col. Ansell recently replied, which reply was returned by Secretary Baker, who refused to receive it.

Accompanying each copy of the Baker-Wigmore document sent out by Colonel Wigmore is a printed letter, signed by Colonel Wigmore, under date of March 26, and addressed "To My Fellow-Members of the Bar of the United States," making a personal appeal to the lawyers of the country to peruse the Baker-Crowder letters, and concluding with the assertion that "when the entire facts shall have been brought out and the motives behind the recent press pub licity become plain, you will be well satisfied that you did not allow yourselves to be carried away by first in pressions gained from sensational head-

pressions gained from sensational headlines, extreme cases, and emotional
epithets."

Colonel Wigmore since 1893 has been
a Pyofessor of Law in the Northwestern
University at Chicago, and since September, 1901, has been Dean of its
Faculty of Law. He was appointed a
member of the staff of the Judge Advocate General of the army, with the
rank of Major, in August, 1916, and has
recently been promoted to be a Colonel.
The Crowder reply of March 8 is not
contained in the Wigmore pamphlet, but
the Crowder reply of March 10, which
has not ben given out by the War Department, is contained in the pamphlet.
It covers 59 printed pages, and is a defense of the army court-martial system,
dealing with individual court-martial
cases cited for criticism, and general
principles of military justice, and contending that the modern military code
is "not archaic."

Full Text of Chamberlain Statement.

ot archaic."
Text of Chamberlain Statement.

Text of Chamberlain's statement

tending that the modern military code is "not archaic."

Full Text of Chamberlain Statement. Senator Chamberlain's statement reads:

"Several members of the bar have just brought to my attention a communication addressed to each of them, purporting to be sent out by Colonel (former professor) John H. Wigmore, who has been serving in the War Department under General Crowder. I understand that some 70,000 of them have been printed at the Government press and are being mailed out.

"These communications are mailed in the ordinary official envelope of the War Industries Board. The communication is obviously a private communication and in no sense official. Believing that it is being transmitted by mail as official business in violation of law. I have brought it to the attention of the Attorney General and also of the Postmaster General for such action as each may deem it proper to take.

"My letter to the Attorney General is as follows:
The Honorable,
The Attorney General.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a printed communication signed "John H. Wigmore, Colonel, Judge Advocate, United States," together with its inclosure, which is "A letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Army to the Secretary of war," and I enclose also the franked envelope in which they were received. This letter, with its enclosure, is, I am advised, being given enormous public distribution—70,000 are to be sent out, I understand—primarily to members of the bar throughout the country, in official penalty envelopes bearing the "Official Business" frank of "The War Industries Board." Washington.

The Wigmore letter is in form and substance a purely private communication addressed by one lawyer to his professional brethren upon a purely professional subject. It is designed in part as a personal reply to my speech upon the subject of military justice in the Senate, Jan. 3 last. The writer frankly states throughout the communication upon the public business. In one place he says:

In addressing you in this direct fashion, I a

In addressing you in this direct In addressing you in this direct fashion, I am deliberately breaking through the etiquette of the military service rigorously observed by me since my call to active duty in July, 1917. I am on the point of receiving my honorable discharge, (I hope.) within a few weeks, and I speak to you in this letter not merely as an officer of the army but also a member of the bar of thirty years standing, who has happened to have intimate observation of the methods of military justice during the war, as well as of the principal personages in charge of it in Washington.

And then, after declaring it to be his purpose to speak out in defense of the existing system, he says:

I therefore, make this personal appeal to my fellow-members of the bar to peruse the inclosed letter and to give due weight to its presentation.

These communications, consisting of some seventy pages, all appear to have been printed at the Government Printing Office, and presumably at Government expense. But the principal purpose in calling the matter to your attention is to be found in the obvious fact that the transmission of this personal / communication through the mails of the United States as official business at public expense is in flagrant violation laws of the United States prohibiting free transmission of private matter. It is to be observed also that the subject matter of the communication can have no possible relationship to the business of the War Industries Board, and, besides, it is thought that the board has long since ceased to exist.

Accordingly, I have the honor to request that you cause this matter to be investigated with a view to applying the law to any such as may be found to have violated it. Very sincerely. Incls.

Wants Wigmore Disciplined.

Wants Wigmore Disciplined.

Colonel Wigmore is in civil life a law professor. During the war he has been an official of the Judge Advocate General's Department. He is still an officer and was an officer at the time he prepared and sent out this communi-

he prepared and sent out this communication.

'I regard his conduct as not only violative of the statutes made to protect the mails and the public treasurer, but by reason of his criticism of the proceedings before the Senate Committee of myself and of another officer of the army, I regard his conduct as conduct unbecoming an officer, of which the Secretary of War should take notice with a view to disciplinary action. Frankly, I do not expect the Secretary of War to do his duty in this regard.

"Colonel Wigmore is one of four or five officers who formerly served in the now defunct office of the Provost Marshal General, but who are now being retained in the service by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, to compile data in defense of the existing courtmartial system and distribute them at public expense throughout the United States.

"The Secretary of War has a way of

data in defense of the existing courtmartial system and distribute them at
public expense throughout the United
States.

'The Secretary of War has a way of
saying that communications which, to
his embarrassment, point out the deficiencies of the existing system of military justice, are not 'helpful.' A reading of the Wigmore letter will prove
convincing that the letter itself is not
and cannot be helpful to the bar of the
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"This gentleman, it may be remembered, has been the busy champion of the views—I should say, perhaps, erstwhile views—of the Secretary of War. He has been furnished an office, several commissioned assistants, and an office force for the formulation and dissemination of these views. It was he to whom the Secretary of War committed the task of preparing the letter from Mr. Baker to General Crowder of March I last, in which the former directed the latter to prepare a letter reassuring the people of the beneficence of the existing court martial system and to impugn those who would dare question it, and in which he had the distinguished Secretary say that the existing system was one which gave almost perfect justice.

"Since then the Secretary has seen a light that does not seem to have radiated to his military advisers. Their defense of the existing system hardly harmonized with the public statement made yesterday, in which the Secretary professed to accept many of the views of General Ansel as to the reformation of the existing court-martial system, views

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to fear from the authorities of the War Department. I have always, in our civil profession, acted sympathetically and spoke frankly in the cause of the

civil profession, acted sympathetically and spoke frankly in the cause of the reform of justice. My record shows that I do not belong either with the reactionaries or with the Bolshevists."

"These circumstances are mentioned to indicate that I have adequate grounds for a correct and untrammeled opinion, as an observer and a member of the bar, upon the comparative administration of military and civil justice, and that opinion is that the inclosed letter of the Judge Advocate General is a correct and reliable description of the facts and the spirit of American military justice during the war. I see where military justice, in the light of the war's experience, can be improved; but I will not remain silent in the presence of an unmerited attac, full of exaggration and defamation, wholly unjust both to the system itself and those able and faithful men who have borne the burden of its administration.

"The local profession, by its foremost traditions and daily practice, is accustomed to recognize the necessity of hearing both sides before passing final judgment. I therefore make this personal appeal to my fellow-members of the bar to peruse the inclosed letter and to give due weight to its presentation."

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Col. Wigmore is one of Gen. Crowder's closest friends and is the officer who drafted the letter that Secretary Baker wrote to Gen. Crowder on March 1, asking Gen. Crowder to make answer to the Ansell charger. In this letter the Secretary wrote that "I have not been made to believe, by the perusal of these complaints, that justice is not done today under the military law or has not been done during the war period."

The statement he wanted Gen. Crowder to write was asked for, Secretary Baker said, by a member of the House of Representatives. Gen. Crowder's response was the eltter printed, in part, in the newspapers of March 11. It was in reply to that letter that Lieut. Col. Ansell, then a Brigadier General and acting Judge Advocate General, wrote the reply which Mr. Baker, refused later to make public and which was printed in the New York Times last Thursday.

The introductory letter written by Colonel Wigmore, which is the basis of Senator Chamberlain's letter to Attorney General Palmer, is dated March 25. A former army officer, who is familiar with the Ansell-Crowder-Baker controversy, said last night that the original Cromder letter had been mailed to 70,000 persons in this country and that 25,000 copies of the revised letter, with the Wigmore introduction, were now beiny mailed to lawyers in all parts of the country.

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"If Secretary Baker," said Major Roscoe Stewart, Secretary of the committee, "thinks that by asking Colonel Ansell to draft a bill to reform the law along lines which Colonel Ansell has advocated, he will stop this controversy he is mistaken. He now seeks to do what he should have done weeks ago. He says that Colonel Ansell's theories are correct, yet, less than a month ago he wrote General Crowder that he had not being done today under the present much criticised system. In his March 1 letter done to the control of the proposition of

ACCUSES WIGMORE OF FRANKING ABUSE

Chamberlain Says Baker Assistant Violates Law in Sending Out Court-Martial Defense.

COMPLAINS TO OFFICIALS

Refers Matter to Palmer and Burleson, and in Addition Wants Wigmore Disciplined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.— Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, tonight complained to Attorney General Palmer and Postmaster General Burleson of the action of Colonel John Henry Wigmore of the Army Judge Advocate's office, in sending through the mails under ander an official frank a defense of the existing army court-martial system, in alleged violation of the law.

At the same time Senator Chamberlain made public his letter to the Attorney General, in which he asserts that Colonel Wigmore has been mailing out to the lawyers of the country copies of a pamphlet entitled "Military Justice During the War." The pamphlet was printed at the Government Printing Office and contains sixty-four pages. It was mailed under the official frank of the War Industries Board, now a defunct Federal institution. None of Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell's letters are contained in the communication. It contains only letters written by Secretary Baker and Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, Judge Advocate General, in support of the existing system of military courts-martial.

Senator Chamberlain tonight issued a prepared statement dealing with the action of Colonel Wigmore, charging that "this gross abuse of official position and the franking privileges is one of the thousand evidences of the legth to which the Secretary of War will go, and permit his subordinates to go, in support of the discredited system of military justice."

Sending Out 70,000 Copies.

Colonel Wigmore, according to Senator Chamberlain's information, is causing chamberlain's information, is causing an enormous public distribution to be made of the Baker-Crowder leters. Mr. Chamberlain says he understands that 70,000 copies of the document care being franked out, mainly to members of the bar of the United States. Senator Chamberlain regards this as an effort to influence members of the bar in favor of the Baker-Crowder side of the controversy, and considers it wholly unfair to the bar of the United States for any one connected with the War Department to send out such a statement of the army court-martial situation.

Contents of the Pamphlet.

The pamphlet which is being franked through the mails, along with the letter from Colonel Wigmore to the members

from Colonel Wigmore to the members of the bar, bears the imprint of the Government Printing Office, and its first page has this caption:
"War Department. Military Justice During the War. A Letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Army to the Secretary of War. In Reply to a Request for Information."
Two pages of the document consist of Secretary. Baker's letter of March 1,

Secretary Baker's letter of March I, 1919, calling on General Crowder for 1919, calling on General Crowder for the facts regarding the army court martial situation. This is the letter which was made public by Secretary Baker on March 9 along with the letter dated March 8, from General Crowder, attacking the personal and official conduct of Lieut. Col. Ansell. The document being sent out by Colonel Wigmore discloses for the first time that Secretary Baker received two replies from General Crowder in response to the Secretary's letter of March 1, one dated March 8, the other dated March 10. The March

letter was made public by the War Department, and is the one to which Lieut. Col. Ansell recently replied, which reply was returned by Secretary

which reply was returned by Secretary Baker, who refused to receive it. Accompanying each copy of the Baker-Wigmore document sent out by Colonel Wigmore is a printed letter, signed by Colonel Wigmore, under date of March 26, and addressed "To My Fellow-Members of the Bar of the United States," making a personal appeal to the lawyers of the country to peruse the Baker-Crowder letters, and concluding with Crowder letters, and concluding with the assertion that "when the entire facts shall have been brought out and the motives behind the recent press pubthe motives benind the recent pleas past licity become, plain, you will be well satisfied that you did not allow your-selves to be carried away by first im-pressions gained from sensational headlines, extreme cases, and emotional epithets."

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Colonel Wigmore since 1893 has been a Professor of Law in the Northwestern University at Chicago, and since September, 1901, has been Dean of its Faculty of Law. He was appointed a member of the staff of the Judge Advocate General of the army, with the rank of Major, in August, 1916, and has recently been promoted to be a Colonel. The Crowder reply of March 8 is not contained in the Wigmore pamphlet, but the Crowder reply of March 10, which has not ben given out by the War Department, is contained in the pamphlet. It covers 59 printed pages, and is a defense of the army court-martial system, dealing with individual court-martial cases cited for criticism, and general principles of military justice, and contending that the modern military code is "not archaic."

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Full Text of Chamberlain Statement. Senator Chamberlain's statement reads:

"Several members of the bar have just brought to my attention a communication addressed to each of them, purporting to be sent out by Colonel (former professor) John H. Wigmore, who has been serving in the War Department under General Crowder. I understand that some 70,000 of them have been printed at the Government press and are being mailed out.

"These communications are mailed in the ordinary official envelope of the War Industries Board. The communication is obviously a private communication and in no sense official. Believing that it is being transmitted by mail as official business in violation of law, I have brought it to the attention of the Attorney General and also of the Postmaster General for such action as each may deem it proper to take.

"My letter to the Attorney General is as follows:

The Honorable,

The Attorney General.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a printed communication signed "John H. Wigmore, Colonel, Judge Advocate. United States Army," addressed "To My Fellow-Members of the Bar of the United States," together with its inclosure, which is "A letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Army to the Secretary of war," and I enclose also the franked envelope in which they were received. This letter, with its enclosure, is, I am advised, being given enormous public distribution—70,000 are to be sent out, I understand—primarily to members of the bar throughout the country, in official penalty envelopes bearing the "Official Business" frank of "The War Industries Board," Washington.

The Wigmore letter is in form and substance a purely private communication addressed by one lawyer to his professional brethren upon a purely professional subject. It is designed in part as a personal reply to my speech upon the subject of military justice in the Senate, Jan. 3 last. The writer frankly states throughout the communication that it is an express

addressing you in this direct In addressing you in this direct fashion, I am deliberately breaking through the etiquette of the military service rigorously observed by me since my call to active duty in July, 1917. I am on the point of receiving my honorable discharge, (I hope.) within a few weeks, and I speak to you in this letter not merely as an officer of the army but also a member of the bar of thirty years standing, who has happened to have intimate observation of the methods of military justice during the war, as well as of the principal personages in charge of it in Washington.

And then, after declaring it to be his purpose to speak out in defense of the existing system, he says:

I therefore, make this personal appeal to my fellow-members of the bar to peruse the inclosed letter and to give due weight to its presentation.

These communications, consisting of some seventy pages, all appear to have been printed at the Government Printing Office, and presumably at Government expense. But the principal purpose in calling the matter to your attention is to be found in the obvious fact that the transmission of this personal / communication through the mails of the United States as official business at public expense is in flagrant violation laws of the United States prohibiting free transmission of private matter. It is to be observed also that the subject matter of the communication can have no possible relationship to the business of the War Industries Board, and, besides, it is thought that the board has long since ceased to exist.

Accordingly, I have the honor to request that you cause this matter to be investigated with a view to applying the law to any such as may be found to have violated it. Very sincerely. Incls.

Wants Wigmore Disciplined.

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"Colonel Wigmore is in civil life a law professor. During the war he has been an official of the Judge Advocate General's Department. He is still an

law professor. During the war he has been an official of the Judge Advocate General's Department. He is still an officer and was an officer at the time he prepared and sent out this communication.

"I regard his conduct as not only violative of the statutes made to protect the mails and the public treasurey, but by reason of his criticism of the proceedings before the Senate Committee of myself and of another officer of the army, I regard his conduct as conduct unbecoming an officer, of which the Secretary of War should take notice with a view to disciplinary action. Frankly, I do not expect the Secretary of War to do his duty in this regard.

"Colonel Wigmore is one of four or five officers who formerly served in the now defunct office of the Provost Marshal General, but who are now being retained in the service by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, to compile data in defense of the existing courtmartial system and distribute them at public expense throughout the United States.

"The Secretary of War has a way of saying that communications which, to his embarrassment, point out the deficiencies of the existing system of military justice, are not 'helpful.' A reading of the Wigmore letter will prove convincing that the letter itself is not and cannot be helpful to the bar of the country, nor hurtful to the cause of military justice reform. I should, however, expect it to be resented. The frequent use of the first personal personal vanity and presumptuousness, and the letter also serves as a method of self-advertisement at public expense. It is a quite harmless manufactured production.

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"This morning's newspapers indicate a great change of mind on the part of the Secretary. He now authorizes the Adjutant General to write Colonel Anself that his recommendations 'merit earnest consideration,' and that with many of Colonel Anself's suggestions the Secretary of War 'finds himiself in hearty concurrence.' Yet only a few weeks ago he saw fit to order Anself's demotion. I think this is all that it is necessary to say at this time. Let the public judge the situation from the facts as they are now known."

WASHINGTON POST:

APRIL 9, 1919.

The Ansell Bill.

The violent controversy which has been waged for months between high officers of the army over the merits and defects of the court-martial system promises to result beneficially for the country, Lieut. Col. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general of the army, who has severely criticized the present courtmartial system and urged its reform, has been ordered by Secretary of War Baker to prepare the draft of a bill embodying his ideas upon the subject. When this has been done, the subject will be opened for general discussion, out of which it may be hoped will come reforms which will be a great improvement over the existing law.

Some days ago, at the invitation of Secretary Baker, Col. Ansell prepared a memorandum making specific suggestions of changes in the law which he believes should be adopted. These he will now have the opportunity of drafting into a bill, and while it is not likely that the bill will go to Congress with the unqualified approval of the Secretary of War and the general staff, yet the subject will be open to debate and the views of all may be made available. Col. Ansell can submit his reasons for recommending the changes, and those who disagree with him can also be heard. This most recent order says regarding Col. Ansell's recommendations:

With many of the suggestions the Secretary of War finds himself in hearty concurrence, if in fact existing statute law is defective in the

particular suggested by the proposed changes.

From this it may be inferred that the whole subject is to be thoroughly thrashed out without hindrance. This is the proper spirit in which to approach the subject, as nothing less will give the assurance that the public interest is being placed above individual views or prejudices.

There will be no pigeonholing of the Ansell bill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919.

COURT-MARTIAL REFORM.

Whatever the merits of the courtmartial controversy may be-and so much smoke must proceed from a blaze of some sort-Secretary BAKER's letter, directing Colonel S. T. ANSELL, formerly acting Judge Advocate General, to draft a bill embodying the reforms he advocates, may be regarded as an admission by the Secretary that he might have been wrong when he declared in his communication to General CROWDER on March 1 that justice had been done under the military law during the war period. Mr. BAKER's mind was not receptive to charges and complaints. He had "entire faith," he asserted, "that the system of mil-"itary justice both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Con-"gress and the President's regula-"tions, and in its operation as ad-" ministered during the war, is es-" sentially sound."

Now the Secretary, who, by the way, had received recommendations for changes in the military law from General CROWDER himself, finds that Colonel Ansell's suggestions in his letter of April 6 are "appropriate in "form and substance and merit " serious consideration "; but Mr. BAKER refuses to recognize officially the document written by Colonel ANSELL in which the late acting Judge Advocate General virtually indicted the Secretary of War for maladminisstration of the court-martial code, because he was primarily responsible for the conditions complained of. That document, a letter addressed to Mr. BAKER on March 11, had seen the light, and, if it can be regarded as evidence, is already before the public. He objects, apparently, not to Colonel ANSELL's view that, as Secretary of War, he should be held accountable for court-martial sentences if they were unjust, but to the revelations made by the army reformer of his own relations with General CROWDER and of a passage between General Crowder and the Secretary at the Army and Navy Club in Washington. Mr. BAKER considers these disclosures highly improper, but Colonel ANSELL may have felt that his back was against the wall, and that he must hit out right and left to defend himself. At any rate, his friends will say that he has won a personal victory by prevailing upon Mr. BAKER to consider his proposals for courtmartial reform.

It is difficult to see how the Secretary of War could have taken any other course after Colonel Ansell's tremendous broadside discharged at both himself and General Crowder. In some respects the personal aspect of the controversy is very unfortunate. No one doubts the integrity and great ability of General Crowder; no one would accuse Secretary Baker of intentionally permitting court-martial procedure that was inherently faulty to remain uncorrected, and his humanity cannot be challenged. At the

same time, Colonel ANSELL has had a good case, in the sense that courtmartial law, in spite of the revision of 1916, was still out of harmony with much that is commendable in the civil law. It may be that there was more bark than bite in many courtmartial sentences—General Crowder seems to have demonstrated that in his brief prepared at the request of Secretary BAKER, who regarded him not only as the ablest lawyer in the army but as a champion of the War

Department.

As a matter of fact, both the Secretary and the General were overwhelmed with work and could not find time to be as analytical of courtmartial blemishes, and wrongs for that matter, as Colonel ANSELL was. There still remained a good deal in the military code that was indefensible according to our democratic standards, and Colonel ANSELL has performed a public service in sticking to points he has made and insisting upon being heard. He has played a courageous part and should have credit for risking his career in a crusade for a principle. He will doubtless prepare a bill of amendments to improve court-martial procedure, but they should gain in value if revised by General Crowder, an older and a better jurist, if stiffer in opinion.

In court-martial trials there has been too much soldier and too little lawyer, and therefore too much severity and red tape. The American people believe that Colonel Ansell has been advocating a necessary reform, and they are disposed to look with indulgence upon his methods of getting a hearing, whatever some of his army associates may think of them.

The Republican Springfield, wednesday, april 9, 1919

Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war, who has been serving in the present war with the American army, comes to the defense of Provost Marshal-General Crowder in a letter to the New York Times. He reviews Gen Crowder's important work in the reform of American military law, and testifies to the generally satisfactory operation of the law during the present war. He notes that "the number of death sentences imposed during the whole course of 'the war has been much smaller 'than in other wars and other 'armies" and that the long sentences complained of are really in every case indeterminate sentences. This authoritative testimony in behalf of Gen Crowder is welcome; but welcome also is the action of Secretary Baker in directing Col Ansell to prepare a bill which in his opinion would correct deficiencies in the existing system. It is reassuring evidence that what needs to be done will be done and that there will be no squelching, because of personalities or otherwise, of men who can help in the accom-

plishment.

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919

EDITORIALS

Justice for Champions of Justice

Not so very long ago in mere point of time, but a long, long time ago measured in terms of the world's progress, even the most advanced nations were still taking for granted the notion that enforcement of discipline amongst bodies of men as closely organized as those of the army and navy was possible only with the liberal use of the cat-o'-nine-tails. It was accepted as a matter of course that the men who broke rules of discipline should be flogged, and that the spectacle of a refractory or careless soldier or sailor, stripped to the waist, in process of having his back cut into stripes by the application of a whip of thongs in the hands of an obedient comrade, was such as to exert a beneficial influence upon all the men in service, preventing laxity and spurring all hands to alacrity and obedience. But times have changed. The world has come to recognize that such punishment for men who serve their country as soldiers or sailors serve it is unnecessary and unjust. And exactly as the better conception of the relation of soldiers and sailors to their governments has relegated the cat-o'-nine-tails to the past, so, without doubt, as the world advances and its conceptions of the relations of man to man everywhere continue to become fairer and truer, will other forms of injustice be detected and abandoned. With this consideration in mind, the people of the United States may indeed welcome the army controversy that has been going on between Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Ansell and Major-General Enoch H. Crowder on the subject of courtmartial procedure.

Apparently neither of these officers sought occasion to bring on this controversy. If ever a situation was brought to a head by the logic of events, this one was. True, Colonel Ansell has had his personal convictions as to the need for reform in the court-martial system ever since his cadet days, and he has not spared to give them expression as opportunity offered; but it seems to have been the fall of events rather than any personal effort or wish on his part that placed him at length in a position where, under the pressure of war activities, he became to a degree personally responsible for courtmartial proceedings in the army and undertook to secure

At first he seems to have encountered no opposition from General Crowder; rather that officer is reported to have given Colonel Ansell a measure of encouragement to proceed, the general being at the time somewhat overburdened on account of his effort to give good service as provost marshal-general as well as judge advocategeneral, and being forced to leave the work of the judge advocate-general more or less in the hands of Colonel (at that time General) Ansell as acting judge advocate-gen-According to the published accounts, it was not until the abuses under the court-martial system to which Colonel Ansell was calling attention seemed likely to cast reflection upon General Crowder's war record, he having had the nominal responsibility, that the general showed himself as an opponent of Colonel Ansell in this matter. Up to that time, in fact, it would seem that the relations of the two officers had been rather friendly. General Crowder, being the senior by some sixteen years, with a law degree from the university of his native state of Missouri just as Colonel Ansell had a similar degree from the university of his native state of North Carolina, seems, from the accounts, as war duties multiplied, to

re devolved the work of judge advocate-general upor THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the colonel without any doubts or misgivings, and to have done this while cognizant of and not out of sympathy with Colonel Ansell's wish to effect changes in the system that should make it less drastic, and bring into it the opportunity for adequate review by high authority, with an aim to prevent extreme and unreasonable sentences.

> What seems actually to have happened, however, was that, in the persons of these two officers, the old idea clashed with the new. On the one hand was the theory that courts-martial are subject to the power of military command, are mere agencies of the commanding officer to assist him in the enforcement of discipline, and are subject throughout their procedure to his will; on the other hand was the theory that courts-martial are courts of justice, authorized as such by the Constitution of the United States, courts that are constituted and that should be controlled by Congress, courts that should be required to operate in accordance with those fundamentals of law which govern the exercise of all judicial functions. This was essentially the divergence represented by the two men. From the point of view of the old idea, the proposed changes would carry the ideas and methods of the civil courts into the military system with such effect as to divorce the power to control discipline from the power to command armies, making of army organization a mere government, and withholding from a military commander the power to bring a recalcitrant officer or soldier to trial unless by concurrence of his judge advocate. This, it was held, would prevent the summary action that is believed to be a requisite of military efficiency, and under the guise of safeguarding the liberty of individuals would tend to impede a commander from concentrating all units and activities of his command to the one end and purpose of the army, namely, victory. From the point of view of the new idea, the changes would not sacrifice the military efficiency that is, as the other side maintained, a prerequisite of victory. The changes would not deprive a commander of his proper control. They would rather safeguard the authority of a commander to the extent that they would prevent subordinates in control of courtsmartial from the abuse of their authority, nominally in his behalf, by extreme and unreasonable sentences. question at issue was held to be whether the convening authority of courts-martial, the court, and the officer ordering the execution of sentence, should be a law unto themselves, or whether they should be restrained by and required to keep within the limits prescribed by established fundamentals of law; whether military justice should be, as the Ansell letter puts it, "governed by the power of military command or whether it shall be the result of the application of legal principles." The remedy for the major defects of court-martial procedure, from the standpoint of the new idea, was in providing departmental power of review, with power to modify or reverse unlawful judgments.

> It has taken some time to get this case out into the open, out from under the covering of self-centered army formalism and military officialdom. There has been too much evidence of a willingness to suppress facts. But the main points seem to be out at last, and the country may well feel gratified thereby. For both sides, in their attitude with respect to publicity in this matter, have paid a striking tribute to the power of public opinion. And now that the facts are known, it seems likely that public opinion will prove a powerful aid in bringing the proper settlement of the controversy. Already the Secretary of War is showing a disposition to weigh the new idea against the old with a measure of impartiality. And it is difficult to believe that a democratic nation like the United States will fail to discover a proper method of maintaining military discipline and efficiency without allowing its military courts to exemplify and express the

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BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919

EDITORIALS

Justice for Champions of Justice

Not so very long ago in mere point of time, but a long, long time ago measured in terms of the world's progress, even the most advanced nations were still taking for granted the notion that enforcement of discipline amongst bodies of men as closely organized as those of the army and navy was possible only with the liberal use of the cat-o'-nine-tails. It was accepted as a matter of course that the men who broke rules of discipline should be flogged, and that the spectacle of a refractory or careless soldier or sailor, stripped to the waist, in process of having his back cut into stripes by the application of a whip of thongs in the hands of an obedient comrade, was such as to exert a beneficial influence upon all the men in service, preventing laxity and spurring all hands to alacrity and obedience. But times have changed. The world has come to recognize that such punishment for men who serve their country as soldiers or sailors serve it is unnecessary and unjust. And exactly as the better conception of the relation of soldiers and sailors to their governments has relegated the cat-o'-nine-tails to the past, so, without doubt, as the world advances and its conceptions of the relations of man to man everywhere continue to become fairer and truer, will other forms of injustice be detected and abandoned. With this consideration in mind, the people of the United States may indeed welcome the army controversy that has been going on between Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Ansell and Major-General Enoch H. Crowder on the subject of courtmartial procedure.

Apparently neither of these officers sought occasion to bring on this controversy. If ever a situation was brought to a head by the logic of events, this one was. True, Colonel Ansell has had his personal convictions as to the need for reform in the court-martial system ever since his cadet days, and he has not spared to give them expression as opportunity offered; but it seems to have been the fall of events rather than any personal effort or wish on his part that placed him at length in a position where, under the pressure of war activities, he became to a degree personally responsible for courtmartial proceedings in the army and undertook to secure

At first he seems to have encountered no opposition from General Crowder; rather that officer is reported to have given Colonel Ansell a measure of encouragement to proceed, the general being at the time somewhat overburdened on account of his effort to give good service as provost marshal-general as well as judge advocategeneral, and being forced to leave the work of the judge advocate-general more or less in the hands of Colonel (at that time General) Ansell as acting judge advocate-gen-According to the published accounts, it was not until the abuses under the court-martial system to which Colonel Ansell was calling attention seemed likely to cast reflection upon General Crowder's war record, he having had the nominal responsibility, that the general showed himself as an opponent of Colonel Ansell in this matter. Up to that time, in fact, it would seem that the relations of the two officers had been rather friendly. General Crowder, being the senior by some sixteen years, with a law degree from the university of his native state of Missouri just as Colonel Ansell had a similar degree from the university of his native state of North Carolina, seems, from the accounts, as war duties multiplied, to

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APRIL 10, 1919.

BELIEF 77TH WILL BE IN ONE CONVOY

Or, at Least, Ships Not Far Apart and Will Arrive About the Same Time.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Acting Secretary of War Crowell was confident to-day that arrangements will be perfected whereby the 77th Division will sail in a single convoy, or at least at about the same time. This would land them in New York at ap-

would land them in New York at approximately the same time, and the parade would be held at the earliest, possible date after arrival.

"When Secretary Baker said he would take up the matter immediately upon arriving in France I thought that meant a parade for the 77th Division as a division," said Mr. Crowell.

well. The Acting Secretary has received numerous communications from New Yorkers, strongly urging that the 77th be permitted to parade. He explained that every official is anxious to have the division parade, and that the question was raised only because of the long delay between the date of the arrival of the larger part of the 27th Division and the welcoming parade.

rade.

The only thing that will prevent a parade of the 77th will be failure to start the division back at substantially the same time or in a single convoy. It is possible Mr. Baker may find the shipping schedule in such shape that it will be wholly impracticable to start the entire division back about the same time. A day or two would make little difference, but if there is a much interval between the arrivals of the ships on this side probably only the strictly New York units of the division will parade.

However this would take in the greater part of the division. And at the War Department the general feeling is that the 77th will march down 5th Avenue.

THE WORLD APRIL 10, 1919.

OFF THE TRACK.

If Senator Chamberlain as the principal champion of court-martial reform is to hold his audience he will not pursue his complaint against the abuse by the Judge Advocate General's office of the franking privilege.

The wrongs exposed in the administration of what is called military justice are glaring and defiant. They go to the very roots of humanity and right. They ought to be easily remedied, but if they are to be confused with petty abuses of long standing they are bound to be lost to sight.

Free use of the mails to sustain the present system of courts martial is only a minor offense morally as matters go in Washington. Congressmen and other officials are not limited as to printing or postage. Lawfully on most occasions, but frequently unlawfully, they publish and circulate at public expense millions of documents in their own or other private interests.

As he has undertaken to correct the evils of arbitrary trials in the army, but is yet far from success, Senator Chamberlain should be content to pursue one reform at a time. Most of us believe that the practices of the drumhead court can be changed. A frightened Congress abolished the franking privilege in 1873, but a greedy successor soon restored it and it is today an official perquisite as firmly established as the salary list.

THE WORLD APRIL 10, 1919.

ARMY LAW REFORM WILL BE PRESSED

Bill Baker Asked Ansell to Draft Is to Follow Lines Chamberlain Urged at Last Congress Session.

QUESTION IS NOW RAISED AS TO ILLEGAL FRANKING.

Attorney General Will Refer Chamberlain's Charge Against Col. Wigmore to Post Office.

(Special to The World.)
WIASHINGTON, April 9.—Col. Ansell's bill to promote the administration of military justice will closely follow the lines of the Chamberlain plan proposed in the last session of Congress, according to prominent Senators to-day. There will be some changes to meet the views expressed by Col. Ansell when testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Com-

by Col. Ansell when testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

A measure will be introduced immediately after the convening of Congress, Senator Chamberlain said this afternoon, to amend existing laws regulating courts martial. It will be pressed for early action. He will offer one of his own, following the lines of his former bill, unless the Ansell plan is ready for proposal when Congress reassembles.

There is a general impression that legislation should be enacted to prevent future injustices through court martial proceedings. This sentiment was aroused by the revelations of Mr. Chamberlain and Col. Ansell. When the latter testified before the Senate committee, thereby incurring the displeasure of Secretary Baker and Gen. Crowder, he discussed the pending Chamberlain bill at length. He pointed out some changes he regarded as necessary. It is now assumed he will incorporate these ideas in the bill he is preparing at the request of Secretary Baker.

Senator Chamberlain to-day received many additional letters sent out by Col. Wigmore, containing Gen. Crowder's memorandum on military justice to the Secretary of War. These were sent in by lawyer friends of the Senator. They had been carried through the mails under the franks of the Provost Marshal General's office and the War Industries Board. Senator Chamberlain insists that both of these offices have been abolished and that the use of the frank is illegal.

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"I do not care to say anything about the matter." This statement was made to-day by Col. Wigmore, Judge Advocate, when asked about Senator Chamberlain's charge that he had violated the postal laws in mailing 70,000 letters to lawyers, inclosing Gen. Crowder's memorandum to Secretary of War Baker.

The Chamberlain letter, complaining of Wigmore's alleged violation of the franking privilege, will be referred to the Post Office Department by Attorney General Palmer.

WIRELESS FROM N. D. BAKER WILL DECIDE PARADE

Springfield Awaits Answer From Midocean to Final Appeal for Right to March 104th Here

SECRETARY GLASS SENT THAT APPEAL

Local Trio Did Valiant Work in Washington Cutting Red Tape to Reach Secretary of War on the Matter

A brief wireless message from Secretary of War Baker in midocean, determining the fate of the proposed parade of the 104th in Springfield had not arrived at an early hour this morning. On this message hangs the final hope. "If this last appeal fails there is absolutely nothing more to be done," said Chairman Joseph C. Allen of the welcoming committee of 100 last night. Heroic efforts by the three local men in Washington are responsible for this last chance for the hoped-for celebration. They left Washington Tuesday night with assurances that Secretary of the Treasury Glass would send a wireless appeal for the parade to Secretary of War Baker yesterday-a precedentsmashing act.

The issue is new squarely up to Secretary Baker with all the influence behind it possible except that of President Wilson, himself. Important as this question is, it is not of sufficient importance to take to President Wilson," stated Mr Allen last night. This is the situation this morning with the local officials expecting almost hourly to hear from the secretary of war.

Glass Sends The Wireless

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"The Springfield committee left
Washington assured that its arguments that the local parade would
boom the coming Liberty loan drive
in this section and that no expense
would accure to the government trem
it, would result in a wireless yesterday from Secretary Glass to Secretary Baker, urging that the payade
be held," stated William G. McKechnie, one of the three in Washington,
last night. Postmaster-General Burleson was won over to the local viewpoint and exerted his influence with
Secretary Glass. Acting Secretary of
War Crowell also approved of the
Springfield scheme.

How That Trio Fought in Washing-

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Mr McKechnie, Col J. K. Dexter and James D. Lynch are the men who made that epic fight in Washington. Undaunted by ultra-respectable official rulings, much red tape and official horror of establishing a precedent, they fought opposition to the parade until it was groggy. Whether their efforts will be crowned with ultimate victory or not, they are captors of the undivided praise and gratitude of Springfield and the 104th.

Two visits to the White House, where Secretary Tumulty now holds sway, a trip to the lair of Acting Secretary of War Crowell and a talk with that political expert, Postmaster-General Burleson, were included in the activities of the committee. They also talked with another cabinet official who subsequently persuaded Secretary Glass to make his effort by wireless. All the officials interviewed expressed much sympathy with the Springfield plan and moved to help the local men along. The Springfield men then put a dramatic climax to their proceedings by omitting to telegraph their progress to Chairman Allen from Washington Tuesday night, but reporting to him in person yester ay morning.

Morning Oregonian

BAKER VS. CHAMBERLAIN.
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Mr. Baker as a pacifist had an ingrained incapacity, by impulse and by training, for administration of a war department, for he was opposed to war. He lived in a sublimated atmosphere of vague idealism, and he had no conception of military policies, mili-

no conception of military policies, military activities and military ends. It was inevitable that in the conduct of a great war he should fail to devise and promote constructive measures, but that he should fall into the hands of the bureaucrats, who were slaves to red tape, routine and regulations, and, therefore, were incapable of that high initiative, quick decision and close co-ordination which are essential to military success. He took it for granted that everything was all right because these men told him so, and he jauntily and confidently repeated the pleasant fiction to the senate committee.

When a storm of denunciation from the senate and the public broke out, Mr. Baker changed his tone, did many of the things which Mr. Chamberlain had said that he should have done in the first instance and took to himself the first instance and took to himself all the credit for having initiated them. He was obviously scourged into action by public opinion, which had been set in motion by Mr. Chamberlain and other senators, aided by the various patriotic men and organizations which exposed the truth. The mind that brought about the good results was not that of Mr. Baker, but that of Mr. that of Mr. Baker, but that of Mr. Chamberlain and others like him, acting on the plastic mentality of the Cleveland attorney.

So with the courtmartial question.

General Crowder had shown a refresh-ing degree of initiative in devising the system of draft boards, and the same quality was stirred by an innate sense of justice to support Colonel Ansell's efforts at review of barbarously excessive penalties. But Mr. Baker's censure for permitting a system to continue for which Crowder was not responsible seems to have extended responsible seems to have caused the general to reverse his opinion on the general to reverse his opinion on the power to review sentences, and to fall in line with the regular army clique, which opposes any weakening of an officer's authority, even at the demand of justice. Hence Mr. Baker, the pacifist, once again falls under the sway of the class which most nearly represents militarism in this country. This is the seemingly illogical result of putting a man who does not believe in war, and, therefore, has not an effective idea of how to manage a war, at the head of the war department. Not knowing how to run a war, he is compelled to rely on those who do. The alliance of the pacifist secretary with the militarist regular army men is logical, after all. There is but one case in which he has shown initiative case in which he has shown initiative

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Straight-Party Men Resent Senator's Criticism.

BAKER VISIT IS RECALLED

Office Holders Take Hand in Situation and Party Candidate Is Sought.

Sharp division is making a cleavage in the democratic party in Oregon, and there is in prospect a somewhat acrimonious campaign in the party primaries. The rock on which the party is dividing is Senator Chamberlain. The issue is gradually forming, and already there are the small beginnings of rival factions, each having a definite, but different, object in view.

It is sinking in on the democrats that Senator Chamberlain is being read out of the party by President Wilson because of the senator's persistent criticism of the policies of Secretary of War Baker. There is in Portland, and with ramifications here and there throughout the state, an element of democrats dissatisfied with the course of action being pursued by the senator. These are the ones who style themselves as straight-party men. Being straight-party men, they resent any independence of thought or action by any democrat, and insist that the only thing Tor democrats to do and particularly Senator Chamberlain is to do just what Mr. Wilson wants done.

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> The Dallas Morning News

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919.

EIGHTEEN PAGES

Psychologists tell us that if you wrong a man and leave the wrong unrepaired, you will end by hating him, a teaching whereby science confirms the assurance of the moral law that the victim of injustice is the man who does it, rather than the man at whom it is aimed. Senator Chamberlain's pursuit of Secretary Baker is a case in point, as the lawyers would say. When Senator Chamberlain startled the country with the declaration that the War Department had "broken down," he did Secretary Baker a gross injustice, as the event has so signally demonstrated. Unhappily for Senator Chamberlain, he did not, when the falsity of that statement was demonstrated, retract or modify it. And now the consciousness of his wrong has betrayed him into hating the man whom he wronged. Hence his persistent and unwearied campaign of misrepresentation and detraction against Secretary Baker. His hatred blinds him to the greatness of Secretary Barker's achievements and betrays him into charging Secretary Baker with faults which he has not committed, and of grossly magnifying those which may be justly imputed to him. The most perceptible result is his own ridiculousness. He has done much more damage to his own reputation than to that of Secretary Baker, for the country has come to understand the motives of Senator Chamberlain and to subject his charges against Secretary Baker to the proper discount. Secretary Baker has done things. Senator Chamberlain has spent his energies in the search for petty faults in the manner of the doing. He has become the victim of his own injustice, and his performance should excite the sense of pity more than that of resentment.

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—a pacifist idea. What Colonel Ansell says of Mr. Baker's personal responsibility for the courtmartial scandal is true of all else which has gone wrong with the war department—delay in deciding on and manufacturing rifles and machine guns, the shameful aircraft muddle, of American-made artillery France, deficiency of many things during the first winter in the training camps, delay in pay of soldiers, utter failure to deliver mail at the front, Brest mudhole, failure to provide money, clothing and employment for soldiers on demobilization. These failures are largely the result of placing at the head of the war department a man who did not know the job, was too small and too slow to grow up to its demands and despised it. Mr. Baker must be held responsible, and President Wilson is responsible for

Straight-Party Men Resent Senator's Criticism.

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Office Holders Take Hand in Situation and Party Candidate Is Sought.

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Officeholders Are Active.

Inquiry among these straight party en, who are doing the loudest talking, men, who are doing the loudest talking, discloses that, as a rule, they have never been Chamberlain supporters. Some of them have been insurgent against the senator for several years, and with reason, for in the division of the loaves and fishes they were ignored, overlooked, passed up, turned down.

down.

There are, however, a number of federal officeholders who are after the senatorial scalp, for as between the president and the senator, it is, in the last analysis, the president who controls the jobs. A senator can recommend until the cows come home, but if he is not in the good graces of the administration, his recommendation administration his recommendation does not get very far. At that, Senator Chamberlain has never concerned himself particularly about patronage, fig-uring that for one man placated with an appointment there are half a dozen supporters who are disappointed and therefore enemies.

Candidate Now Sought.

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What worries the straight-party men most is where to find a candidate who can stand up against Chamberlain in the primaries with any hope of success. They contend that there are several good men in the state but these men are either too friendly to Chamberlain to oppose him in the primaries, or they are so situated that a possible senatorship is not sufficiently tempting.

Against this faction, the supporters of the senator are lined up, and point out that even though the senator is "in bad" with the president because of his attacks on Secretary Baker's system, the senator's criticism has been in the interest of the soldier boys, and if the soldiers and their relatives appreciate it, what boots it if the straight-party men kick?

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TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919.

EIGHTEEN PAGES

Psychologists tell us that if you wrong a man and leave the wrong unrepaired, you will end by hating him, a teaching whereby science confirms the assurance of the moral law that the victim of injustice is the man who does it, rather than the man at whom it is aimed. Senator Chamberlain's pursuit of Secretary Baker is a case in point, as the lawyers would say. When Senator Chamberlain startled the country with the declaration that the War Department had "broken down," he did Secretary Baker a gross injustice, as the event has so signally demonstrated. Unhappily for Senator Chamberlain, he did not, when the falsity of that statement was demonstrated, retract or modify it. And now the consciousness of his wrong has betrayed him into hating the man whom he wronged. Hence his persistent and unwearied campaign of misrepresentation and detraction against Secretary Baker. His hatred blinds him to the greatness of Secretary Barker's achievements and betrays him into charging Secretary Baker with faults which he has not committed, and of grossly magnifying those which may be justly imputed to him. The most perceptible result is his own ridiculousness. He has done much more damage to his own reputation than to that of Secretary Baker, for the country has come to understand the motives of Senator Chamberlain and to subject his charges against Secretary Baker to the proper discount. Secretary Baker has done things. Senator Chamberlain has spent his energies in the search for petty faults in the manner of the doing. He has become the victim of his own injustice, and his performance should excite the sense of pity more than that of resentment.

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Interviewing Secretary Baker

Aus Arks if pronounced rapidly will finally term itself into Ozarks. I know that because Secretary of War Baker told me so; a few other things I know that I shall put before the reader for his benefit, is because I derive them from the same source.

When Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, and Chief of Staff, General March visited Fort Worth on Monday, March 24, they departed that same day bound for St. Louis, (not in a special car, as local news reports gave out, but in a common ordinary Pullman), for that reason, I had the honor of traveling with them.

The first inkling that I had that they were aboard the self same coach as I, was from the way, that folks would take a slant into the compartment where they were located. For the first few hours out of the city, the negro porter was kept busy answering questions, and then curiousity seemed to die out and both the distinguished visitors, and the 'common peepul' settled down for the long journey ahead.

However, I continually kept an eye on every move the party made, even to their under secretaries. The latter gentlemen busied themselves drumming a minature tryewriter, and passing out wires enroute. At about 8:30 p. m. Newton D. piled into his bunk and was soon wrapt up in the embracing arms of slumber.

Awaking early in the morning I headed straight for the combination washroom, and smoker, and there sat the secretary of war glancing nonchalently into a book that he held in front of him, and puffing vigorously from a pipe; must have been a favorite of his?

Wanting to have a chat with him, I hawed and hummed around, and finally broke the ice. by asking him if he was really the holder of the war department's head office job. Of course he knew, that I knew, he was, but he gave me the benefit of my doubt, by answering in the affirmative.

The conversation opened. The next step for me to make, was to keep it going, and by slow and careful calculation, I succeeded in my efforts. I asked him about the army officer in the East that was burning up the Associated Press wire, in his great effort to obtain free publicity. The Secretary told me that gentleman mentioned had received a temporary promotion during the war emergency, and that he was reduced to his regular rank, with numerous others, when the emergency ended.

Speaking of Senator Chamberlain, I intimated that the senator and his remarks, were the outcome of, a very sour stomach.

At this juncture of our conversation the ridges of the Ozarks could be plainly seen from the windows. Newton D. asked me if I knew what Ozarks meant. I did not, so taking a pencil from his pocket, he wrote on a slip of paper "Aus Arks." This he informed me was what the first settlers called the Indians in that region of the country, it simply was a French pronounciation, meaning, "men with bows, or bowman."

Now that national prohibition seems a certainty, the offspring of the party, in order to keep some kind of a job, or other, has started an anti-cigarette campaign. I feel very sorry for this, because if the originators of this campaign get away with it, they will in turn, work a hardship on our congenial Baker; the secretary smokes Fatimas.

As a parting shot, I suggested that probably the only army camp that would stand in Texas, was that in San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston, I was informed that possibly, if not most probably, others were reprieved to live for some years to come.

"Vertiably Texas is playing in luck, other than

77th on Way Home To-day;

New York Division to Leave Billets and Proceed to Brest, Where Baker Will See It in Big Review

The 77th Division will leave its billets at Sable-sur-Sarthe to-day and pro-

lets at Sable-sur-Sarthe to-day and proceed to Pontanezen embarkation camp at Brest, according to a cable message received last night from The Tribune bureau in Paris. The dispatch added that the whole division would sail for New York between April 21 and 24.

With favorable weather at sea all the units of the organization should be in New York by May 4, and if present plans are carried out the divisional review, which has been uncertain up to the present, probably will be held Thursday, May 8.

Secretary of War Baker will arrive at Brest to-day also. A great review of homeward bound troops has been arranged in his honor, and the marching troops, according to the message, probably will include considerable detachments of the 77th, which the Secretary highly praised just before his departure last Monday.

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On the reviewing stand with Mr. Baker will be General Pershing and General James G. Harboard, the officer in charge of embarking all home-toming commands. Before leaving, Mr. Baker promised to do what he could to procure the departure of the New York City dividend as a unit.

It is understood that the division will be quartered, like the 27th, at Camps Merritt and Mills, and that it will proceed to Camp Upton for discharge immediately after the parade here. Many of the men, who have been in service since September, 1917, probably will be out of the army by May 12.

Jobs are still being sought for more than 2,000 of the men. Members of the Seventy-seventh Division Association who have charge of the reëmployment problem will redouble their activities during the coming week.

Reconstruction of World Seen by Secretary Baker on Anniversary of War

TWO years ago America entered the world war and joined forces with the brave peoples who had for nearly three years resisted the armed tide of autocracy. America mobilized to its remotest hamlet, and the affection and support of our people surged around the great Army which we summoned, trained and dispatched to Europe as the representative of American strength and ideals. The night of doubt turned into the day of vindication, and now on the second anniversary of our entry into the war, we find the armed resistance of our adversaries broken, and a great council assembled in Paris to set out the terms of peace and to make possible the reconstruction of the fortunes of the world which have been shattered by the devastation of war. Just men and humane men everywhere are looking with fervent hope to these deliberations, and America, conscious of newfound strength, sees both a higher destiny for herself and a broader application of the principles upon which her own growth has proceeded among other peoples of the world.

The cost of the war in life and wealth has been great. Some of its losses are beyond reair, but the future will be better for men and women everywhere if the high spirit which achieved this victory usese its fruits for the protection of peace and the encouragement of justice among men as the basis of all international relations. Two years ago our great task was to win the war-today our great task is worthily to apply its lessons and use its results.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

Secretary Baker Has Highest Praise for Men of the Seventy-seventh

SECRETARY BAKER had the highest praise for the men of the Seventy-seventh in an interview granted a day or so prior to sailing for France.

"I don't know any set of boys," said the secretary, "who have gone out of America who are more deserving to be warmly welcomed

"I have watched these boys since their call into the service. I visited Camp Upton at a time when they had not yet doffed their civilian clothes for the army khaki, when there was yet doubt if the mosquitoes would let us have a camp there.

"General Bell triumphed over the mosquitoes and then, with marvellous speed, whipped these boys into shape for service over-

"Their service in France also was the source of keen interest to me, and I would find great delight in the knowledge that it is possible that a review of the complete division may be had upon their return to their homes."

SECRETARY BAKER SAILS FOR FRANCE TO CONFER ON LIQUIDATION CLAIMS

Occupies Suite on "Leviathan," Which Left Hoboken on Monday.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker sailed for Europe on the Leviathan Monday. Mr. Baker left Washington last Sunday night and proceeded at once to the giant liner, where his apartment on board had been prepared and was awaiting him.

Accompanying the Secretary of War were Stanley F. King, his private secretary, and Chester F. Cuthell, the secretary's representative in war claims matters here.

Before sailing Mr. Baker issued the following statement to the press:

"We will go to Paris and there meet the Liquidation Commission, of which Judge Parker is chairman, for several days' conference with reference to claims of the United States against other governments and claims of other governments against the United States in the purchase and exchange of war materials. After that I shall make one or two inspections in Europe and come home. I shall be away but a brief time."

BAKER WAS UNFAIR, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN

Senator Declares War Department Tried to Sway Legal **Opinion While Court Martial** Inquiry Was Going On.

(Special to The World.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Investigation of the Ansell-Crowder-Baker military justice controversy before a committee of the American Bar As sociation will be resumed to-morrow. Considerable bitterness has been engendered by the War Department's circulating through its propaganda bureau, under the direction of Col. Wigmore, Gen. Crowder's attack on Lieut. Col. Ansell, who has criticised court martial procedure.

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Senator Chamberlain, charging the War Department with attempting to prejudice the case before the lawyers of the country, this afternoon said:

"The Secretary of War by his own statement says that he recognized deficiencies in the court martial system which could be carrected. He then offered access to any records and to the personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Department to the committee. In the face of this, the department circulates to members of the bar throughout the country a one-sided statement upon which it asks the lawyers to base an opinion.

"I have received a large number of letters from members of the bar in which were inclosed the Wigmore personal letter and Gen. Crowders letter to the Secretary of War, all of them protesting against the use of the franking privilege by Col. Wigmore."

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Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell stated to-day that he had received a request from the Attorney General for a report on the distribution of the Wigmore-Crowder letter as reported by Senator Chamberlain and had referred it to Acting Judge Advocate General Kreger. This officer, Mr. Crowell said, submitted a report, which he signed without reading and forwarded to the Attorney General.

The letter definitely states that the punting and circulation of 70,000 copies of Gen. Crowder's attack on Ansell, with Col. Wigmore's comment, was authorized by Secretary of War Baker. It is denied that Wigmore's communication was a "private letter," and the explanation of the procedure was as follows:

"It appears to have been not infrequent for the several executive devariants in wasnington to print and distribute, when deemed necessary for public information or education, a document bearing the signature of an individual entirely outside of the Government department."

So complete was Acting Secretary Crowell's obliviousness of what he was signing that War Department was signing that War Department gossip to-day had it that three days later Mr. Crowell made a written request of Gen. Kreger for a report on the very matters to which he had affixed his signautre last Thursday.

APRIL 15, 1919.

DEFECTS IN COURT-MARTIAL SYSTEM

apr. 14/19. United States Method of Army Trials Said to Result in Great Injustice - Revelations Made by the Clemency Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the present United States court-martial system is Prussian in nature and operation, and is wholly incompatible with American conceptions of government and citizenship, was declared to a rep-resentative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Maj. Roscoe Stewart, secretary of the ex-army judge advocate's committee on military justice, which is now insisting on reform of the court-martial system. Major Stewart was discussing a statement issued by the committee showing showing how the report of the Clemency Board reveals the inadequacy and injustice of the system.

"The most effective arraignment of the present system of military justice yet made," said Major Stewart, "is contained in the statement issued by the War Department on April 8, summarizing the work of the Clemency Board

to date. 'This board was appointed to review the cases on record of all the soldiers now undergoing sentences in military prisons, as the result of a recommendation made to the Secretary of War by Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell, when acting judge advocate-general, and before he was reduced to his present rank for exposing the evils of the court-martial system. Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell is the present head of the Clemency Board.

Clemency Board Figures

"The figures given out by the War Department show that the board has considered 1683 cases, recommending clemency in 1521, an average reduction in sentences from seven years and four months to one year and nine months, and recommending a reduction of 9339 years in the aggregate number of years of sentence.

"In other words, the board is of the opinion that injustice has been done in 90 per cent of the cases it has con-

"The argument has been made by the defenders of the court-martial system that it need not be changed, because injustices inflicted under it can be corrected by the exercise of clemency.

"This argument is untenable, because it presupposes that clemency will be shown in every case, that there would be men like Ansell to insist on justice, and outspoken critics through whose efforts public opinion will demand that clemency be extended.

"The argument is vicious, because it regards justice not as a matter of right, but as a matter of governmental favor. It defends a government system which unjustly deprives men their rights, on the ground that they may be restored later through clem-It cannot be denied that such a system is Prussian, and entirely un-American."

Lack of Protection for Soldiers

"As a result of the defects of the present system of military justice," pointed out in the statement issued by Major Stewart, "it is seen from the work of the Clemency Board that soldiers have no adequate protection against unjust convictions and sentences except as the hand of clemency may be extended to them; that they do not receive justice as a matter of right, but of executive favor.

"The present system makes the Government of the United States an autocratic government which deals with subjects rather than with citizens. Although the government is a popular government, created to secure to its citizens well-known rights of citizenship, namely, the protection of life, liberty and property, it is in dealing with its soldiers—citizens called to the colors to defend and protect it—a despot. It in effect says to them: 'I admit that I have done an injustice to you; that I have tried you unfairly, and have sentenced you un-In my mercy, if I choose, I will extend elemency to you; if I do not choose, there is no relief for you.'

"The Clemency Board is giving rights to the soldiers which never should have been taken from them. But suppose the board had not been created, and that there had been no Ansell, a man with humane instincts, to rise up against the system, these men would have had to continue to serve out their sentences with no law to secure them redress for the injustice done to them.

Lawyer Gives a Sample Case

"A letter just received by the committee from a civilian lawyer illustrates in one case what these men would have been up against:

"'In the fall of 1911, I, as a civilian lawyer, undertook in behalf of the accused to obtain a rehearing of certain general court-martial cases. At the original trial of said cases a young and inexperienced second lieutenant, without any knowledge of law, had been appointed, over the objection of each of the accused, to represent rather misrepresent) them. There were many irregularities and errors of law in said trials as well as in the proceedings leading up to and subsequent to the trials, and the court itself acted under a misconception of the law and of the articles of war, which were then embodied in Section 1342 of the Revised Statutes. Furthermore, the accused were denied certain rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitu-tion. The findings and sentence were acted upon and approved by the final reviewing authority (President Taft) and published (resulting in dismissal from the service)/before the accused were informed of the result of said trials. At this stage of the proceedings I went into the cases as attorney for the accused, and after a careful investigation of the authorities was amazed to find that there was no provision made in the then existing law or proceduré for a review or new trial after the so-called final reviewing authority had once acted and that furthermore the President of the United States himself was without power, after the sentence was once published in orders and communicated to the accused, to modify the sentence.

Misconception of the Law

"Such had been the rulings of the various judge advocate-generals of the army for years back as evidenced by their several opinions on the subject embodied in the published Digests of Opinions of the judge advocate-generals for the last 30 years. This, even the members of the court, as in the above mentioned cases, admitted in reply to a communication from the then Secretary of War that they acted under a misconception of the law.

"I then found that a special act of Congress authorizing the President of the United States to reconvene the court was the only remedy. Such an act was eventually passed, after a delay of practically a year and six months from the date of the original trials.

The members of the original court were then reassembled from various parts of the United States, the court reconvened and the cases reheard, resulting in each of the accused being reinstated. I personally prepared for the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate and House, respectively, the briefs covering said cases, which resulted in the passage of said act of Congress. I then repre-sented each of the accused before the reconvened court at the rehearing of said cases, and am therefore giving you the benefit of my personal knowledge and experience and not mere hearsay; I mention the above as an illustration of what can result from what in my opinion is one of the most serious defects in the system as it then existed and still exists. A most flagrant miscarriage of justice without any remedy to the accused save a resort to Congress; a most uncertain, unsatisfactory, tardy and inadequate remedy, and at best a mere gambling chance for one who is entitled to be accorded justice and a fair trial as a matter of right."

Supreme Court Confirms War Secretary's Power To Correct Army Morals

Authority of the Secretary of War Authority of the Secretary of war to make regulations to protect the morals of soldiers was upheld yesterday by the Supreme Court, which confirmed convictions of D. G. McKinley and J. L. Bray, in Georgia, on charges of establishing a disorderly place within 5 miles of a military camp.

camp.
Federal court decrees dismissing injunction proceedings to restrain city officials of Columbus, Ohio, from preventing the Columbus Street Rail-

preventing the Columbus Street Railway Company from increasing fares, owing to increased operating expenses due principally to an award of the war lobar board, were sustained. Provisions of the Kansas pure food act, authorizing the State board of health to make regulations for enforcement of the act, were upheld by the Supreme Court in refusing to restrain the heard from requiring the by the Supreme Court in refusing to restrain the board from requiring the Corn Products Refining Company, manufacturers of proprietary foods, to state on the label the percentages of ingredients used by them.

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Rehearing was dened Jacob Frohwerk, a Kansas City newspaper man, whose conviction under the espionage act was upheld by the court March 10 at the time the Debs case was decided.

Frohwerk's conviction resulted from articles against the war appearing in the Missouri Staats Zeitung.

SECRETARY BAKER

ARRIVES IN PARIS Threwsteeld Oleha. Tells of Present and Future Homeward Movement of Troops alu, 16

Paris, April 15-Newton D. Baker, American secretary of war, and Hugh Wallace, the new embassador to France, arrived in Paris to-day from Brest.

During April 275,000 During April 275,000 American troops were returning to the United States from Europe, Secretary Baker said. In May, he added, the number would fall to 250,000 because of lack of transports, but in June the number probably would rise to 300,000, which would be maintained as the monthly rate until all of the 1,400,000 men still here were returned.

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The secretary said that if any agreement should be reached by which American troops would participate in the defense of the Rhine indefinitely, undoubtedly the only soldiers used would be those who volunteered for such service. He said he was in France to participate in the work of the American liquidation committee. He expects to go to Coblenz and the former fighting front with Gen Pershing and to return to the United States within 10 days.

He declared that no decision had yet been reached as to what disposition would be made of the docks, warehouses and other permanent improvements constructed in France by the United States government. He said that large quantities of captured guns and other war material would be taken to the United States as trephies. Much American heavy artillery equipment also will be returned, but no decision has yet been made as to the disposal of automobiles and motor trucks.

Belgium, he said, would receive large quantities of cotton goods and foodstuffs from the American army.

APRIL 16. 1919.

"HELL WITH FLAG!" **CAUSES FIGHT AT** A SPHINX DINNER

Half Dozen Guests, Not Club Members, Keep Sneering at Patriotic Utterances by Senator Chamberlain in Waldorf.

AT LAST INSULT, OIL MAN PUNCHES THE UTTERER.

Latter's Friends Fight Back, Diners Rush on Them and Fists Fly for Minute-Group Gets Away, Names Unknown.

Four hundred diners at the Sphinx Club dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria last night were treated to a short but interesting exhibition of fisticuffs, which arose from comments made on a speech by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and resulted in the mussing up of a few shirt fronts, the spoiling of a few white ties and the sudden exit from the dining room of a table full of guests, one of whom came close to needing medical attention.

The offending guest had said: "To hell with the flag!"

Senator Chamberlain made a patrioaic speech which pleased the majority of the diners immensely. At a table far back on the east sire of the dining hall, however, were half a dozen diners who did not seem to approve either of the Senator's speech or of the proceedings generally. Their contributions to the gaiety of the occasion consisted of side remarks about the Senator and what he was saying and loud and boisterous laughter interjected at serious moments.

Insulted Club's Ex-President.

As the Senator approached his peroration, E. D. Gibbs, former President of the club, went over to the table where the noisy ones sat and asked them politely to stop their peculiar merrymaking. One of the half dozen responded in anything but a jocular

"Oh, you go to hell."

As the Senator was still speaking Mr. Gibbs dropped the subject and retired, while the noisy party laughed aloud.

At the end of the speech Senator Chamherlain recited Wilbur Nesbit's poem, "The Flag," which is widely known and appreciated. For some reason the six volunteer performers seemed to find it very amusing. In one of the pauses, when the room was still, one of teh men rose in his place and shouted:

"Oh, to hell with the American Flag!"

Diners from half a dozen nearby tables rushed at the man. The first to reach him was Edward W. Mitchell, Vice President of the Oklahoma and rexas Oil Company. Mr. Mitchell hit right out from the shoulder and the disturber went down on the floor. His friends, however, rushed at Mr. Mitchell and one of them struck his squarely in the face.

Disturbes Got Away.

By this time a dozen others had come to back Mr. Mitchell and for a full minute there was a scrimmage that would have been more in place in Madison Square Garden or the subwy than in the gradn ballroom of the Waldorf. The give and take was general, but the unruly crowd hung togeter and succeeded in backing away toward one of the side doors, with their un-American friend. They finally lugged him through the door and out of sight of the diners. Then they managed to get him to walk down stairs and put him in a taxi-

The whole party got away without the names of any of the men at that prticulr table being learned. Mr. Gibbs and Robert S. Scarburgh, Treasurer of the club, endeavored to find out who the men were but did not succeed. They were guests and not members of the club, it was explained, and an investigation will be held to ascertain who they were and who invited them to the dinner. The possibility of court ction was also talked of by members of the dinner committee.

The Senator in his speech spoke of the difficulty of getting the army to France and the greater difficulty of getting it back home again, and said America must supply the ships to bring the soldiers home if the Allies could not or would not. The soldiers must be protected now as they protected the country he said.

He Has Baker "Facing Right."

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He went on to talk of the courts martial and the injustice of some sentences imposed. Justice must be done, he said, and the matter must not be allowed to assume merely the proportions of a "personal controversy between Ansell and Crowder."

Having explained that, in his opinion, the Judge Advocate General had the power to review and modify court martial sentences, the Senator said that there seemed, in such cases, to be a disposition to "regard men as human flesh and not as human beings." He cited two cases in each of which a man was absent without which a man was absent without leave for five days. In one case the man was sentenced to five years imprisonment, and in the other to twenty-five years' imprisonment.

Toward the end of his speech the Senator said:

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"The differences between the Secretary of War and myself are not personal differences, but differences of principles, I think I may say, however, that we have got Secretary Baker facing in the right direction and we will direct him to the right goal."

CHAMBERLAIN URGES ARMY COURT CHANGE

Senator, at Sphinx Club Dinner, **Declares Sentences Have** Been Unjust.

PRAISES THE DRAFT LAW

Commends Work of Goethals and Hines in Speeding Troops to Europe.

Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, the retiring Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, spoke last night at the 162d annual dinner of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf-Astoria. Since the day that it was seen that the United States was bound to be-come involved in the European War, Senator Chamberlain said that he had forgotten that he was a Democrat by political affiliation and had sought only to think and act as a plain every day American citizen who wanted his country and the Allies to win the war.
"In the past two years," he added,

"I have only attempted to do some of the things that it was the duty of every patriotic American to do."

The Draft act, Senator Chamberlain said, was in his opinion the greatest piece of military legislation the world has ever known and he eulogized Maj. Gen George W. Goethals and the latter's chief assistant, Brig. Gen. Frank Hines, as the two men who, when Haig and Foch stood with their "backs to the wall," took the bit in their teeth and got the Americans to Europe, not by scores, but by hundreds of thousands monthly.

Near the close of his speech Senator Chamberlain referred to the military justice controversy on one side of which

justice controversy on one side of which controversy he is lined up with Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, while on the other side, he pointed out, stands Secretary Baker and Major Gen. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

"We owe it," said Senator Chamberlain, "to our American soldiers who have fought this fight for us to see to it that justice and not injustice is meted out to them by the authorities in Washington, and with Gold's help I have and shall continue to do what I can to see to it that justice is done them.

"It is certainly not pleasant to criticize, but when we entered this war I forgot that I was a Democrat and remembered only that I was an American. I have, when I saw the wrong, was done pointed out that wrong, and I shall continue to do so as long as that wrong or wrongs are persisted in. This matter of military justice is not a personal controversy between the Secretary of War and myself and it should be a matter of controversy between Colonel Ansell and General Crowder.

Refers to Courts-Martial.

Refers to Courts-Martial.

Let me in a word tell you what it is all about. In substance the Articles of War provide that the Judge Advocate General shall have the power to modify, or revise, the findings of courts-martial. It is my view and it is the view of Col-

onel Ansell that this is the purport of the regulations. On the other hand the view of Mr. Baker and of General Crowder is that they have no power todo the very thing that the law expressly gives them the power to do. That is a strange construction of the law. In civil life a law is a law, but in military life some people seem to unink that it is just the other way.

"There are men in our army who look upon an enlisted man as a mere piece of flesh, and not as a human being with feeling and with rights that should be protected. This moment I have in mind the cases of two boys who were absent without leave for five days, and one of them was given fifteen years and the other twenty-five years in prison by the court that tried them. These are facts, and I speak with knowledge when I say that the American people are not going to permit the American Army to be Prussianized in any such way as that. I have put a few of these cases into the record. The letters that are coming to me are appealing and heartrending, and if this controversy continues I shall place not two or three but a thousand cases in the records that will shock Congress into taking the proper action. "Here is a case in point. When we entered this war there was a poor boy in San Francisco who wanted to serve. He volunteered and was accepted. He was absent a few hours, and they arrested him, and, after keeping him in the guardhouse for five or six months, they brought him to trial and sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary. One of his guards heard his story and took pity on him and permitted him to scape. The guard even gave him instruction as to the best and safest way to get away.

"The boy was recaptured, of course, and this time the court that tried him gave him ten years in the penitentiary. Now this poor lad was an orphan. All his younger years had been passed in foundling asylums. He did not know who his parents were, and the medical authorities had certified that while he had the body of a man his mind was that of a 7-year-old child, It i

Sees Situation Clearing.

"In my own home town in Oregon there was a young man who went to France as a Second Lieutenant. He was the Treasurer of his company. Today I was at a camp near New York, and I saw the baggage of returning soldiers as it was tossed out of the cars into great piles. The same thing happened in France when our boys arrived over ther, and so it was that this young offi-cer lost his baggage in which, among other things, was his company account cer lost his baggage in which, among other things, was his company account book. He went back to look for the baggage, and became absent without leave, and on his return, a short time afterward, was placed on trial, charged with embezzlement and with absence without leave. Without his book it was ancessary for him to approximate the amount of the company cash. He did so. It was about \$1.500, and he turned it in. The court acquitted him of embezzlement, but sentenced him to be dismissed from the service for absence without leave.

"The report of the court-martial went to the divilon commander, who did not approve of the verdiet. Then that division commander ordered the court to reconvene and said that a man charged with embezzlement should be convicted, and that boy was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

"However, I think the situation is clearing. Mr. Baker is himself facing in the right direction now, and if necessary we will shove him along in that position."

Just as Senator Chamberlain concluded his speech there was a disturbance in the south wing of the room due to an outburst on the part of an intoxicated man who, according to those near him, had remarked "to hell with the American flag." For a time it seemed that there would be a free-for-all fight in that part of the room, but the disturber was finally ejected from the room. An investigation was ordered and it was said that the club would take action in the matter. The name of the disturber was finally the new type and the new

take action in the matter. The name of the disturber was not disclosed.

Brig. Gen. Hines was the next speaker. He said that the troops would be coming home at the rate of more than 250,000 a month in a few weeks, and before many weeks the number returning monthly would exceed the greatest number sent abroad in any one month while the war was on. He said that the British Government was doing everything in its power to assist in the speedy return of the Americans.

George Ethridge presided at the dinner. Others at the speakers table included Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, U. S. A.; Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, U. S. A.; Martin Vogel, Sir Charles Henry, Morgan J. O'Brien, and ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman.

DEFEND PRESENT MILITARY JUSTICE

Court-Martial System Sound, Gen. Menoher and Col. Herron Tell Bar Committee.

WOULD MAKE IT PLAINER

Elaboration of Regulations Favored -Spirit of Crime Punished,

eral Menoher said that, with some elab-

oration of regulations to make the system more easily understandable to officers serving only for a war emergency, he, speaking from experience, saw no necessity of changing court-martial practice and procedure.

"I do not recall," he said, "that in this controversy it has ever been claimed that any innocent man was found guilty. With regard to the length of sentences however, it is another matter. We always felt that adjustment of sentences would be made after the war, that final adjustment so that every man got the same deal was in the hands of higher authority."

General Menoher was asked what objection he saw to creating a system of enlisted juries to try cases of enlisted

"I believe it would work," he said. adding that he had never heard the sug-

all trial for anything but military offenses, he thought.

So far as the existing military justice system goes, General Menoher said, there is no escape from the personal element among the officers applying it. It is so bound up with the question of general discipline, he added, that there are no means of divorcing authority over courts-martial from the functions of military command.

General Menoher told of his own experience in sending cases back to the courts for reconsideration. It was the rule in these cases, not the exception, he said, for the courts to adhere to their original findings and sentences.

Colonel Charles D. Herron, who commanded the 313th Field Artillery, and later was Chief of Staff of the 78th Division, also told the committee that the present military system was adequate, but said that its success depended upon the intelligence of the cofficers. Courts-martial, he said, were much like whippings for children; at times they might be necessary, but often they "reflected upon the intelligence and ingenuity of the parent."

Army officers felt it essential that justice be given the men, Colonel Her-

Not Mere Letter.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The present system of military justice needs no radical alteration, in the opinion of Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, commander of the 42d (Rainbow) Division throughout its active service. Appearing today before the committee of the American Bar Association conducting an inquiry, General Menoher said that, with some elab-

their companies, but never quite finding them. These were "skulker" cases, whice hformed a separate problem, he thought.

General Menoher said he believed the number of these cases actually was small.

"We had practically none of them in the 42d Division," he added.

Colonel Herron told of another heavy sentence in his experience. A soldier of his regiment was sentenced to three years and dishonorable discharge for stealing \$20 from a comrade. In that case, however, the culprit had addressed a letter for a comrade who could not read or write and wished to send \$20 to his widowed mother. The mon who was punished addressed the letter to himself and got the money in that way. It was for that breaking of faith he was sentenced, Colonel Herron said, not for the theft. The officer doubted if civil courts would have dealt with the case on that basis.

The committee will hear tomorrow the opinions of two former chiefs of staff of the army, Major Generals Leonard Wood and Hugh L. Scott.

THE WORLD: THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919.

MAKING A JUMBLE OF JUSTICE.

Major Gen. Menoher's explanation of the severe penalties inflicted upon army delinquents is plausible but not convincing. It is the habit of courts martial, he says, to prescribe harsh punishments for their moral effect upon offenders, the idea being that later on in most cases the reviewing authorities will mitigate the sentences.

Assuming that the practice is to be accounted for in this way, the reason urged in support of it becomes a powerful argument for radical changes in the administration of military justice. When any proceeding involving human rights and liberties starts wrong it is more than likely to continue wrong to the end. Punishments are never exemplary unless they are just, and if they are just they ought to be certain.

What would be thought of the civil courts if they were in the habit of assessing extreme penalties in all cases? It was to prevent capricious action on the part of Judges that legislators long ago fixed minimum and maximum punishments. Even so, it frequently becomes necessary for executive officers to commute sentences evidently excessive, but what a travesty of justice it would be if courts and juries condemned everybody to the limit on the theory that President or Governor would presently make matters right!

WOOD SEES FAULTS IN COURTS-MARTIAL

Cases Imperfectly Investigated and Human Element Lacking, General Tells Committee.

SUGGESTS SOME REMEDIES

Scott and Chamberlain Join Him in Advocating Increase in President's Power Over Sentences.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Major Gen. Leonard Wood, testifying here today before the committee of the American Bar Association investigating court-martial procedure in the Army, advocated a law putting authority in the hands of the President to fix maximum punishment for offenders found guilty in court-martial trials, in peace times as well as in war. This was also urged by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who followed Gen. Wood as a witness.

General Wood though courts-martial

were in many cases too severe. He felt that much of the dissatisfaction over such trials would be removed if more thorough investigation were made by offloers of the court to whom charges were made, before bringing them to trial. This investigation, he said, would unquisionably reduce the number of cases brought for rial and would save time now thrown away. Means of contractive trial such for the trial and the trial trial trials are the trial trials are trial trials. ducting such investigations, he said, are provided under the existing law, but the practice is not thoroughly carried out.

One fault with the legislative system, General Wood said, is that the Judge Advocate acts as the prosecuting attorney. The latter officer, he said, should be merely the legal adviser of the court. He ought to see that the accused has a fair trial and is represented by able counsel.

"An officer versed in the law might be provided to protect the interests of accused men," said General Wood. "He

accused men," said General Wood. "He would stand in the same relation to the accused as legal adviser as the Judge Advocate would stand to the court." In reply to a question General Wood said he did not favor creating an appellate court, with power to review and revise cases in which an ender had been found guilty. This authority, he said, is now vested with the President, and it is better to allow him as Commander in Chief of the Army to retain it.

Lack of the Human Element.

"The fundamental defect in our courtmartial procedure," said General Wood, "is not so much in the machinery we have as in the rigid carrying out of laws You cannot touch the huand orders. man element with the law. Back of the whole trouble lies the fact that too many men are sent up for trial. This comes almost entirely from lack of the

many men are sent up for trial. This comes almost entirely from lack of the human element, where it ought to be exercised by officers. I doubt if you can make men by law. The old basic principle, 'Never destroy the self-respect of the men under you,' holds as good today as it ever did."

Young and inexperienced officers too frequently are assigned to defend accused men, General Wood said, with the result of unfair trials.

'This,' he said, "makes for injustice. It ought to be taken up at once."
The General said officers appointed to courts-martial should be taught that punishment, is primarily intended to bring about reform and that it is not always necessary to inflict severe sentences upon offenders. He commended the institution of disciplinary barracks in the army, saying the disciplinary system was saving men to the army who before were lost through the imposition of severe punishment.

The General considered that the tendency in courts-martial had always been to give assused men a fair trial, but that faults had crept into the system that needed to be eradicated.

Chairman Gregory spoke of numerous complaints that officers received more consideration at the hands of courts-martial than did enlisted men.

"That, I believe, is not wholly true," remarked General Wood. "If a Bishop came before you, charged with crime, you would naturally think that a mistake had been made, and you would proceed cautionusly," said the General. "When an officer with years of experience comes up, the same spirit prevails among his fellow-officers. There is no inclination to discriminate between officers and enlisted men."

General Wood favored permanent courts - martial, comprising legal officials, who would travel about the country, through departments or divisions to sit in cases. This, he said, was done in the Confederate Army during the civil war. Army men of age and judicial temperament, he said, ought to be piced for the courts. They could come from the ranks of those not competent for active military service.

For Fuller Investigation.

For Fuller Investigation.

General Scott had little fault to find with the court-martial system, he said, except that he believed, with General Wood, that cases should be more thorwood, that cases should be more thoroughly investigated before accused men are brought to trial. He quoted records of court-martials at Camp Dix, from January, 1918, to March 31, 1919, as evidence that the courts in that camp were operating effectively. During the period quoted, he said, there were 278 general courts, with 264 convictions, and 192 special courts, with 176 convictions. The Judge Advocate, he said, investigated cases, and, if he considered that there was not sufficient evidence upon which to base a trial, he would not call the trial.

Major Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Army, defended the court-martial. He did not agree with General Wood that more experienced lawyers were needed in the courts.

"I think the system is satisfactory enough, so far as, results go," said General Chamberlain. "The ordinary safeguards must be observed, and when this is done the accused are sure of a fair trial. With an influxe of untrained personnel during the war it was to be expected that injustices that have occurred are more apparent than real. It is true, however, that some things that have been emphasized by the war need to be corrected, and this is being done.

"In some special cases it may be that a legal expert ought to be called in as an adviser to the court, but this is not necessary if the commanding officer exercises proper care in the selection of the President of the court, but this is not necessary if the commanding officer exercises proper care in the selection of the President of the court and the Judge Advocate. Inexperienced officers, such as Second Lieutenants with no knowledge of the intricacles of the law, should not be appointed to defend the accused. Every man brought before a court-martial ought to be ably represented by counsel. With investigation of the merits of a case by the Judge Advocate and proper safeguards thrown around accused men, the laxities of courts-martial would be overcome."

General Chamberlain explained that, under the existing system, his department does n oughly investigated before accused men

All Condemn Ansell Proposal.

WASHINGTON, April 16, (Associated Press.)-Mojar Gens. Leonard Wood, Hugh L. Scott, and John L. Chamberlain all opposed today before the American Bar Association Committee any plan of taking from the President and the commanding Generals the control they now exercise over courts-martial. The present controversy as to wartims

sentences began with the proposal if Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, then Acting Judge Advocate General, to repose in the Judge Advocate General final jurisdictnuon of these cases.

The three officers were in agreement that the proposed change would impain the disciplinary system, although all of them saw defects in existing laws of regulations which should be remedied.

While, probably 75 per cent, of the cases brought to trial during the war never should have reached a court-martial stage, General Wood said, it was the inexperience of officers, their lack of the "habit of command," and the failure of the human element that could not be reached by law, which caused this situation.

The proceedings were enlivened by the voluntary appearance of E. M. Duncan of Maryland, who served during the war as a Major in the Engineer Corps on construction duty at Fort Leavenworth. Camp Humphreys, and Camp Lee. He said he had "sat in on probably a thousand" courts martial. He vigorously attacked the attitude of officers as "not human" in dealing with disciplinary matters. Part of this was due, he said to the feeling that "the old man," the post or division commander, insisted upon severe penalties. At least 40 per cent, of the sentences imposed by courts of which he was a member he characterized as "unjust."

"If there were more General Woods in the army," he said, "there would be fewer courts-martial."

NEW YORK TIMES. APRIL 18, 1919.

GEN. GLENN DEFENDS PRESENT ARMY LAW

Present System Fair, He Says, and Gave Us Best Disciplined Army in Europe.

BUT IT ISN'T CIVIL JUSTICE

Exact Justice May Be Sacrificed, View of a Divisional Judge Advocate -Opponents to be Heard Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The system of military jurisprudence is designed to produce an efficient, dependable fighting army, not to do exact justice to individual soldiers, according to the views vigorously presented today to the Committee of the American Bar Association by army officers of field experience, including Major General Ed-win F. Glenn, organizer and commander of the 83d Division, and now again in command of Camp Sherman. In attaining that objective, the of-

ficers contended, the present machinery for enforcing military discipline had proved both excellent and fair, the final product of the system closely approximating justice to the individual in addition to producing what General Glenn

mating justice to the individual in addition to producing what General Glenn described as the best disciplined army in France.

Cases of Court—Martial sentences so excessive in the penalty awarded as to be ridiculous were freely admitted by the officers. Such sentences only served, General Glenn insisted, to prove that even in the early stage of the military legal proceedings, the action of the courts in no case being final, fairness was the general rule.

Judge Gregory, Chairman of the committee, and General Glenn engaged in considerable argument which brought out that the officer, speaking from both his military experience and his special training in civil law as a graduate of

the law school of the University of Minnesota, saw little in common between the purposes of civil justice and its military equivalent.

Major Charles H. MacDonald, General Glenn's Divisional Judge Advocate at Camp Sherman, but a temporary officer, and before the war counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, followed his

and before the war counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, followed his chief and expressed the same views.

"You are not looking for exact justice," Major MacDonald declared, "when you are building an army of the size of that the United States was building, Suppose men did get sentences of twenty years, or forty years. The dishonorable discharges were suspended and they went to the Disciplinary Barracks, probably to be restored to service if they were worthy of restoration. It was the lesson involved.

"When exact justice interferes with the building up of the army, exact justice must be sacrificed."

"There is, of course," Major Macdonald added, "some room for improvement. There always is in any system of law or taxation, but the present army justice system is a very efficient machine. We have felt that we could attend to the question of exact justice after the war."

The officer submitted a record of 174 general court cases tried at Camp Sherman. He called attention to one sentence of twenty-five years imposed on a man who refused to obey a lawful order from an officer. On the face of the record, he said, the sentence seemed excessive, but that it was justified by facts, and as reviewing Judge Advocate he had regretted only that the prison term had not been longer. Explaining the case, he said the soldier had been ordered to work at the base hospital on a Saturday during the influenza epidemic and had refused on account of religious scruples, alleging he was a member of the faith that set that day aside for worship. On that particular Saturday, the officer said, there had been 140 deaths at the hospital and there were hundreds of very sick men to be cared for.

Both General Glenn and Major MacDonald insisted that the circumstances

MILITARY COURT OFFICERS BLAMED

Gen. Leonard Wood, Testifying Before Bar Committee, Says 75 Per Cent of Men Accused Should Not Have Been Tried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Gen. Leonard Wood testified yesterday before the committee of the American Bar Association investigating the courts-martial system of the army, and declared that 75 per cent of all the men tried by court-martial should not have been tried at all, and would not have been tried had there been the requisite degree of preliminary examination of the individual charges preferred.

With great effectiveness, General Wood pointed out that the abuses and injustices brought to light through the efforts of S. T. Ansell, former judge advocate-general, were due, not so much to the system itself, as to the abuses of discretionary powers by the officers in command. While admitting injustice and abuse of power, it was General Wood's contention that the evil came through inefficient and lax administration of the system. His testimony, therefore, was both for and against the contentions of Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell, who throughout has insisted that the system itself is fundamentally wrong. Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell insists that methods so lax as to permit gross injustice require a thorough overhauling of the entire system and the institution of safeguards against the very abuses which General Wood severely criticized

Dry Rule Aids Discipline

A feature of the testimony was the tribute paid by General Wood to the beneficent effect of prohibition in the maintenance of discipline in the army. This has been proved, he said, in the case of Camp Funston, where General Wood commanded and trained some of the best units in the American

"Would conditions be better if the whole country were on a prohibition basis?" asked Chairman Gregory of the investigating committee.

"There would be much less disorder," General Wood answered. Privates were not the only ones who were demoralized by intoxicants, he continued. Officers who had been drinking, frequently irritated their men to a point which provoked conmen to a point which provoked conduct subjecting the privates to disciplinary proceedings.

While insisting on the necessity for investing the military command with almost unlimited powers for the maintenance of discipline, General Wood insisted that the officers themselves should be made to understand that abuses of power will not be tolerated, and that such abuses will do more harm than good to the whole military establishment. Throughout his testing the General fully revealed his mony the General fully revealed his own hearty sympathy with the en-listed men of the army from the viewpoint of a commander who fully un-derstands the responsibilities of his position and has at all times enjoyed the confidence of his men. In his testimony, General Wood emphasized the following points:

1. The necessity for a more thorough investigation of every case in the first instance.

Better training of officers for the handling of men.

3. Treatment of enlisted men in such a way as to enable them to main-

tain their self respect.
4. More consideration of the human element in the treatment of individual cases.

5. Greater use of the minor courts. 6. Appointment of more competent and experienced men to defend the

accused.

Greater consideration by the judge advocate of the side of the accused, instead of acting as a prosecutor.

8. An injunction upon divisional commanders to make as thorough a study of each case as possible as they

come up for review.

9. Limitation of maximum sentences in certain classes of cases.

10. No execution of the extreme

penalty sentence without the approval of the President.

Reforms Necessary

General Wood took the ground that the present system would afford protection against injustice, if properly administered. Officers who are called upon to decide whether or not a man should be subjected to trial are not supplied with sufficient evidence, he said, in confirmation of the charge that sentences were often imposed on the most flimsy and superficial evidence.

In this connection, General Wood argued that the judge advocate, instead of appearing as a prosecuting attorney, should be made to under-stand that it is his duty to see that all the facts are brought out, and that the case is decided upon its merits. Lack of experience and knowledge of how to handle men, and the absence of what was described as the human element, were responsible for the excessive

number of trials by courts-martial. Inexperienced young officers, General Wood declared, should not be assigned to defend an accused man before the courts, and the officer in command should be as insistent on justice to the accused as on the maintenance of discipline. In other words, the witness contended that justice hould never be subordinated to disci-

pline, as was so often the case.

The great dissatisfaction with the existing system of military justice, General Wood said, is largely due to the application of regulations necessary to the maintenance of discipline to offenses of such trivial character that a mere reprimand from the officer would be sufficient to meet all the disciplinary needs of the situation.

The British system, he declared, is superior to that of the United States, because they are much more moderate in their sentences for minor offenses, and pursue a policy of disciplinary treatment by which sentences are suspended and men restored to good standing upon proof of good behavior. Such a system, he said, had been established here under Secretary of War Stimson, but it had never been fully developed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919. **BACK COURTS-MARTIAL**

Three Major Generals Oppose Ansell Recommendations.

WOOD AND SCOTT IN ACCORD

Chamberlain Also Agrees That System Needs No Change-E. M. Duncan, Former Major, Declares That 40 Per Cent of Trials Were Unfair-View of Generals.

Three major generals of the regular army, Leonard Wood and Hugh L. Scott(retired), former chiefs of the general staff, who trained and commanded division's during the war, and John L. Chamberlain, inspector general, opposed yesterday before the American Bar Association committee inquiring into military justice any plan of taking from the President and the commanding generals their present control over courts-martial.

The present controversy as to wartime sentences began with the proposal of Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, then acting judge advocate general, to repose in the judge advocate general final jurisdiction of these cases.

The three officers heard yesterday by the committee agreed that the proposed change would impair the disciplinary system, though all saw defects in existing laws and regulations which should be remedied. To meet complaints as to excessive sentences they felt that the President should be authorized by law to fix maximum penalties in war times as well as in peace.

Wants No Harry Thaw Case .-

"But, whatever is done," Gen. Wood declared, "don't give us any possibility of a Harry Thaw case in the army. Give us a simple, direct process. We don't want haggling over technicali-ties of civil court cases."

ties of civil court cases."

Gen. Chamberlain shared this view as opposed to the suggestion that the military legal system be put entirely under army legal authorities. He opposed the suggestion that it be made mandatory that trained legal officers preside over courts.

Gen. Scott was positive that control of discipling is assential "The weak-

Gén. Scott was positive that control of discipline is essential. "The weakening of discipline in the Russian army," he said, "destroyed Russia." He was with the Root mission.

While probably 75 per cent of the cases brought to trial during the war never should have reached a courtmartial stage, Gen. Wood said, it was the inexperience of officers, their lack martial stage, Gen. Wood said, it was the inexperience of officers, their lack of the "habit of command" and the failure of the human element which caused this situation. "The fundamental defect," he said, "is not in the machinery, but in the failure to carry out its operations properly."

Urges More Careful Scrutiny.

Gen. Wood urged more careful scrutiny of cases before trial, particularly by division or department commanders; greater use of disciplinary measures not involving legal proceedings; competent counsel for all prisoners, and inclination by judge advocates toward the French system, by which the legal officer merely presents the case.

The tendency of courts-martial, all three generals contended, was toward protection of the accused. Gen. Wood said that the government was impersonal and if there was error, it was almost certain to be on the side of the accused. He suggested, how-

of the accused. He suggested, however, that the practice of the civil war Confederate army of forming permanent courts of officers physically disqualified for active service could well be adopted.

Treatment of Officers.

Charges that officers received better treatment from courts-martial than enlisted men, Gen. Wood held groundless, beyond the fact that the courts were inclined "to give weight to the position" of the defendant to some extent in taking up his case. Civil courts, he insisted, did exactly the same thing.

The proceedings were enlivened by the voluntary appearance of E. M.

the voluntary appearance of E. M. Duncan, of Maryland, during the wal a major in the engineer corps. He said he had sat "on probably a thousand" courts-martial, and vigor ously attacked the attitude of offi-cers as "not human" in dealing with disciplinary matters. Part of this was due, he said, to the feeling that "the old man," the post or division commander, insisted upon severe pen-

Many Sentences Unjust.

At least 40 per cent of the sentences

At least 40 per cent of the sentences imposed by courts of which he was a member he characterized as "unjust."
"If there were more Gen. Woods in the army," he said, "there would be fewer courts-martial."
Gen. Chamberlain disclosed that at the outbreak of the war Secretary Baker ordered that every complaint received by the inspector general be investigated, and said his office went carfully into charges made even in anonymous letters. anonymous letters.

THE WORLD: FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919.

ANSELL CRITICISES **BAR INVESTIGATORS OF JUSTICE IN ARMY**

They Arrange at Last to Hear Officer Who First Bared Faults in Present System of Military Courts Martial.

ONE-SIDED, AND UNFAIR, HE SAYS OF INQUIRY.

Generals Agree in Praising the Administration of Articles of War - Crowder's Defender Aids Committeemen.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Members of the committee of the American Bar Association conducting an investigation of the courts martial system were startled to-day when they were accused by Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell of conducting a one-sided and unfair inquiry.

Lieut. Col. Ansell charged that only military officers who were favorable to the system of military justice as it exists at present have been called before the committee, with a single before the exception.

exception.

The committee went in a body to Lieut, Col. Ansell's office and presented an invitation to him to appear before it this afternoon. He declined, sayan invitation to him to appear before it this afternoon. He declined, saying he did not care to appear on such short notice. It was finally agreed that he would appear next Monday. The members of the committee who visited Licut. Col. Ansell were Judge S. S. Gregory, Chairman; Col. Hinckley, Secretary, and Judges Bynum and Bruce.

ley, Secretary, and Judges Bynum and Bruce,
"I could have saved you a lot of work and time," Lieut. Col. Ansell said to the committee, "by telling you that these general officers who have appeared before you would all say the

same thing—that the system of military justice as it stands now is fair and just in all of its workings. I would have told you that you could take one general officer's view as representative of them all."

Lieut. Col. Ansell pointed out to the committee that it was his testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that brought forth the investigation now being conducted. He

vestigation now being conducted. He contended that he stood in the position of complainant against the sys-

In the face of this he had not been formally notified of the committee's existence until three weeks after its

existence until three weeks after its formal hearings began.
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Representative R. C. Johnson of North Dakota Charges Abuse of Franking Privilege by Him and Other Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -In a letter addressed to Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, and-made public yesterday, Royal C. John-son, Representative from South Dakota, charges disregard for the law by government departments and certain of the officials connected with them. Mr. Johnson has entered the fight against the alleged misuse of the mails by Col. John H. Wigmore in sending out personal letters to members of the American Bar Association defending the courts-martial system of the army.

It is the same alleged "flagrant abuse" of the mail-franking privilege to which Senator Chamberlain called the attention of the Attorney-General more than a week ago that forms the basis of Representative Johnson's protest to the Postmaster-General. The Attorney-General has already requested Acting Secretary of War Crowell to present for inspection the facts in the case. The facts have been submitted, but neither Secretary Crowell nor Mr. Palmer have seen fit to make them public, although it was hinted in senatorial circles that a regular bureau to defend the courts-martial system could not have been established and conducted without the consent and authorization of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Colonel Wigmore and five other offi-

cers have constituted a bureau of the War Department, organized and maintained, it is alleged, solely for the purpose of sending out arguments in defense of the courts-martial system and in advocacy of the stand taken by Secretary Baker and by General Crowder. Since Senator Chamberlain called on Attorney-General Palmer to investigate the matter, the activities of his bureau have ceased.

If it should turn out that Secretary Baker authorized the bureau and its activities, then the Secretary himself, and not Colonel Wigmore and his associates, would be responsible for the violations of law charged by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Johnson, it is maintained by those

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Springfield Republican april 19.

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Says It Is a Pity Investigators Cannot Interview Gustavus Adolphus, Originator of Code

Baltimore, April 19—Lieut-Col S. T. Ansell, whose criticisms of the military courts-martial system involved him in a controversy with high officials in the war department, in an address at a luncheon of the City club to-day, discussed the military code, which he said, had been described by some as "archaic, un-American, oppressive and leading to intolerable injustice."

It was upon this side of the question that he stood, he said, adding, "There are others, however, in high and responsible positions, who defend

"There are others, however, in high and responsible positions, who defend the system, who stoutly insist that it is modern, and liberal and has not resulted in injustice, and these have taken almost every means to assure the people that this system is worthy of the highest popular confidence. I am led to believe that the people themselves, upon the information they have, are impressed with the injustice of the system.

"There are many investigations about the system. It is announced that a judge advocate has recently been dispatched to Europe to investigate the European systems of military justice, a field which I covered just one year ago and made a report which was never read. A committee of the American bar association is making an investigation. So far as I can discover from the press, I can hardly think that that investigation is likely to prove beneficial. They seem to have called the available majorgenerals of the regular army and I understand that they intend to call all living former secretaries of war. It is rather a pity that Gustavus Adolphus, from whom came a considerable part of our code, could not also appear before them to commend the system which he administered."

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THE WORLD: FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919.

OF JUSTICE IN ARM

They Arrange at Last to Hear Officer Who First Bared Faults in Present System of Military Courts Martial.

ONE-SIDED, AND UNFAIR, HE SAYS OF INQUIRY.

Generals Agree in Praising the Administration of Articles of War - Crowder's Defender Aids Committeemen.

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, April 17.—Members of the committee of the American Bar Association conducting an investigation of the courts martial system were startled to-day when they were accused by Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell of conducting a one-sided and unfair inquiry.

Lieut, Col. Ansell charged that only military officers who were favorable

military officers who were favorable to the system of military justice as it exists at present have been called before the committee, with a single exception.

The committee went in a body to Lieut. Col. Ansell's office and presented an invitation to him to appear before it this afternoon. He declined, saying he did not care to appear on such short notice. It was finally agreed that he would appear next Monday. The members of the committee who visited Lieut. Col. Ansell were Judge S. S. Gregory, Chairman; Col. Hinckley, Secretary, and Judges Bynum and Bruce.

ley, Secretary, and Judges Bynum and Bruce.
"I could have saved you a lot of work and time," Lieut. Col. Ansell said to the committee, "by telling you that these general officers who have appeared before you would all say the

same thing—that the system of military justice as it stands now is fair and just in all of its workings. I would have told you that you could take one general officer's view as representative of them all."

Lieut. Col. Ansell pointed out to the committee that it was his testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that brought forth the investigation now being conducted. He contended that he stood in the position of complainant against the system.

tem. In the face of this he had not been formally notified of the committee's existence until three weeks after its formal hearings began. Chairman Gregory explained to Col. Ansell that the committee had no interest in the controversy as between officers in the War Department; that it was one appointed by the President of the American Bar Association to make a study of military justice and report to the Executive Committee of the association suggestions for reform.

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COLONEL WIGMORE'S ACTION ASSAILED

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Burleson, Postmaster-General, andmade public yesterday, Royal C. Johnson, Representative from South Dakota, charges disregard for the law by government departments and certain of the officials connected with them. Mr. Johnson has entered the fight against the alleged misuse of the mails by Col. John H. Wigmore in sending out personal letters to members of the American Bar Association defending the courts-martial system

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"Under this system, an officer belongs to a caste, is a being apart. Any officer can prefer charges against a man and at his will can really succeed in getting him tried. The statute requires no preliminary investigation and such basis required by the regulation is not thorough and effective. The penalties awarded are shockingly harsh and I think that everybody, if everybody would speak frankly and he pfully, must be heartily ashamed of them.

System Should Be Changed

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"Some of the very harshest punishments were awarded after the armistice was signed. I well know my difficulties as acting judge advocate-general in endeavoring to prevent such punishments or in having them modified. But it has been said that all these sentences were reviewed in the office of the judge advocate-general. I strely should know all about that. There was not one in 20 that was reviewed, and it must be understood that even when we did review we had no authority to cut down or modify or set aside the sentence of a courts-martial, however unjust it was.

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"This old system ought to be changed at once. It ought to be changed to accord with the principles of our government, to accord with the view that a soldier is not the personal retainer of an officer, but is a citizen with rights as such. The less we regard a so'dier as a serf and the more as a citizen the greater a soldier must he be."

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Springfield Republican

Opr. 22/19.

Ouvell Stirs Things up in

Ormy Hearings

COURTS-MARTIAL FACTS LAID BARE

Evidence of Injustice Presented by Lieut.-Col. S. T. Ansell -Professional Soldier Found to Be the Harshest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland-Lieut.-Col. S. T. Ansell, former acting judge advo-cate-general of the United States Army, at a luncheon given by the City Club of Baltimore on Saturday, said he believed the people themselves are impressed with the injustice of the present courts-martial system, although come reasons in high and rethough some persons in high and responsible positions are indorsing it.

'The statement has gone broadcast," he asserted, "that the heavy punishments awarded during this war have been due to the inexperience and ignorance of the new officers of this army. Even if this were true, inasmuch as in any large American army we must always have a large number of inexperienced officers, a system of justice worthy of the name should afford protection to the enlisted against such an inevitable situation. But I deny that this harshness is due to the inexperience, ignorance or any other quality of the new men of the new army. On the other hand, the professional soldier himself has been the harshest. For most of the time during this war it has been my duty to examine the courts-martial records of the entire army, and, speaking out of that experience, I say that the courts consisting of or dominated by the professional officers have been the harshest courts of all.

Harsh Penalties

"It is said now that when the harsh penalties were awarded, it was never intended that they should be served. Some of the very harshest punishments were awarded after the armistice was signed, and if such was the intention of the authorities they have strenuously resisted living up to them.
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sentences were reviewed in the office of the judge advocate-general. I surely should know all about that. There was not one in 20 that was reviewed, and it must be understood that even when we did review, we had no authority to cut down, or modify or set aside the sentence of a court-martial,

however unjust it was.

"One military authority said the other day, when he testified before the Bar Association Committee: 'I do not recall that in this controversy it has ever been claimed that an innocent man was found guilty.' I claim now man was found guitty. I chaim now that I have had before me during this war a thousand cases in which I believed the men were unjustly convicted, and thousands of others unjustly punished. Within the last five weeks 299 cases have passed over my desk, wherein I believe the accused were unjustly convicted, and all punishment has accordingly been remitted.

Informative Statistics

"Statistics as a rule are devitaliz-ing and in matters of dispute are subject to misleading manipulation. But here are some statistics gathered by disinterested lawyers who are examining the records for clemency, which are informative. Of the 2212 cases examined in the past five weeks the reports show that 63 per cent have not been reasonably well tried, and the tests as to the correctness of trial are not such tests as prevail in the civil forum, but are substantial com-mon-sense tests such as will enable us to say, with a reasonable degree of assurance, that the record may be relied upon.

"These reports also show that 21 per cent have been so poorly tried that the punishment awarded simply canbe sustained by the record. Another indicative thing is that of the enlisted men tried: 74.71 per cent have been 'defended' by lieutenants, as a rule the most newly joined second lieutenants, whose 'defense' usually promptly produces a conviction.

"There are some other things which I think are significant: The ratio of acquittals to conviction in the case of officers is as 35 to 65, but the ratio of acquittals to convictions in the case of enlisted men is as 6 to 94; that is, for every 100 officers tried 35 are acquitted, but for every 100 enlisted men tried only 6 are acquitted.

'Much is made of the fact that dishonorable discharges awarded are as a rule suspended. There is not enough of them awarded, to be sure, to permit of many suspensions. Of every 100 cases of enlisted men tried by a general court-martial, 51 result in a sentence of dishonorable discharge."

Army Officer Testifies

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Camp Merritt, Hoboken, the main embarkation camp during the dealt with 9288 cases of absence without leave between April 1 last year and the signing of the armistice, Maj. R. A. Stone told the American Bar Association in connection with the discussion of the administration of military justice. Practically, he said, these men were all deserters, avoiding service at the front. The matter has become so serious, he added, that it necessitated the building of a stockade at the camp where men who had been absent and returned were held to be marched aboard the ship.

Major Stone strongly opposed the change in the military court-martial system. The chief reason for extensive use of courts-martial and for excessive sentences, he declared, was the inexperience of the bulk of the officers and the enormous strain under which they labored in creating an army to meet the German peril.

ANSELL MAY GIVE FIERY TESTIMONY

Demoted Acting Judge Advocate General "Loaded" With New Incidents of Sentences Meted to Army Men.

EXPECTED TO OUTLINE BILL HE IS PREPARING.

Lively Session of American Bar Association To-Day Is Predicted.

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, April 20. — Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell will appear tomorrow before the committee of the American Bar Association that is in-trigating army justice. His testi-mony is expected to be even more ilery than was that before the Sena-trigation of the preceded his demotion from Brigadier General to Lieutenant testionel and his being relieved from duty as Acting Judge Advocate Gen-teral. American Bar Association that is in-

Col. Ansell will go on the stand with Col. Ansell will go on the stand with all his war paint on. Already he has lold the members of the committee that it was conducting a one-sided investigation. He has stated in a public address that he hardly thinks the investigation can prove beneficial.

It is expected that the officer will outline in detail the provisions of the bill he has been instructed by Secretary Baker to propage for submission

bilk he has been instructed by Secre-tary Baker to propare for submission to Congress to correct the evils of the present system and that will take sev-eral sessions. He is "loaded" with hundreds of illustrations of injustice in the courts martial system which n the courts martial system which have come to his attention both as Acting Judge Advocate General and as President of the department's clem-

A case has just reached the Judge Advocate General's department which flustrates one of the chief points in the injustice of the court martial sysillustrates one of the chief points in the injustice of the court martial system as presented by the Lieutenant Colonel. The power of the commanding officer to coerce the court into a finding according to his wishes is shown in a case in France in which a private soldier was convicted of larceny of a petty nature. According to the record of the court martial, the soldier took a pocket flashlight valued at about \$4 from a shop conducted by a French woman. The record shows that the soldier testified he had purchased a flashlight and found two hours afterward that it failed to work. He returned to the shop and asked that it be exchanged. The shopkeeper refused to make the change. The soldier took another flashlight. At the court martial the soldier was represented by a Second Lieutenant as counsel. He entered a plea of suilty to the charges. The court sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and forefeiture of two-thirds of his pay. The division commander, in reviewing the case, made the following notation:

"The court will immediately reconvene and reconsider its sentence. The sentence imposed is entirely inade-

vene and reconsider its sentence. The tentence imposed is entirely inade-quate for the offense to which the accused has pleaded guilty. Thieves cannot and will not be tolerated in this division."

The court followed the order of the

The court followed the order of the Major General and reconsidered the trase and "respectfully adhered to its former finding and sentence."

This time the division commander returned the case to the court with a more emphatic notation.

"The sentence imposed by the court in this case, when published, will, instead of deterring would-be offenders. Tather act as an ancentive to thievery. The policy of not retaining persons you victed of larceny in the service has been announced in orders emanating from the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces. The sentence is not only inadequate but evidences an indisposition on the part of the court to carry out the expressed policies of those responsible for the biscipline in the armed forces of the United States constituting the American Expeditionary Forces.

"The court will immediately reconvene and reconsider the sentence."

Upon reconvening the second time the court revoked its former sentence and entered the following:

"That the accused be dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeit all pay and allowances due or to belome due, and be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for six months."

This decision the reviewing authority approved.

approved.

General Wood on Courts-Martial

IT CAN safely be said that the people of the United States are especially glad to hear from Major-General Leonard Wood concerning the national courts-martial system. There are several reasons why citizens generally are interested in his views, recently set forth in testimony given before a committee of the American Bar Association, sitting in the national capital investigating the courts-martial system of the army. Among these reasons are that, while he is regarded as having high standing as a soldier, he is not a West Pointer; although of high rank in the army, and of wide experience since the days when he commanded the first United States volunteer regiment of cavalry, the "Rough Riders," in the Spanish-American War, he was not permitted to take a conspicuous part in the war now closing; and ever after their close association in the field in the Spanish-American War he was an intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt; which probably means something with regard to his sense of fair play.

While much of what he has to say with relation to the courts-martial system tends to support assertions made by Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate-general, so far as practical application is concerned, General Wood does not agree with that officer that the system deserves sweeping condemnation. does go so far as to say, and in this the public will be inclined to indorse his statement, that 75 per cent of all the men tried by court-martial should not have been tried at all, and would not have been had there been the requisite degree of preliminary examination of the individual charges preferred. He declares, in effect, that the abuses and injustices brought to light through the efforts of Colonel Ansell are due, not so much to the system itself, as to the abuses of discretionary powers by the officers in command. He supports the present system to the extent of insisting on the necessity of investing the military command with almost unlimited powers for the maintenance of discipline, but says that the officers should be made to understand that abuses of power will not be tolerated, and that such abuses will do more harm than good to the whole military establishment. It is easy to think General Wood in the right when he asserts, as he does, that the great dissatisfaction with the existing system of military justice is largely due to the application of regulations, necessary to the maintenance of military discipline, to offenses of such trivial character that a mere reprimand from the officer would be sufficient to meet all the disciplinary needs of the situation. His words have the right ring, to civilian ears, also, when he declares, as he does, that the officer in command should be as insistent on justice to the accused as on the maintenance of discipline. The general, indeed, emphasizes the need of more consideration of what he terms the human element in dealing with individual cases.

Now, if all army officers could be depended on, or even be compelled, to administer justice in the ranks as General Wood would have them, perhaps a system not radically unlike the present one might be satisfactory to the nation; but to a civilian, without assuming to speak for men in the army, it is difficult, in view of much that has happened during the last two years, to feel assured that officers will not make similar mistakes in the future. There exists, in other words, the apparent need of having in the regulations some provision to prevent officers from going to extremes in all sorts of cases, trivial as well as vital. In short, it would seem that the courts-martial system should be made more in keeping than it now is with the American idea of a government of laws and not of men.

COURT OF REVIEW URGED BY ANSELL FOR ARMY JUSTICE

Tribunal. in Order to Give Square Deal to Soldiers. Must Be Independent of Old Caste, He Tells Investigators.

HIGHER POWER NEEDED TO ENFORCE PENALTIES.

Should Not Be Answerable Even to Commander in Chief-Head of Leavenworth Barracks Will Be Heard To-Day.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, April 22.-Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, Judge Advocate General of the Army, to-day submitted to the Investigating Committee of the American Bar Association a list of suggestions for changes in the law that in his opinion will correct to a large extent the injustices in the system of military justice. The suggestions in most essentials are those which Col. Ansell has set forth at length in his discussions of the controversy over the system in the press and in his public utterances. "I think if army officers will broaden a little they will get away from the old army slogan that we cannot have discipline and justice, and that where discipline is at stake justice must stand aside," he said. "I do not believe discipline can be improved by crushing men. Real discipline comes from men who are taught to respect themselves as well as to respect others."

He will resume his testimony tomorrow afternoon, and will continue before the committee until the close of the session Thursday. The committee indicated to-day that Thursday's session will close the hearings in Washington.

To Hear Former Officers.

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Chairman S. S. Gregory of the committee indicated that there were a number of former officers who have been discharged from the service that he desired to hear in Chicago, probably next week. It is his intention to hear a number of enlisted men who have returned from overseas service.

At to-morrow morning's session Col. Sedgwick Rice, Commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be heard. Col. John H. Wigmore, Gen. Crowder's assistant in the office of Provost Marshall General, who is credited with having written the Baker-Crowder defense of the system, will also appear.

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Col. Ansell in his testimony to-day emphasized his claim for the necessity of an appellate or reviewing court not subject to the direction of the Presdent, the Chief of Staff or any other executive branch of the Government. "The courts martial are essentially judicial bodies," Col. Ansell said. "They have the power to try every offense embodied in the Criminal Code of the

civil coudt. They have sought to decivil coudt. They have sought to deprive a man of life and liberty. Can we assume that a court with all these powers is a board to administer the will of the commanding officer? That is the contention of army officers of the old school. They maintain that the cours martial are merely executive agencies of the Commander in Chief or his subordinate commanders in the army. They have this claim on the army. They base this claim on the statement that the cours marial derive heir powers from the section of he Consiution which designates the President as Commander in Chief of

Would Have Higher Power Act.

"It is no more right to say that the courts of the District of Columbia—the Court of Claims or the Commerce Court—are mere executive agencies because they are derived from the section of the Constitution which established the District of Columbia at the section of covernment and gives as the seat of government and gives to Congress the power to administer

the seat of government and gives to Congress the power to administer its government.

"The suggestion is repeatedly made that we can remedy defects in the system by army regulations," Col. Ansell said. "I maintain that the law should be fixed by a body superior to the War Department. The law should be what it is supposed to be, a fixed rule that cannot be changed from day to day to suit the fance of a commanding officer."

"There is not a greater travesty on justice in the world," he said, "than the practice of assigning young officers to the defense of accused enlisted men."

Would Protect Accused.

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Col. Ansell's suggestions for changes in the law as submitted to-day contemplate that:

Congress should proceed in furtherance of the theory that courts martial are inherently courts, their functions inherently judicial and their powers must be judicially exercised.

The fundamental rights of the accused as declared in the Bill of Rights should be recognized and protected.

No charges should be referred to courts martial until a thorough investigation is made. No case should be referred to a general court martial until after the Judge Advocate on the commanding officer's staff shall have certified that thorough preliminary examination had been made.

Assignment of a legal prosecuting officer should be required.

The convening authority should take no action on the proceedings of a general court martial without a written opinion of his Judge Advocate thereon.

The office and duties of the Judge Advocate should be established so that in their performance he could not be subjected to military supervision.

NEW YORK TIMES.

DEMANDS CONGRESS REFORM ARMY LAW

Cannot Get Justice by Departmental Revision, Col. Ansell Tells Bar Committee.

ENLISTED MAN SUFFERS

Officers Enjoy Far Greater Safeguards-Defense of Accused Men Often a Travesty.

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The attitude of the army," he added. "has been intolerant toward those methods necessary to justice. They do not take kindly to legal restraints.

While commanders of troops must necessarily have arbitrary power of com-mand, the officer asserted, it should not go to the extent of permitting them to hang men.

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BASIS FOR REFORM IN COURTS-MARTIAL

Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell Makes Recommendations - South Dakota Congressman Wants Testimony From Privates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Royal C. Johnson, Congressman from South Dakota, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, addressed a letter yesterday to the com-mittee of the American Bar Association investigating courts-martial, and declared that the investigation would develop into a farce unless the committee undertook to hear the testimony of some privates and second lieutenants who have suffered under the existing system.

In this letter, Congressman Johnson reiterated the allegation made by Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell to the effect that both sides of a case should be adequately heard before a decision is rendered.

Congressman Johnson's Letter

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"Should not the committee investigating injustice of court-martial law call witnesses who have suffered by reason of defects in statute and call some second lieutenants and privates as well as major-generals? It is natural that commanding officers who practically have power of life and death under existing law should feel that they are eminently qualified to administer it. Why confine testimony to a few officers of high rank chosen under seniority system and ignore 4,000,000 enlisted men.

"Every one familiar with army servor regulations knows that few officers and men who expect to remain in service dare to attack the system which is upheld by the Secretary of War and judge advocate-general. Judging by the injustice of the treatment afforded General Ansell by the War Department, any officer who dares to criticise the system will be demoted or sent indefinitely to the Philippines or Alaska. By commuta-tion of sentences by wholesale the department acknowledges the law is

"Will you not call as witnesses at least as many of the men who have suffered injustice as you have called generals and colonels and majors, so that they can testify without fear of future punishment by the War Department. If this is not done, the investigation becomes a farce, and will not be accepted by those people who wish to hear both sides of a case before rendering a decision."

Mr. Ansell's Testimony

Continuing his testimony before the investigating committee, Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell confined himself yesterday to the submission of facts and figures of the proportion of cases in which there is not even an approach to justice. He confirmed the state-ment made by General Wood that 50 per cent of the cases tried by courtsmartial ought never to have been tried

The best-disciplined divisions, said Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell, were those which had the least number of such trials. "Show me a division where there are few courts-martial and will show you a division which is well disciplined, upright standing and in which the men have confidence in their officers," he asserted.

Figures before the Clemency Board and in the offices of the judge advocate-general, he said, show that 63 per cent of the cases were not reasonably well tried and 21 per cent of the cases had been very badly tried. They also show that only 12 per cent of the enlisted men tried during the war were acquitted, while 30 per cent of the officers were acquitted because officers had better opportunity to put up a defense.

Basis of Reform

Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell made the following recommendations as the basis of reform in the existing system:

Department commanders should be obliged by law to supply the accused in all cases with counsel of sufficient rank and standing to insure his client adequate representation before the court.

2. A representative of the judge advocate-general should decide whether or not there is sufficient prima facie evidence against an accused to justify putting him on trial; the opinion of this special officer should be put on the of every indictment and the commanding officer should have no power to overrule him on a point of law.

The office of the judge advocategeneral should be invested with authority not merely to advise the review and toning down of a sentence, but should have power to act as a court of final appeal for the army and be legally authorized to execute its judgments.

4. Authority to convene general courts-martial should be limited so as to minimize their calling without due

COURT-MARTIAL CLASH

Wigmore Opposes Ansell's Views Before Bar Committee.

DENIES MORE LAW IS NEEDED

Added Technicalities, He Says, Would Not Mean More Justice. Ansell Continues His Argument. Gregory Denies Published Statement-Rice Tells of Leavenworth.

The radical difference of opinion that exists not only in military circles but among lawyers as to the present system of military justice was brought out sharply yesterday before the committee of the American Bar Association in the conflicting views presented by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, the officer of the regular army, who is chief assailant of the system, and Col. John Wigmore, temporary officer and widely known as a student of law in civil life, but the most active defender of the present system in the absence of Maj. Gen. Crowder, judge advocate

'The court-martial system does "The court-martial system does not need more law; but more facts," Col. Wigmore asserted, urging that amendments of the present system to insure "perfectly fearless counsel for the accused," to bring out the facts would go far toward remedying such defects as had been disclosed.

"There is a feeling that by putting in more technical law we will get more justice," he added. "I do not believe that."

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Col. Ansell's Defense.

Col. Ansell, resuming his argument, which will not be concluded for another day, defined the real issue as the

Whether military justice is going to be conducted by hard and fast military rules," he said, "or is going to take on an aspect of civil justice. If we had had legal control from the beginning of the proceedings," he added, displaying charts showing the machinery in the adjutant general's office, "we would have had no need for this great revisory machinery at the

top."
Col. Wigmore took direct issue with statements made by Senator Chamberlain and Col. Ansell. He quoted a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain on the floor of the Senate, which declared that the army court-martial system represented neither a system of justice nor a system of law.
"If any man, after any rational inquiry whatever, holds to that view," Col. Wigmore declared, "he is hopeless."

Challenges Ansell's Statement.

Similarly he challenged Col. Ansell's frequently repeated charge that the military justice system is "archaic." On the contrary, Col. Wigmore declared, there are elements in the army exercise.

clared, there are elements in the army system so advanced and modern that men in civil practice can only dream of the day when they will be applied in civil courts.

Col. Ansell entered yesterday upon the detailed discussion of changes in law he desires made to accomplish his main purpose of divorcing the legal aspects of the army completely from the possibility of military domination. He recited figures to show that 94 per cent of the enlisted men brought to trial were convicted.

Compares Officers With Men.

"Either this is a most unhumanly perfect machine." he said, "or a most unhumanly unjust one."

About 30 per cent of the officers tried are convicted, Col. Ansell added. "Of course, people in the army are not," he continued, "going around convicting enlisted men because they are enlisted men and acquitting officers because they are officers. That is not true; but we do know that the officers get better trials."

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Representative Johnson's Offer.

William Freeland of Jackson-

William Freeland of Jacksonville, Fla., urged that a military appelate court be created, citing his
own experience as civil counsel for
two men who had been dismissed
from the service some years ago.
Representative Johnson, of South
Dakota, made public last night a
telegram to the bar association committee asking that there be summoned as witnesses in the inquiry
some of the men who are alleged to
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the present system, and that they be
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Unless this was done, he said, the investigation would become a farce. vestigation would become a faree.

Denial by Judge Gregory.

Earlier in the day Chairman Greg-ory declared that the intervention of the American Bar Association in the controversy over the administration of military justice during the war was of military justice during the war was directly due to the suggestion of Col. Ansell. He denied a published report that the committee had been organized through the desire of the War Department to forestall a congressional inquire.

sional inquiry.

Judge Gregory then entered upon an examination of Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant of the army disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth.

Sentences of 8,228 Years.

From the beginning of the war up to April 19 a total of 6,467 prisoners had been received, he said, of whom, on their own application, 1.910 had been assigned to the disciplinary battalions, to which only men convicted of purely military offenses had been eligible. Of these 1,107 were restored to duty as a result of their work in the battalion. Of those restored to duty the agence

Of those restored to duty the aggre-gate of their sentences was \$.228 years which had been reduced through the disciplinary system to 5.659 months, the average time served being 5 months and 3½ days. He told of many other reforms.

GREGORY OUTLINES ARMY COURT PLANS

Bar Association Committee Indicates First Views as to Course of Reforms.

ANSELL CITES 100 TRIALS

Witness Urges Report by July to Aid in New Law-Formal Action May Wait Till September.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-Correction of the army court-martial system should proceed from the bottom upward, according to opinion expressed today by Judge S. S. Gregory, Chairman of the Investigating Committee of the American Bar Association, in a statement of the tentative conclusions based upon disclosures in the committee's inquiry, His statement was made at the opening

of today's session.

Lieut. Col. Ansell was before the committee again, completing his lengthy argument against the existing system of military justice. He dealt today with remedial legislation he regarded as necessary, and again indicated his feeling that radical revision of the entire system was all that could effectually safeguard army enlisted men in their con-stitutional rights to fair and impartial

Judge Gregory interjected the state-ment of his own views with the explanation that he did so for the information of Colonel Ansell, who might wish to discuss some of the points presented. The Judge added, also, that he spoke for himself alone, and regarded his own state of mind as wholly tentative. Re-

for himself alone, and regarded his own state of mind as wholly tentative. Reforms of military justice should begin in the practice of the courts, Judge Gregory though, which largely would obviate necessity for extensive revision of cases. He specifically enumerated, among changes he now believed desirable, the appointment of a qualified legal officer as presiding judge of courts-martial, to rule upon all law questions; requirement of a unanimous verdict by the court in all death sentences, or those involving dishonorable discharge or more than two years imprisonment; creation of a system of trial by commissioned officers before courts composed of commissioned officers, and of enlisted men before what would in practice be juries of enlisted men, with a qualified officer presiding as judge; creation of a power for revision of findings, and sentences for legal error, to be lodged in the War Department; and, finally, promulgation of verdicts of acquittal in open court, with immediate release of defendants. Colonel Ansell replied that Judge Gregory's statement indicated that the conclusion that radical amendment of the military legal practice is necessary. The broad result of the adoption of a policy such as the Chairman had outlined, he said, would be in his opinion to reduce the number of courts-martial in the army by at least one-half.

Cites 100 Cases of Clemency Board.
Something of a clash occurred between Colonel Ansell and Colonel Hinkley, of the committee, over Ansell's desire to submit abstracts of 100 cases taken from the records of the Clemency Board, of which Colonel Ansell is the head.

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"I am not talking about excessive sentences," Colonel Ansell replied.
"That is where we get off the track." To this Colonel Hinkley retorted that he understood also that there were many instances of badly tried cases.

"There are great numbers of cases," Colonel Ansell said, "where they have been so poorly tried that no human being can now say that the trial sustained the punishment." He added that he would talk of cases of this sort "in the thousands" if necessary.

Colonel Hinkley objected, and a rather sharp argument followed, in the course of which Colonel Ansell asserted that he had felt an air of patronage toward him by the committee because he was a military, not a civilian lawyer, and had also felt a tendency to limit him. Chairman Gregory intervened to say that neither Colonel Hinkley nor the committee had the least desire to limit his presentation. The discussion resulted in Colonel Ansell reading the extracts and discussing the specific cases of poor trials contained in the 100 specimens from the records of the Clemency Board.

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mens from the records of the Clemency Board.

During the examination of these specimens, a question brought out the fact that Colonel Ansell was opposed to the inauguration of a system of enlisted courts or juries to try cases where enlisted men were the accused. He had no doubt, he said, that with a proper assignment of a law officer as presiding judge, such courts or juries would function well, but he had seen no necessity for inaugurating so radical a departure, he said, believing that courts composed of officers, other things being equal, would return better verdicts as a rule.

Colonel Ansell also submitted a list of about twenty lawyers, former officers of the army, or others with knowledge and experience with court-martial practice, whose views he thought would enlighten the committee. He said he had selected only men "now out of the service" because officers could not testify frankly "without being in danger of punishment by the military machine."

May Delay Report Till Fall.

Chairman Gregory said he would tele graph to those within reach and would ask the others for their views in writing, Colonel Ansell to formulate statements showing the scope which these written inquiries were to take, if he so desired. The committee will hear tomorrow

such of these witnesses as present them-selves. Later the committee may sit at

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Colonel Ansell objected to the suggestion that the committee might not report before July. If the system is to be revised it should be revised on the Army Appropriation bill, which will be enacted before July 1, he said.

Judge Gregory replied the committee had no control, as it was to report to the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, and the association would not itself meet before September. The record of evidence taken by the Inquiry Committee might, however, be made available to the committees of Congress, he thought, if the Executive Committee so desired.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print." PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. ADOURH S. Ochs, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1919.

TRAINING THE YOUNGSTERS.

Secretary BAKER, it seems, is against universal military training. He seems to think it smacks of militarism, although he proposes instead a large increase of our standing army, which seems to be more militaristic. As The Milwaukee Sentinel points out, President Wilson declared two years ago in favor of " a citizenry trained to arms," which is quite the reverse of Mr. BAKER's ideas both on the subject of military training and of letting a standing army do our work for us. The Sentinel comfortingly alleges that " the Republican Congress may be de-" pended upon to enact a law to carry

"out that principle, even though this "time propounded by a Democratic

" President."

But before it does, it will have to wade through rivers of debate. For instance, we find our ordinarily sensible friend The Duluth Herald solemnly disputing the obvious fact that military training will be of physical benefit to young men, a thing which was conclusively demonstrated by the war, and nowhere more so than in this City of New York. The fact that nearly a third of the men who were examined during the war were found physically unfit; and therefore under a handicap in industry, had been pointed out by The Kansas City Star, and The Herald replies that military training, is no remedy for that, since the 30 per cent. would be rejected under such a system and therefore could not be cured of their defects.

It remains to be seen what kind of law Congress will enact on the subject. But what of the 70 per cent.? Is there a middle-aged man of weak muscles and soft hands who hasn't looked at these graceful young men of steel muscles and brown faces and said to himself: "How I wish I could have had that training in my youth "? The "soft" man who has reached middle age is under a handicap which no amount of golf and fishing will entirely remove, and the youth who has no chance of military training will follow in his footsteps. The 30 per cent., true, got no benefit from the war, but the young men who were in danger of becoming " soft " got a benefit which will last all their lives, will make them more efficient, no matter what career they may take up.

THE WORLD:

APRIL 26, 1919.

EX-ARMY OFFICER SIDES WITH ANSELL

New York Lawyer Graduated From West Point Tells Inquiry He Is in Favor of Revising Courts Martial.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, April 25. — The committee of the American Bar Association investigating military justice to-day concluded its public hearings for the present. It was indicated that the committee might have further

hearings in Chicago at a later date.
Chairman Samuel S. Gregory of
Chicago said it probably would meet
again about June 1 to consider its
findings and recommendations to the
Executive Committee of the associa-

findings and recommendations to the Executive Committee of the association.

J. B. W. Gardiner, a New York attorney, a graduate of West Point and former army officer, indicated to the committee to-day that he was in favor of revision of the courts martial system substantially as recommended by Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell. Mr. Gardiner said he became interested with Col. Ansell in 1907, while he was an officer in the army, in the necessity for a revision of courts martial practice.

"I have never been satisfied," he declared, "that there was not a disposition on the part of all courts martial to be prejudiced against the accused. The officer chosen to defend an accused man, if he attempts to make an aggressive defense, becomes known in army circles as 'a guardhouse lawyer,' a term of opprobrium in the military."

Mr. Gardiner left the military service in 1911. He said, however, that he had been a close student of military justice since. He paid tribute to Gen. Leonard Wood, saying that if every division or department were commanded by an officer like Gen. Wood, who exercised a sympathetic attitude in dispensing justice, there would be no need for a change in the system.

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would be no need for a change in the system.

Acting Judge Advocate General Kreger defended the assignment of young officers as counsel for the accused. He said his records did not show how counsel was chosen. He said he thought a comparison of the records would show that the Judge Advocates who prosecuted and the officers who defended were as a rule near the same rank.

Col. James S. Easby-Smith, a member of the Clemency Board, told the committee that in the exploitation before Congressional committees, in the press and before the Bar Association, cases of alleged miscarriage of military justice have been grossly misrepresented. He suggested that the committee should examine the records of at least a thousand cases. Col. Easby-Smith said he had reviewed about a thousand cases, and that in some he found excessive sentences. Some sentences, he declared, were absurd tences. Some sentences, he declared, were absurd.

The Colonel expressed the opinion

The Colonel expressed the opinion that courts martial as a rule were fair. "If I were innocent and accused of a crime," he declared, "I would prefer to take my chances before a military court martial than before the ordinary-civil court."

He asserted that the policy of having a lawyer on every court martial was the ideal plan, but he did not believe it would be practicable without a great extension of the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Independence for Filipinos

Early in April members of the Special Commission of the Philippine Legislature were in Washington on a mission seeking immediate independence for the Philippine Islands. President Wilson was in France, but Secretary of War Baker told the Commission he believed the time had come to grant the complete independence desired by the Filipino people, and believed also that the American people love liberty too dearly to deny it to others.

To the Commission the Secretary read a letter left by the President when he went to Europe. The letter, dated March 3, was addressed to Secretary Baker, and was read by him in reply to a formal memorial asking for independence and pointing particularly to the fine record of the Filipinos in connection with the war against Germany. In the letter the Secretary of War was requested to express the President's regret that he could not be in Washington to meet the Commission, and his "hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them, and that it will result in bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legislature approving the sending of the Commission to the United States." President Wilson said, further:

I have been deeply gratified with the constant support and encouragement received from the Filipino people and from the Philippine Legisla-

Filipino people and from the Philippine Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing. The people of the United States have, with reason, taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of the Filipino people. Though unable to meet the commission, the Filipino people shall not be absent from my thoughts. Not the least important labor of the conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker peoples of the world less perilous—a labor which should be, and doubtless is, of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people.

I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces of the gentlemen of this mission of the Philippine Islands, and tell them all that I have in mind and heart as I think of the patient labor, with the end almost in sight, undertaken by the

with the end almost in sight, undertaken by the American and Filipino peoples for their permanent benefit. I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard, and that you will translate truly to them my own feelings.

The Philippine Commission, speaking for the Legislature of the Islands, says there is now stable government in the Philippines, a government managed and supported by The People of the Islands, and that it can and will be maintained if independence is granted. And the Commission asserts that this is the opportune time for urging the granting of independence because of the principles for which the United States entered the war-"for the liberty, the self-government and the undictated development of all peoples."

Now that President Wilson has expressed himself in favor of immediate independence for the Philippines, what will the Wilson-haters in cause of his stand for a League of Nations. Congress do? What position will they take? What nightmares will Lodge and Sherman, Reed and Fall and the rest of the congregation of Holy Haters conjure up as "reasons why independence should not be granted to the Filipinos"? And what's the matter with Hearst, that he hasn't already opposed Philippine inde-

pendence on the ground that if we don't hold the Islands the Japanese will take them?

Doubtless there is a very small minority of the American people who oppose Philippine independence, but we believe the overwhelming majority of Americans are in favor of it, on the ground that it is best for us as well as for the Filipinos. Certainly, there is no reason to doubt that the Filipinos are as ready for independence as are some other peoples whose right to and capacity for independence we do not question.

COURT-MARTIAL LAW

Secretary of War Baker has directed Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell, one of the leaders in the controversy over courts-martial procedure, to prepare and submit a bill that, in his opinion, will correct deficiencies in the existing "system of military justice." We don't understand why the Secretary, who is an excellent lawyer, decorates the present courts-martial system of the United States Army with so complimentary a term; but let that pass.

Secretary Baker says, in an order of April 5, that Colonel Ansell's suggestions "are entirely appropriate in form and substance, and merit earnest consideration."

So far, so good. Now, will Secretary Baker guarantee a "fair show," fair play, for such recommendations as Colonel Ansell may make? That question is justified by what is known of the underground politics of Army officers, especially of those stationed in Washington.

And will Secretary Baker suggest to Colonel Ansell that he insert in his bill a provision by which a private soldier's testimony will have more weight with a court-martial than is given to the testimony of a notorious liar and criminal?

Although the medical "gentleman" who performed the illegal operation which caused the death of Inez Reed, is very properly in jail, without bail, it is said that no effort whatever will be made to identify the other "gentleman" in the case—the girl's betrayer—because he did nothing for which he can be prosecuted. He was only responsible for the girl's condition, not for her death.

"Reactionaries are trying to discredit Secretary Baker," says the Examiner. True, very true. And one doesn't need a long memory to remember that the Examiner and other Hearst papers were in that discrediting and discreditable business when it was first started, and are now trying to discredit President Wilson be-

Secretary Is Told "Little Men" Captured the Huns. Also Reviews the 89th.

By the Associated Press

LUXEMBURG, April 23.-Twentythree thousand soldiers of the Prairie Division, many of whom fought on the Somme with the British, and later with the 1st American Army in the drive at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-

drive at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, heard their record highly praised vesterday afternoon by Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Pershing, who reviewed the prominent part the division had played in the hostilities.

Among the interested epectators of the review of the Prairie Division here yesterday were three Illinois representatives—Martin B. Madden, William B. McKinley and Richard Yates. Warren Pershing, son of the commander-in-chief, who came to Europe with Secretary of War Baker, also was present. was present.

Many Are Decorated.

Many Are Decorated.

During the day more than one hundred decorations were presented by Gen. Pershing. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., commander of the division, and Brig. Gen. Paul Wolf received distinguished service medals, and Cols. Joseph Sanborn and Abel David were given distinguished service crosses. Among the decorations awarded were five French war crosses and one Belgian Order of the Crown.

Secretary Baker spent nearly two hours in strolling along the lines of troops, while Gen. Pershing, passed from one company to another on his round of inspection. To his questions regarding food Mr. Baker received but few.complaints, and the men said their letters, were coming through from America in from two to three weeks. Most of the men with whom the Secretary talked said they preferred immediate demobilization to a wait of two weeks at Camp Grant preparatory to the proposed parade of this division, the 33d, in Chicage.

Asks to See "Short" Fighters.

It happened that most of the men encountered by Mr. Baker during his walk were nearly six feet tall, and so the Secretary, who is but five feet six inches in height, asked for a company of smaller men. Meeting soldiers of his stature and some even smaller, Mr. Baker asked one of the smallest if he had seen any Germans captured. "Quite a number, sir," replied the short doughboy. "Who captured them." asked the

shor doughboy.
"Who captured them," asked the
Secretary, "the big men or the little

Secretary, "the big men or the little ten".

"The little ones, sir," answered the doughboy, smilingly.
"I knew the little men were fighters," was Mr. Baker's comment as he moved along to talk to other little fellows of the group.

The Secretary also heard that quite a number of soldiers from the 33d were taking home with them Luxemburg girls as bridges. There were five weddings in Diekirch and nearby villages last Sunday, and several others will take place before the division leaves Luxemburg for good.

Speaks in Zeppelin Hangar.

TREVES, April 23 (by the Associated Press).—In a great hangar near Treves, formerly used by the Germans for housing Zeppelins, Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing this afternoon addressed the troops of the 89th Division after a review which was witnessed by the members of the military affairs committee of the United States House of Representatives on their way to Coblenz.

A New Bill of Rights

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Department of War.

There are those who say "but this will not prevent war; when national passions are aroused treaties are forgotten and self-imposed restraints broken over." This may be true, but it is at least possible that if we write the record of the judgment of this generation it will have some weight with those who are to come after us; that it will be an admonition to the new world that is in the making of the experience the old world has had; that it will become a cornerstone in the national policies of the civilized peoples; that their children will read it in their school books about government, and that gradually it will become a commonplace in the hearts of men that the suffering and sacrifice and loss of war are things to be endured only when liberty itself is at stake, and that no man or group of men dare invoke such weapon as war in any other than a high and consecrated

This league of civilized peoples is not proposed out of the cabinets of absolute ministers, but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who know very little of the intrigues and wiles of statescraft, but know a very great deal about the suffering and sacrifice which war entails. For my own part I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do the new things which are needed in a new world. I decline to distrust our purposes or to shrink from moving forward because the road seems wider and higher than roads we have traveled hitherto.

I do not know what form these arrangements can take. I am not wedded to any particular method of preserving the peace of the world.

I do not believe that so great an object can be accomplished by merely adhering to a particular form of words or phrases, but I do most deeply believe that out of the molten heart of this stricken world there can now be cast some structure, some form which will be a permanent memorial to mankind of the raging furnace through which the children of man have in these four years been forced to move, and that the enlightened conscience of this age can devise a new set of relations which will have in themselves processes by which there can be summoned for the instruction of future generations a memory of the agonies of the western front, a memory which will be potent to restrain those ambitious rivalships, interests, and caprices to which Washington referred, and which are now too insupportably costly to be borne when they loose upon the world the disaster of modern

So far as we in America are concerned, our case is in the hands of our Captain. He stands with head erect in the ancient places of the Old World where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle. It may be that there are voices in this country which quiver with hesitation, and here and there timorous uncertainty, but back of him in that council chamber are the voices of the democracies of the world, of the men who labor and of the women who sacrifice; he is by the force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world, and the compositions of this war will be a new Magna Charta, a new Bill of Rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past.

ANSELL WARNED 29 HE'S ON WRONG TRACK

Accuses Bar Committee of Placing Itself Under War Department Domination.

ASSERTION CHALLENGED BY CHAIRMAN GREGORY

Tells Ansell He Is Oversuspicious and That American Bar Association Committee Members Are "Nobody's Tools."

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Mr. Conboy was not present at the session, but Judge Gregory pointed out that he and the other members of the committee had known General Crowder and respected him highly, and added: "I do not think that would influence my mind."

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Col. Ansell will continue tomorrow with his carefully prepared argument. He did not pass today beyond the legislative history of the articles of war, seeking to show that they have never been changed substantially or brought into harmony with American ideas of right and justice.

Col. Ansell opened his hearing with a prepared statement which he declared his conscience required him to make before he could proceed. His attack upon the method and personnel of the committee was contained in this document.

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Subject to the

United States Court. Draws Heavy Sentence in M. T. Kitts, of Union County,

MOONSHINE DISTILLING FUUKIEEN MUNINS FUN

WEEKLY JOURNAL AND TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL

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Declaring that he was the leading opponent of the army court system and had been subjected to "military restrictions" in his efforts to reform it, the officer said the fact that the committee "at this rather late date" had asked him to appear was significant to him. He expressed regret that the committee did not call him sooner, in order that he might have better prepared the case he desired to present.

"Military justice." Col. Ansell said, "is not being served by the method of investigation pursued by this committee, but on the contrary stands in a fair way to suffer at your hands."

He said that there had been frequent conferences between the committee and other officials whose views were "notoriously" opposed to those he held. The committee had established such a relationship with those defending the present system, he asserted, that those in opposition who previously had "been denied fair consideration," had little to expect."

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denied fair consideration," had little to expect."

Judge Gregory here interrupted to ask from what source Col. Ansell got his information as to the committee's activities. The chairman declared the officer's statements were "entirely inaccurate." and that the witness was "cultivating a suspicious attitude" and was altogether on "the wrong track."

"We don't intend to swerve one iota from the straight line," said Judge Gregory, who added that the committee had no interest in General Crowder or Col. Ansell except as to their information and judgment on the question of justice for the soldiers.

U. S. TO BE READY IN NEXT WAR CRISIS

Chief of Ordnance Works Out Programme to Preserve Expensive Machines for Making of Artillery.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, April 28.-Unless

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Unless Congress vetoes plans already worked out by the War Department, the United States will be in position to manufacture artillery, ammunition, small arms and ordnance of all kinds without delay in the event of another great emergency.

Benedict Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, to-day made public a brief ortiline of the programme worked out by Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, and his associates. It makes provision for the preservation of expensive machinery and other equipment required for the manufacture of ordnance, ammunition and explosives, for experimental work along various lines to keep the United States abreast of ordnance development.

Gen. Crozier's Warning.
For years Gen. William Crozier, long Chief of Ordnance, warned Congress that unless provisions were made in advance, it would be impossible to get artillery and artillery ammunition, high explosives in large quantities, and other necessary material.

Gen. Crowell said in part:

"During the war, over \$130,000,000 was expended in the building up and macreasing facilities of forty-three different plants and three Government arsenals for the manufacture of artillery material only. This expenditure has been made in some cases in a small amount for the extension of facilities of commercial manufacture, while in other cases, it has been used to develop large specialized manufacturing establishments like that developed under the supervision of the Dodge Brothers, Detroit, which covers eleven acres floor space and includes facilities were developed for all purposes, as the manufacture of a construction of all types.

"One of the bed in "standby condition for the loading of high explosives in large from the manufacture of a condition of the production of addition, there will be percent of the manufacture of a condition of all types production of all types production of a condit

For General Purposes.

"These facilities were developed for all purposes, as the manufacture of forgings for guns, the manufacture of all calibres and types of guns, gun carriages and recuperators. Especially in the manufacture of guns and recuperators, the resourcefulness and ability of the American manufacturers have been taxed to the utmost. "To be able to meet the manufacture emergency, the Chief of Ordnance has made a study of the probable requirements for the manufacture of material and has obtained the approval of the Secretary of War for the retention of certain facilities and equipment to meet these requirements. "Under this project, facilities for the production of guns and recuperators will be held by the Ordnance Department up to a capacity estimated to meet future requirements.

Will Re "Standby" Plants.

"It is not expected to operate production plants for the material men.

"It is not expected to operate production plants for the material mentioned, but merely to hold them as 'standby' plants. The arsenals will be held equipped for the manufacture of all calibres and types of material.

"To obviate the delay of getting into production a knowledge of the best methods of production and to provide skilled workmen to be transferred in case of necessity to other

plants, there will be built up at the arsenals small production units for each type and calibre of material.

each type and calibre of material.

"Under this policy, Watervliet Arsenal will be employed as developing centre gun industry, Rock Island Arsenal for mobile gun carriages and recuperators, Watertown Arsenal for gun forgings, heavy sieges and railway and seacoast carriages and recuperators.

"For the manufacture of powder and explosives, production capacity will be held in reserve for operation during an emergency and development and experimental work will be conducted on a small scale.

"Old S. Jold Hickory Arsenal at Nashville, Tenn., will be held as a 'standby' arsenal for the manufacture of smokeless powder. It will not be operated in time of peace, but will be maintained in a condition for operation when needed.

operation when needed.

Loading Operations.

ANSWERS DEFENSE OF ARMY JUSTICE

Lieut. Col. Ansell Tells Students He Hopes Baker Will Favor a Revision of Courts Martial System.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—"All those who believe in modernizing this code of justice entertain the hope

those who believe in modernizing this code of justice entertain the hope that, notwithstanding that the War Department has hitherto resisted efforts at revision, the head of the department will no longer be found on that side," Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell said to-night in an address before the law class of Georgetown University.

"Notwithstanding this change of attitude of the head of the department," Lieut. Col. Ansell continued, "activities within the department are still devoted to defending the system and making the best of it."

"The system has its defenders," Lieut. Col. Ansell said, "but wherever they appear all have a common official source and inspiration. They are obviously labored; they are apparently made and strained to meet a special purpose; they are frequently disingenuous, and upon slight examination will be found to possess but little merit."

Lieut. Col. Ansell took up categorically the defenses made by those who favor retention of the present army judicial system. The first defense was that the revision of 1916 had thoroughly modernized the system. This, he said, is not being urged as forcibly now as it was when the controversy first began. He declared it had been proved by statements of the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General that that revision was only a rearrangement of the existing law for convenience.

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The second defense quoted was that innocent men are not convicted, and that there is far more certainty of

innocent men are not convicted, and that there is far more certainty of a correct conclusion by courts martial than by civil courts.

"Reports of the reviewers show, according to these principles, the accused in something like 40 per cent. of the cases should not have been convicted," he said. Answering the defense that the system could be corrected by army regulations, Lieut. Col. Ansell said: "Law is a rule established for the government of all. A regulation or order is not such a rule; it is a direction of a transitory character made by the very authorities who to a degree are responsible for the injustice."

To the defense that review in the Judge Advocate General's office assures protection, he said: "The reviewing machinery is extra-legal. Established by me it can be abolished by another."

The defense that much injustice during the war was due to new officers, Lieut. Col. Ansell declared, was in itself an indictment of the system. "It ought to be accepted by the army," he said, "as it is accepted by everybody else, that the wars of this country must be fought by the citizen soldiery." The results were just as bad when tried by general courts martial before the war, he said. Only 4 per cent. of the men tried then were acquitted.

MILITARY COURTS' DEFENSE UPHELD

United States Attorney-General Sustains Use of Mails in the Distribution of the Wigmore Letter by Department's Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, authorized and directed the propa-ganda in defense of the existing system of military courts sent broadcast throughout the country by a bureau of the War Department of which Col. John H. Wigmore was the head. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, in letters addressed to George E. Chamberlain, Senator from Oregon, and made public yesterday, ruled that no offense against the franking privilege had been committed, and that Secretary Baker was warranted in the use he made of the mails "in the interest of the War Department."

In a statement issued in connection with those opinions, Senator Chamberlain challenged the rulings and differentiated between the "interest of the War Department" and the "business of the government." He declared that the Wigmore letter contained misinformation "to befog the issue." this ruling is correct, said Senator Chamberlain, then "all the weight of intrenched government influence, all its power of publicity, may be used to serve the personal interests of the head of the department or any of its bureaux."

Official Ruling

The following letter containing Attorney-General Palmer's ruling was

"I beg leave to refer to your favor of April 8, 1919, the receipt of which has been heretofore acknowledged by me, wherein my attention was called to two printed communications, one purporting to be signed by 'John H. Wigmore, Colonel Judge Advocate, United States Army,' and one by 'E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate-General,' and which were inclosed in an 'offi-cial business' envelope of the 'War Industries Board,' and suggesting that I investigate this matter 'with a view to applying the law to any such as may be found to have violated it.'

"I have made an investigation of both the facts surrounding the preparation and mailing of these two communications, and the law governing the same. The facts, as they now the same. The facts, as they now appear, are that the letter in question signed by Colonel Wigmore was submitted to the Secretary of War, who, after reviewing it, attached thereto a memorandum for Col. John H. Wig-

more,' reading as follows:

'In the interest of the War Department I desire the printing and public distribution of your letter bearing the date of March 25, 1919, addressed to your fellow members of the bar in the United States. Signed, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.'

Order of the Secretary

"It also appears that a memorandum for Colonel Wigmore' was addressed to him signed by the Secretary of War,

as follows:
"'In the interest of the War Department, I direct the printing and public distribution of the judge advocate-general's letter to the Secretary of War dated March 3, 1919, signed by him March 10, together with my letter to which it is a reply.'

"After the issuance of these two orders, the two letters in question were sent to the public printer under a War Department requisition ordering the printing of a large number of each of the letters. The requisitions state that they are by direction of the Secretary of War. The envelopes in which the two letters were mailed were also furnished upon a formal requisition which was made for a large quantity of penalty envelopes, and in fulfillment of that requisition there were furnished these War Industries Board envelopes which had been turned over to the general supply committee of the government when that board ceased its active operations. The above, together with the two communications which speak for themselves, comprise the essential facts as they are at present known to me."

After an examination of the section of the code covering the violation of the franking privilege, the letter con-

'From the facts above disclosed, it clearly appears that the printing and the distribution of these two letters was at the direction of the Secretary of War, and can in no sense be said to be the personal or self-asserted act of Colonel Wigmore.

"The Secretary of War is the lawful head of that department, and it is for him to determine whether any given action not forbidden by statute will promote the interests of his depart-

Senator Chamberlain's View

Referring to the ruling by the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General on this issue, Senator Chamberlain said:

"In my opinion, by no fair interpretation of the statute can the term 'interest of the War Department' be con-

strued as equivalent to the term 'business of the government.'

"In this particular case it is to the interest of the Secretary of War and to General Crowder to distribute missinger to before the issue and information to befog the issue, and thus to try to justify their failure and refusal to take any action looking toward modernizing the administration of military justice and toward seeing to it that both officers and men are, when charged with offenses, given fair and impartial trial under the law. It may be even that it is to the interest of the War Department, as at present constituted, but how it can be said to relate exclusively to the business of the government, is beyond comprehension.

"The Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General have, in effect, announced that every executive department has full license to carry on, at public expense, by the printing and distribution through the official mails, postage free, of any writings or documents, any propaganda that its then chief may then favor. All he has to do is to certify that it is in the inter-

est of the department.

"If such flagrant abuses of the statute may be permitted with impunity, it is high time that the statute be amended. Such an attempt to prejudice, by personal appeal in a legitimate disguise, the opinions of a great body of highly intelligent citizens on a disputed question of the highest importance to every citizen, if not now prohibited, should be speedily prohibited." Shringfield Rep.

BAKER STARTS FRANKING FIGHT

Attorney - General Palmer Rules Secretary Was Within His Rights - Senator Chamberlain Objects

Washington, May 1-Members of the cabinet are the judges of what constitutes mail matter relating to the business of their departments which may be distributed under the government franking privilege, Attorney-General Palmer has ruled in holding that no law was violated by the recent circulation of a discussion of the army court-martial controversy over the signature of Col John H. Wigmore of the judge advocate-general's office, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate military committee, had complained that the use of the frank was improper because the document supported one side of the controversy.

The attorney-general in a letter to Senator Chamberlain, made public today, gave the results of an inquiry and added: "There is nothing further that this department can do in the matter." Calling attention to the fact that Secretary Baker had formally approved the distribution of Col Wignore's letter and also of Maj-Gen Crowder's letter to the secretary dated March 3, 1919. Mr Palmer wrote:—

"It clearly appears that the print holding that no law was violated by

dated March 3, 1919. Mr Palmer wrote:—

"It clearly appears that the printing and distribution of these two letters was at the direction of the secretary of war and can in no sense be said to be the personal or self-asserted act of Col Wigmore.

In view of the undoubted importance of all questions affecting the administration of military justice under the supervision of the war department, the secretary was fully warranted with all of the facts before him in determining what action he deemed necessary to be taken in the interest of the war department."

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon in a statement made in connection with

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon in a statement made in connection with Attorney-General Palmer's ruling declared Secretary Baker in approving the Wigmore letter had "sanctioned an outrage on professional ethics and decency as well as the direct palpable violation of the law."

"Col Wigmore's letter does not relate exclusively or at all to the business of the United States,' Senator Chamberlain said. "It is a personal appeal by Col Wigmore not as an officer of the army, but as a member of the bar, a private citizein, to other members of the bar as private citizens and not upon a matter of government business, but upon a personal defense of the conduct of the secretary and Gen Crowder.

"In my opinion by no fair interpretation of the statutes can the term interest of the war department,' be construed as equivalent to the term 'business of the government.' The attorney-general and the postmaster general have in effect announced that every executive department has full license to carry on at public expense by the printing and distribution through the official mails, postage free, of any writings or documents, any propaganda that its then chief may favor."

WASHINGTON POST:

MAY 6, 1919.

BAKER LAUDS A. E. F.

Third Army Best Equipped in World. He Says on Landing.

MILLIONTH MAN HOME SOON

Secretary of War Asserts Troops Will Soon Be Returning at Rate of 300,000 a Month-Reviews Parade Today-Speaks to Gen. March From Sea by Wireless.

New York, May 5 .- The one millionth man of the American expeditionary force will embark for home next week, Secretary of War Baker said today on his arrival here from France aboard the transport George Washington. The homeward movement of troops, Mr. Baker said, is progressing in a most satisfactory manner, and he added that the 300,000 a month mark would be reached in June. Secretary Baker left here April 7, accompanied by Warren Pershing, Gen. Pershing's only son. He visited various points in France where American troops are quartered, going also to the German line, where he viewed the Third army. Speaking briefly of his visit, Secretary Baker said:

"The American army abroad is in splendid condition. The Third army, which I inspected on the German frontier, is beyond doubt the best equipped army in the world. It is everything that an army should be, in all its departments.

300,000 Monthly Mark Soon.

"The men are anxious to get home. and we are moving them as rapidly as possible. I expect to see the 300,000 a month mark reached in June, and the one millionth man will embark for home next week."

Secretary Baker said he visited but one embarkation camp-that at Brest "Its condition is simply ideal," he asserted, "and you can get the same expression from any doughboy on this ship. I did not see any of the others, but am informed that the same good condition prevails at all."

Mr. Baker will remain over in New York to review the parade of the Seventy-seventh division tomorrow, after which he will leave for Washington.

He was greeted on his arrival here by Maj. Gen. David Shanks, commanding the port of embarkation at Hoboken, and a guard of honor.

Talks by Wireless to Gen. March.

Secretary Baker before arriving at New York yesterday talked with Gen. March by wireless telephone. Owing to unfavorable weather conditions, Mr. Baker's voice was heard indistinctly The wireless telephone apparatus on the George Washington was installed while the George Washington was at New York the last time for the con-venience of President Wilson.

BAKER, BACK, LAUDS U. S. ARMY ABROAD AS BEST IN WORLD

At Least 300,000 More of Our Men Will Come Home in June, He Says, and All Will Be Here by Sept. 1. He Prophesies.

"BREST FINEST CAMP DOUGHBOY WAS EVER IN."

Units of 32d Division Arrive on Washington and Finisterre-Some of 82d on Alphonso XIII. -Col. Andrew Here.

Secretary of War Baker, who safled for France on the Leviathan April 7, returned here yesterday afternoon on the transport George Washington. He will leave New York for Washington this afternoon.

He discussed with the United States Liquidation Commission in France the settlement of the accounts incurred by the A. E. F. He visited the 3d Army on the Rhine and said yesterday that organization is the best equipped he has ever seen.

"The millionth returning American soldier will leave Brest this week," he continued. "The great establishment built up in France is being broken up and in a short while America will have withdrawn from France, leaving only the memory of the industrial efficiency and military strength which she brought to the aid of the weary Allies and with which the war was won.

Co-operation Brought Victory. "The resourcefulness and valor of the soldiers, the courage and brave endurance of the men of the navy, the determination and energy of the people at home have all co-operated

to bring victory, swift and clean."

Of getting the soldiers home, he said that in June the home-coming troops would number at least 300,000 and, "as there are only 900,000 left over there, you can figure how many months will be required to get them home at that rate."

As to conditions in Brest, he said:
"At first there may have been some

As to conditions in Brest, he said:
"At first there may have been some confusion and a lack of facilities. But to-day the conditions at Brest are simply ideal. They could not be improved upon. Why, turn around this deck and ask any doughboy. He'll tell you it's the best camp he ever was in."

Also on the George Washington was Chief of Chaplains Charles H. Brent, who is to return to civilian life as Episcopal Bishop of Western New York. Raymond B. Fosdick, Col. L. P. Ayres and Major B. Helms came on the transport. The ship also carried six Congressmen—Richard Yates, William B. McKinley, Martin B. Madden, C. W. Ramseyer, L. Lazare and Thomas Connally.

Several contingents of the 32d

several contingents of the 32d Divicion of Michigan and Wisconsin national guardsmen were on yesterday's transports. The George Washington had the headquarters staff, inincluding Major Gen, William G.

Division Six Months Under Fire.

Division Six Months Under Fire.

This division was for six months under fire, with only ten days in rest areas, from May to November, 1918. It fought in three major offensives, the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne. It suffered losses totalling 14,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The division vanquished twenty-three German divisions, taking 2,153 prisoners, 2,000 rifles, 200 machine guns, 100 pieces of artillery and thousands of rounds of ammunition. In four attacks thirty-eight kilometres were gained.

The division was with the 3d Army on the Rhine when designated for return to America. Its insignia, a red arrow, signifies that the division shot through every Boche line before it. More than 700 medals were won by the men of the division, the General in command getting the Distinguished Service Medal, Croix de Guerre and Legion of Honor.

Sergt. Frank Glomski of the 32d Division located enemy position under heavy fire by creeping forward. On the return he was wounded, but passed on the information to another soldier, who took the facts to the battalion commander. As a result, an advance was made. The wounded Sergeant was awarded the D. S. C. and Croix de Guerre.

For six hours, after the officers of the company had been killed or wounded, Sergt. Arthur Schultz. Company I, 128th Infantry, directed the company at Juvigny, despite his own wounds. He, too, received the D. S. C. and Croix de Guerre.

Won Three Medals.

On the Cap Finisterre, from Brest, came 1,052 of the 32d Division. This transport brought back Brig Gen.

Won Three Medals.

On the Cap Finisterre, from Brest, came 1,052 of the 32d Division. This transport brought back Brig. Gen. Winans, a regular army man who verved with the division. He won the Croix de Guerre, the Distingushed Service Medal and the Legion of Honor for taking Juvichy. Aug. 1.

Another passenger was Miss Margaret O'Connor of Springfield, Mass., one of whose patients at Base Hospital No. 10, in the Verdun sector, was Col. William J. Donovan of the 165th. On the Alphonso XIII., first Spanish ship to carry home American troops, came advance detachments of the \$2d, or All America, Division. Though the nucleus of this organization comprised drafted men of Georgia and prised drafted men of Georgia and neighboring States, replacements had been so extensive that long before the armistice, the division became all-American in its representa-

Casualties 5,794.

The 82d Division's casualties to-talled 215 officers and 5,794 men.

In command of the troops aboard the ship was Lieut. Col. George Roosevelt, Chief of Staff of the 82d Division of W. Emlen Rosevelt.

Gen. Joseph Garibaldi, who rose from private to his present rank in the Italian Army, was a passenger on

hrst Knights of Columbus worker to be gassed, was on La Savoie. Another passenger was Miss Maud Kahn, daughter of Otto Kahn, the banker. She was a war worker in France for thirty months.

Baker, 200 Miles at Sea,

Phones Roosevelt and March

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, May 5.—At 11.45 o'clock to-day the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was in wireless telephonic conversation with Secretary Baker, 200 miles at sea. The circuit was made up of the land line from the Navy Department to the high power wireless station at New Brunswick, N. J., and there switched onto the radio. The two officials heard each other distinctly. tinetly.

Later in the day Gen. March, Chief of Staff, talked with Mr. Baker via the same route, but was unable to understand the Secretary, although

the George Washington was then much closer to New York.

ny Tribus

Baker Urges Soldiers to Write Home on 'Mothers' Day'

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The personal request of Secretary Baker that each officer and soldier in the army write a letter home on Mothers' Day, May 11, in recognition of the wonderful part the mothers of America played in making the world safe for democracy," was conveyed to-day to the commanding generals of all the departments by the adjutant general.

OUR ENTIRE ARMY HOVE BY SEPTEMBER

All Troops Except the Occupation Force Back by August, Says Baker.

MEN ANXIOUS TO RETURN

That Was the Main Theme of Their Talk as He Went About in France.

NONE COMING ILL'ITERATE

Secretary Tells of the Great Work of the "University for Soldiers."

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Baker, who returned to his desk in the War Department today after an absence of several weeks in France, announced that practically the entire American Army now in Western Europe, except the American Army of Occupation, will have left France by next August. While the Secretary did not say so, it is understood that the Army of Occupation will be brought back in September.

"The number of men in the Army of Occupation," said Mr. Baker, "is in the neighborhood of 300,000."

The millionth man will probably sail from France this week. This will leave substantially a million men still in France, and with the rate of 250,000 to 300,000 men a month—leaving out the 300,000 men in the Army of Occupation-August ought to see practically every-body in the American Expeditionary

Force in France returned.

The only modification of this will be that it may be necessary to keep small groups of military men and civilians there to finish up certain matters, and some detachments of military guards to guard property which has not been returned to the owner or turned over to its ultimate purchaser. By August, certainly, the major part of the army will be returned.

Secretary Baker said that he saw President Wilson only twice while in France. The President appeared to be well and happy," he said. "I had a very pleasant impression of his well-being. He is, of course, working tremendously

The Secretary said that conditions in

The Secretary said that conditions in France are still discouraging for outsiders. "the cost of living." he explained, "is tremendously high, and the congestion of life in France can scarcely be realized. It is difficult to find places to live, particularly in Paris."

Secretary Baker said that the situation of the Army of Occupation along the Rhine is "the most entrancing situation that one can imagine."

"It is Spring," he continued, "the birds are out and the trees are in blom. In those clean-swept, sanitary German towns the boys are living in a higher degree of comfort than was ever possible during the war. The boys apparently observing the non-intercourse rule with German men. You never see an American soldier talking to a German woman. I don't mean that they are rude about it, but they observe the rule.

"But our soldiers," he added, "have been just as unable to resist the German children as they were to resist the French children, and you see American soldiers everywhere with little Hans and Fritz and Gretchen."

Commenting on his trip to France, the Secretary of War said that he went there primarily to look into the work of the Liquidation Commission.

"I found," he said, "that the commission, headed by Judge Parker, had established itself in Paris and was working in the heartiest co-operation with the Army and with the French authorities. The negotiations of the commission are primarily an effort to reach an arrangement with the French by which permanent installations of the army like docks, warehouses, and additions to railroad facilities, would be taken over by the French Government. These negotiations are in progress but not concluded.

France to Get Our Equipment.

"There is also a very large amount of movable property in France which belongs to the army in excess of the amount which the army will need, which amount which the army will need, which would be of very great value to the French people, such as machine tools, locomotives, and cars, about which the same sort of negotiation is in progress with the French Government, the idea being as far as possible to sell in Europe, to people who need them, the things which the army does not need for its maintenance, thus saving the transportation home and the wastage of the double transportation.

"Now, these negotiations are going on. They have not been concluded, so that there is no story to be told about the conclusion of that enterprise."

Discussing the general situation in France, Mr. Baker said:

"The Army of Occupation will be supplied through the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, which in effect cuts it off from the expeditionary forces in France, and makes unnecessary the maintenance of that long line of supplies from the ports through the intermediate section and advance zones in France tha has hitherto had to be maintained.

"You will remember that Brest, Saint Nazaire, and Bordeaux were the three ports in what was called the port section; then came services of supply, with Tours as headquarters of the services of supply, and te great storage plaches like Gievries where they have immense storehouses; then they have the advanced section.

"Originally the plan was to have 15 her cert of the supplies of the service to the service of the ser would be of very great value to the

Glevries where they have immense storehouses; then they have the advanced section.

"Originally the plan was to have 15 per cent. of the supplies of the army at the port section, 60 per cent. in the intermediate, and the residue in the advance section, principally Issur-Tille and the distributing station in the front section. Now the plan is that the Army of Occupation will have its own services of supply at Antwerp and Rotterdam.

"Ships will go either from this country or Bordeaux to Antwerp and Rotterdam and supply the Army of Occupation. This will enable General Pershing and General Harbord to cut off the connection between the two armies, and gradually to witdraw the whole American army and services, taking the entire American army and effort out of France by gradually retiring to the ports.

"We are now surrendering all sorts of

France by gradually retiring to the ports.

"We are now surrendering all sorts of places to their owners, restoring ships, storage warehouses, barrack buildings, school buildings, and all that sort of thing. The French are taking over these places, which they had put at our disposal while we had need for them, and the American Expeditionary Force is sweeping back, all along the line, to the Bay of Biscap coast.

Tells of Army's " University."

Tells of Army's "University."

"There is another thing in France of which no adequate idea can be given, and the most that anybody can do is to speak with enthusiasm about it; this is the American Expeditionary Force University. There never has been anything like this in the world. At Beaume, brance, they have set up a university. The buildings were originally put up for a base hospital and the war came to an end before they had been occupied.

"The university was, therefore, established in its place. There are over 9,000 students there, and there are eleven departments in the university. They have a school of agriculture, a divinity school, a school of law, a school of medicine, a college of arts, a college of sciences, a school of dentistry.

"As you go through the university you find, for instance, a private on the

You find, for instance, a private on the platform lecturing on integral calculus, and there will be seated down in the classroom a Major, a couple of Captains, a Lieutenant or two, Sergeants and Corporals; but the man who knows is the private, he is the professor, and the military hierarchy is completely upset before the intellectual hierarchy. Perhaps in the next department of the university, however, a Major will be the lecturer, and so on; sometimes an officer, sometimes a non-commissioned officer, and often a private.

"In addition to the university, some 3,000 of our men are matriculated in colleges in England and France. They are actually in Cambridge and Oxford, in the universities of London and Manchester, in Trinity College, as well as in the Sorbonne and other French universities, so that 3,000 of our men are in foreign universities and are taking courses there.

"In addition to this, they have at Beaume, as a part of the university, what they call the Normal College, and to this school selected men are sent from the various divisions in France. These men take a course in pedagogy. They go back to their divisions after three or four week and set up schools to teach the men in the elementary branches. Of course, all the men in the university agree to stay until the completion of the course for which they have matriculated, which is three or four months, I think.

Ne Soldier to Come Back Illiterate.

No Soldier to Come Back Illiterate.

"The idea of all of this is that no soldier will return to the United States illiterate. In addition to providing op-portunities for higher education and to portunities for higher education and to education in the professions, they get down to the A B C's of the matter by giving men an opportunity to take up elementary subjects, thus making it practically impossible for anybody to get back to the United States without having acquired a knowledge of English sufficient to enable him to read and write

back to the United States without having acquired a knowledge of English sufficient to enable him to read and write.

"The boys are more mature, For some time their minds have been fallow—at rest on intellectual subjects. This educational activity is taking the place of the old interest in war, and the central idea is sliding from one thing to the other, so that their concentration of attention is marvelous.

"I think it is entirely likely, from what we are seeing over there, that the development of a serious educational program in the army itself is a possibility, and, of course, if possible, it is a desirable thing.

Brest Camp Now the Army's Best.
"Our principal port of embarkation, of course, is Brest, The camp at this place is now certainly the best camp the army ever had. It is in perfect condition, the early difficulties having all been remedied. There were some difficulties due to the congestion and to the weather. The opening up of Spring has come in France, but it is not as far advanced as it is here. It is colder in France than it is here all the time, and very much colder in the Spring.

"The army of occupation occupies the bridgehead on both sides of the Rhine. The principal advanced post on the right bank of the Rhine is Ehrenbreitstein, which is the German citadel, and which as now filled with American soldiers is the most spectacular thing one could see anywhere in occupied Germany.

"Pralses Occupation, so I am

Praises Occupation Army.

"Our army of occupation, so I am old by every military man who has "Our army of occupation, so I am told by every military man who has talked with me on the subject, is in perfect condition. They have taken the very best equipment of the whole Expeditionary Force and equipped that army, so that it has everything that an army could wish for. Its horses look like show horses; indeed, they have held a number of horse shows in all the divisions. While I was in Coblenz I went to the horse show; they had every horse shined and polished up to the highest point. Everything about that army makes it look like a show place, nothing that anybody can think off that an army could want is missing.

"The state of mind of the boys in France—and in the Army of Occupation, as well as in the rest of it, is one of very great anxiety to get home. I saw no homesickness—that is, nothing of the sort of thing which we regard as homesickness in a boarding school, which interferes with a person's ability to do his work—but I saw no American soldier who did not want to come home. Every place I went, wherever I spoke to the boys, they chanted in a very respectful but audible chorus, "We want to go home."

"Every place I went they were very

home.'
"Every place I went they were very much concerned to know how enlistments for foreign service were progressing, so that the sending of the contingents abroad would be speeded up. I understand that the first contingent leaves today—I understand that only

from General Shanks, I have not heard about it here.

Say They Don't Want Parades. "In several places we had divisional reviews and, after General Pershing had inspected along the line, I would walk down and talk to the men, to find out what was uppermost in their minds. In a number of cases I asked what the attitude of the men was on the question of being kept in American camps until the arrival of their full division with a view to parading in the great cities of the country, and the sentiment was almost unanimous against it. They appreciate the welcome that the great cities want to extend to them, but they want to be demobilized as rapidly as possible. "Some times we put it to a vote: that reviews and, after General Pershing had

want to be demobilized as rapidly as possible.

"Some times we put it to a vote; that is, we would get a company and say, 'Now, if it takes two weeks to assemble your entire division in the demobilization camps, would you rather wait the two weeks to get together and have a fine parade in the largest city near the camp, or would you rather be demobilized as rapidly as possible?" We would then ask those in favor of waiting to hold up their hands, and probably one or two hands would go up; but when we asked those against waiting to put up their hands, almost everybody would put his hand up.

SILVER STRIPE MEN WANT TO COME OVER Many Volunteered for Foreign Service Says Secretary Baker

Send my heartiest greetings to the A.E.F. and tell them that the one plan we have for them now is to get them home as quickly as we can.

Message from Secretary Baker

THROUGH THE STARS AND STRIPES.

That the American people feel strongly in favor of a volunteer Army for peace times, which means that men enlisting for foreign service will make up an Army of Occupation, if such an Army becomes permanent, is the message of Secretary of War Baker to the A.E.F., delivered on his arrival in Paris after landing in Brest on Monday.

Monday.

Secretary Baker will remain but ten days in France, during which time he will make an inspection with General Pershing, probably visiting Coblenz before his return.

Without making any concrete estimate, the Secretary stated that men, especially those who had been under arms but had been unable to get to France, were enlisting in considerable numbers for foreign service.

It is the purpose of the Government, if

It is the purpose of the Government, if It is the purpose of the Government, if necessary legislation is passed, to create a field of honor in France, Secretary Baker said, containing a cemetery for the men who have fallen in France, a place that shall be beautiful and shall be under the permanent custodianship of the United States. A number of letters were received at the War Department, he said, from parents requesting that the bodies of their sons be buried in France.

Industry was gradually absorbing the de-

Industry was gradually absorbing the demobilized soldiers, the Secretary said, and at present there are no important labor troubles in the country.

Some of the men complained, the Secretary stated, that they wished the country had postponed the prohibition vote until they had returned, but there was not a widespread expression of dis-

WAR SECRETARY ENTERTAINED BY BIG SHOW

Secretary Baker, Passenger on George Washington,
Sees Debarkation.

PRAISES FOR A. E. F.

Head of Army Declares U. S. A.

Best Equipped Troops in
the World.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War—which means quite a bit these days—came back from France just in time to see a special debarkation show, a show practically arranged for his benefit.

Secretary Baker was the ranking passenger on board the U. S. S. George Washington when that "ship of state" docked at Hoboken Monday afternoon. But there were other passengers—several thousand of 'em. And some of those passengers were sick and wounded soldiers who wanted to get ashore just as badly as did Mr. Secretary. So it was all arranged.

Although the George Washington did not dock until after 5 o'clock, debarkation officials had the stage all set, and in less than an hour afterward some 500-odd doughboys, gunners, K. P.'s and casuals of the A. E. F.—all convalescing and doing nicely, thank you—had entered the portals of the debarkation hospitals of the port and were awaiting their

turn at the "decootiezing machine" and the clinical record department. It was quite some "feat of arms" by the silver-stripe soldiers of Hoboken and environs, and the Secretary of War enjoyed the show, what he saw of it.

Secretary Baker, whose mission to France included an inspection of the Third Army, occupying the American bridgehead on the Rhine at Coblenz, declared that he had found the A. E. F. to be the best equipped army in the world.

Millionth Soldier to Leave.

"I suppose you have observed that we are getting the troops home rapidly," said the Secretary. "It might be of interest for me to say that the one millionth soldier of the A. E. F. will have left France on his way homeward within a week. We have actually arranged to send 300,000 men westward on transports during the month of June."

Mr. Baker was informed that General March had recently said that 450,000 men would be sent home monthly until all the men scheduled for return had arrived. He smiled and said: "I am glad to hear it. That is splendid. Our chief concern just now is the task of getting the men home as rapidly as possible. Last month we sent home 250,000 men. Our army is in splendid condition. It is without doubt the finest army the world has ever known. Their equipment is ideal."

He said that he had visited only one embarkation camp, and that one was Brest.

Criticism Uncalled For.

"I am inclined to think that Brest did not deserve some of the criticism that was heaped upon it. The conditions at Brest now are ideal. If one is in doubt about it, let him ask any doughboy or officer who has recently come from there."

Chronology of Peace Parley

n.y. Trubin May. 8/19.

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Dec. 14—President Wilson arrives in Paris for peace parley. Armistice prolonged one month—until Jan. 17—and amendments provide for further extensions until conclusion of peace preliminaries.

Dec. 26-President Wilson arrives in London for conferences with British high officials on peace programme.

Dec. 28—President Wilson and Allied representatives decide what nations are to take part in parley.

Jan. 1—President Wilson leaves Paris for Rome, to confer with Italian King and Premier Orlando.

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WAR SECRETARY ENTERTAINED BY BIG SHOW

Secretary Baker, Passenger on George Washington, Sees Debarkation.

PRAISES FOR A. E. F.

Head of Army Declares U. S. A. Best Equipped Troops in the World.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War-which means quite a bit these days-came back from France just in time to see a special debarkation show, a show practically arranged for his benefit.

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Jan. 26-Smaller nations accept parley plan.

Jan. 30-Allies accept in principle the American colonial plan for league of nations to exercise supervision over German colonies. rep. 1-Allies vote to split u Turkish Empire.

Feb. 6-League draft tentatively accepted. Date of conference acferred from Feb. 15 to permit all delegates to reach Paris.

Feb. 8-American plan for economic council accepted by the Allies.

Feb. 12-New armistice terms fixed, extending the truce indefinitely and making the German army impotent.

Feb. 15-President Wilson sails from Brest to the United States. Feb. 16-Italy rejects plan for mediation with the Slavs in Dalmatia. Feb. 21-Allies decide to make Ger-

many pay to the limit of her ability.

March 4-President Wilson again sails for France.

March 7-Armistice parley broken off when Germany refuses to give up ships.

March 8-Germany decides to give up ships on promise of food and agrees to resume conference. Teuton army cut to 150,000.

March 11-German navy personnel cut to 15,000 by Allies. Draft of peace treaty is completed.

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March 17-Italians threaten to leave peace table and adhere only to the Pact of London.

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April 23-Italy not to be given Fiume, President Wilson says.

April 24-Premier Orlando of Italy leaves the peace conference for Rome, rebuking President Wilson for his attitude toward Italy. Italian King supports Orlando.

April 28-New league covenant unanimously adopted. Kaiser to be tried by the five great powers. Japanese delegates drop race issue clause.

April 29-Italian Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in Premier Orlando for his stand. Compromise offered Japan on Kiao-chau.

April 30-President Wilson agrees to Japanese demands. Japan to police part of China, under the

May 1-German envoys arrive at Paris and present credentials. May 3-U. S. refuses to enter into German loan of five billions.

May 4-"Big Four" invite Ital back to conference.

May 5-Germans threaten to quit parley before it is started, because of the delay. Allies agree that Italy shall have Fiume after two years of self-rule by that

May 6-Foch asks France to reject peace treaty as finally drafted. Allies to lift trade blacklist pending negotiations with the Ger-Final meeting of "Big mans. Three" before handing over draft of the treaty is held.

May 7-Peace treaty is read to Ger-

ARMY LEGISLATION DEPENDS ON PEACE

Baker Not to Change His Temporary Plan for 509.000 Force.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Secretary of War Baker said this afternoon that no additional legislation for the rmy would be asked of Congress until the ratification of the peace treaty showed what was necessary. The bill introduced in the Sixty-fifth Congress providing for an army of approximately 509,000 men, the Secretary said, was a plan considered sufficient for about a year.

The Secretary said unofficial reports indicated that approximately 22,00 men had been enlisted for oversea

indicated that approximately 22,000 men had been enlisted for overseas service for periods of one year and three years. The first thousand of these were sent across last week. These men will be used as replacements for men who are discharged from the Army of Occupation.

If the campaign now under way for recruiting 50,000 men for this service succeeds, the Secretary said, the department doubtless will begin immediately a campaign to enlist another 50,000 and make room for the discharge of more soldiers who are now in the Army of Occupation.

The Secretary indicated that the question of keeping any troops of the United States in Europe had not reached a point yet where it was necessary for him to change his opinion that the entire American expeditionary forces would be home by next fall.

Post-Mortems

By Wilbur Forrest

7 ITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY.— Secretary Baker believes in getting opinions first-hand from the soldiers. Since war "post-mortems" more and more frequently reach the floor of the House and Senate with Congressmen or Senators speaking for the soldier, Baker believes in letting the soldier speak for himself whenever possible. Therefore Baker probably had in his mind the political fence-making of members of the House and Senate when he mingled among the rankers here during the last few days asking hundreds of questions.

Baker will carry the answers received here back to Washington and hurl them back at the men who malign the American war machine.

"Are you getting enough to eat?" the Secretary asked a private of the 33d Division in Luxemburg the other day. The private was standing in closely formed ranks with thousands of companions during the review by General Pershing.

"Yes, sir, the food is good," the private

"Was it good when you were at the front?" Baker asked.

"It was 'bully beef' and hardtack, sir," the man said.

"It made you big and strong and healthy, didn't it?" demanded the Secretary.

"You had to be big and strong to eat it," was the soldier's rejoinder, and the Secretary of War passed on down the line.

"Where do you come from?" Baker asked another soldier.

"I'm from Cleveland, Ohio, sir," the man replied as he stood stiff as a ramrod.

"Bless your heart," said the Secretary, "I'm from Cleveland, too! Did you ever see me in Cleveland?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; you're Newt Baker and you were Mayor of Cleveland," the lad answered quickly.

"Good boy!" replied Baker. "Such is fame!"

Baker asked many soldiers whether they had received their Christmas packages on time. He ascertained, at least in the 33d Division, that most men had been able to gather in these cheering home gifts at their local army postoffice on Christmas Day. One man replied that he hadn't received his package on time.

"What was the matter?" Baker asked.
"Don't know, sir," the man said; "guess I was just sorta outa luck."

Many men did not recognize Baker as the Secretary of War. He was dressed in ordinary civilian clothes and appeared as any other civilian which the boys might see anywhere. The Secretary followed along the lines of men some little time after General Pershing had passed making his personal inspection. When Baker passed, therefore, very few stood erectly at attention as they did when Pershing passed. An officer would recognize Baker as he passed along and give a sharp command for "Attention." The men would stiffen for a moment until the little civilian Secretary countermanded the order. And for the most part, during his afternoon of "questions and answers," Baker talked to men standing "at ease." He demanded it and it made a great hit with the men when they realized they were talking to the Secretary of War without the necessity of standing like a poker with "eyes front." Baker met one man from his old home, Martinsburg, W. Va., and they stood there talking, man to man, for some little time about Mar-

Though none of the regiments with which Baker held his "tête-à-têtes" originally hailed from Ohio, the Secretary found many men who came from that state. They were "replacements" who had joined the various regiments to fill in for those who had fallen in battle or from other causes. Whenever Baker met an Ohioan he spent some little time talking over "things" in connection with his adopted state. And sometimes it was talk about the health of "Bill" Jones or "Si" Smith down in Buckeye or some other Ohio community. The only folks who felt at all "fussed" in the presence of the Secretary of War during his visit with the ranks were the officers, who saw visions of many things and acted a trifle self-conscious. But the men, the common buck privates, felt very much at ease and thought no thoughts, future or political. Baker left the impression with them that he was, as many would express it, a "pretty human guy," and from the impressions gathered by the Tribune correspondent who accompanied the Secretary the answer is that Baker is "a pretty human guy," politics notwithstanding. He didn't patronize America's most common variety of soldier, the "buck private," or any other variety. He talked to every one, private or general, during his stay with the troops in the field, man to man. And he craned his neck when an aeroplane came along just as much as any private standing there at ease and asked those who were afraid to crane their necks to go ahead and "crane."

Following the review of one divisionthousands of men marching by the reviewing stand with flags flying and bayonets flashing in the sunlight-Secretary Baker made a speech to the assembled thousands who broke ranks and crowded about the reviewing stand. He followed the speech of General Pershing and was in most direct contrast to that of the commander in chief. Any one who hears General Pershing speak must realize that Pershing is a soldier, and not a speaker. Baker, however, with the ease of a preacher in the pulpit announcing the next hymn, "got" the boys with him from the start by drawing in the setting sun.

"You boys have been standing out here on this field since early morning, first getting ready, and, secondly, being reviewed by the commander in chief," was the way Baker commenced. "Now we have with us the setting sun. I know many of you have long distances to march before you reach your billets, so I am not going to keep you here but a moment longer." Right here, whether Baker knew it or not, he made a great "hit" with the boys, and they would have stood listening to the Secretary as long as he had desired to speak. In other words, he had touched them where they lived, for army discipline doesn't "coddle" the man in the ranks.

THE WORLD:

MAY 13, 1919.

PERSHING REGAINS POWER OF REVIEW

Baker Restores to General Right to Revise Sentences Which Ansell Abridged.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—"By direction of the President, the Secretary of War has directed that a general order be published empowering the Commanding General, A. E. F. in Europe, to mitigate or remit, and to order executed as mitigated or remitted, any sentence which under the Articles of War requires confirmation of the President before such sen-

of the President before such sentence may be executed."

This announcement was authorized to-day by the War Department. It is the outgrowth of an order issued by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell while serving as Acting Judge Advocate General, which Gen. Pershing contended would take out of his hands the discipline of the American Expeditionary Force by requiring that all court martial cases be passed upon by the Acting Judge Advocate General in France, who was the direct representative of the Judge Advocate General's office here.

Gen. Pershing's contention was that

General's office here.

Gen. Pershing's contention was that the Judge Advocate General of the A. E. F. should perform this function in all courts martial cases arising in France. In this position he was sustained by Secretary Baker.

While the order announced to-day further enlarges the powers of Gen. Pershing, it does not authorize him to execute sentences of death and other sentences which the Fiftieth Article of War requires the President to confirm, but to carry such sentences into effect in cases where they have been mitigated or remitted.

mitigated or remitted.

This order will largely reduce the number of cases on which the President must finally pass.

May 14/19.

BAKER SAYS GUARD MAY BE STATE UNIT

Secretary Declares He Thinks Reorganization Should Be as **Near Form Found Necessary** During War as Possible.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The old 69th New York Infantry, or any other National Guard organization, may reorganize now under the provisions of the Hay-Chamberlain bill. Every officer and man is free to enlist for another term under the State The law makes specific provision for the organization of National Guard units, and no suggestion has been made by the War Department that it is to be changed.

changed.

This announcement was made to-day by Secretary of War Baker when questioned as to the policy of the War Department toward the reorganization of the National Guard.

"There never has been any statement of policy as to the organization of National Guard units," Mr. Baker said. "The War Department is in favor of and in sympathy with the organization of the National Guard, with this suggestion as to the organization of the Guard: It ought to be as far as possible assimilated to the form of organization which has developed to be necessary during this war; that is, the larger regiment and the special services. My judgment is that in organizing the National Guard it ought to be organized so as to fall easily into the most modern form of war organization."

No Legislation Thought Needed.

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Secretary Baker said he thought this might be effected without any additional legislation. For example,

this might be effected without any additional legislation. For example, where a modern regiment is upward of 3,000 officers and men, a State might have separate battalion organizations instead of the old regimental organizations. This, however, he regarded as a matter of detail.

Using the 69th New York Regiment as an illustration, Mr. Baker said:

"This regiment was called into the Federal service by the President. After it had been called into the Federal service, and if it had then been discharged would have gone back to New York as a National Guard unit. Later, however, the President drafted it into service-you will remember that there were two steps in that. The draft operated upon it as though operating upon individuals. The relation of the men after they were drafted into the Federal service became the relation of a selected service man, or a drafted man. of a selected service man, or a drafted

State Obligation Extinguished.

"The draft of the Federal Government overrides every other subordinate military obligation. The draft call served to extinguish their military obligation to the State."

National Guard units now organized, when recognized by the War Department as meeting the requirements of the Hays-Chamberlain bill, will be entitled to receive military equipment and other Federal aid provided by that act.

BAKER IS STRONG **FOR NATIONALGUARD**

Hopes Former Members Who Served Overseas Will Rejoin Their Old Regiments.

GOVERNMENT READY TO AID

Secretary Says Reorganization of Guard Should Be on Lines Developed by Experience of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary of War Baker said today that the War Department was in favor of the organization of the National Guard, and indi-cated hat its rehabilitation would be facilitated in every possible way by the Federal Government.

Mr. Baker pointed out that there was nothing to prevent men wha had served overseas and who were formerly in the National Guard, from going back through re-enlistment, and he indicated that the department would like to see them do so.

When the Secretary was asked regarding the report of his speech recently delivered on shipboard, as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he discussed the Selective Service law and the Na-

tional Guard, he said:
"The report is substantially accurate. It has no relation whatever to the subject of universal military training. The presiding officer asked me a question which indicated a belief on his part that the passage of the Selective Service law was in some sense a reflection upon the volunteer, and I said that it was in no sense such a reflection; that the Na-tional Guard had done excellent service on the border and abroad, and that the volunteer principle would undoubtedly always be necessary to maintain a peace-time regular military establishment, but that the passage of the Selective Service law was a wise thing in the public interest."

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Continuing, Mr. Baker said regarding the guard:

"The 69th Regiment, (165th U. S. Infantry-we will take this regiment as an example—was called into the Federal service by the President. It was in the relationship then of a National Guard unit in the Federal service, and if it been discharged at that time it would have gone back to New York as a National Guard unit. Later, however, the President drafted it into the service -you will remember that there were two steps in that. The draft operated upon it as though operating upon individuals. It was as though the President had said, 'I am going to take all men who are 5 feet 9 inches tall,' and the relation of the men of the 69th to the Federal Government, after they were drafted into the service, then became the relationship of a selective service man, or a drafted man.

Now the draft of the Federal Government overrides every other subor-dinate military organization. Therefore, these men came into the Federal service and that operated to extinguish their military obligation to their State; at least for the time being. Whether that can be automatically re-established I do not know. Of course there is nothing to prevent these men going back to start National Guard organizations, and to re-enlist in these organizations.

"Whenever the Federal Government extends recognition to the organizations of the National Guard they, by virtue of that recognition, become entitled to receive from the Federal Government their equipment. So that all that is necessary for the 69th, for example, to do, is to reorganize, and when it is ready for inspection the War Department will inspect it, and if it passes muster it will be recognized.

"There never has been any statement of policy as to the organization of National Guard units. The War Department is in favor of and in sympathy with the organization of the National Guard, with this suggestion as to the future organization of the Guard: It ought to be as far as possible assimilated to the form of organization which has been developed during this war; that is, the large regiment and the special services. My judgment is that the National Guard ought to be organized so as to fall easily into the most modern form of war organization."

Sec. Baker Lauds Medical Dept. At Unveiling of Gorgas Bust



Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas

Unstinted praise was given the medical department for the splendid services it rendered in the late war, by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in an address here recently in connection with the un-veiling of a bust of Major General William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon General. The bust, which was presented to the Army Medical Museum by officers of the medical department, is the work of First Class Sergeant P. Bryant Baker, M. C., a noted English sculptor, who has been engaged to prepare casts and wax models of exhibits growing out of the war for the Museum:

"It will not be possible for a young man hereafter in America to enter the medical profession with-out feeling a pride that he is joining a profession which in the greatest emergency his country ever faced, performed in a most spectacular way, and with most undeniable success, the greatest of all possible tasks," said the Secretary of War

"No other class of men gave a larger share of service or made have ever produced."

greater sacrifice. It was a matter of special pleasure when we went into the war that the first American soldiers sent abroad were in the medical department. America went into the war as a healing influence and there was a prophetic fitness that the first members of our army to go abroad were of the medical department.

"General Gorgas told me how gratifying it was that his profession and its healing influence was the point of the sword which America extended toward Europe. The physical and moral health and robustness of the American army we owe to the efficiency of the medical department. It was no small task to protect the health of millions of men called to the army and when the work of the army is finally assessed it will be shown that no greater service was rendered than by the medical department. The American army with its self-restraint and self-mastery is perhaps as fine a thing that we as a people

HARD TO RETAIL ARMY STORES HERE

May, 15/19

Secretary Baker Explains 250.-000,000 Pounds of Canned Meat Will Be Best Disposed Of to Foreigners.

READY FOR SHIPMENT: TINS NOT LABELLED.

American Markets Not Familier With Products. Which Must Be Sold in Bulk.

(Special to The World. WASHINGTON, May 14 .- "There has been no agreement with the meat packers with regard to the distribution of meat supplies, but they have suggested that the most practical thing to do would be to sell these supplies in Europe instead of dissuppnes in Europe instead of disposing of them in this country, because of the fact that they are packed for transportation across the ocean. In this way it would not be necessary for the packers to prepare other food for transportation, while the present supply is being distributed in this country."

This statement was made to day by

This statement was made to-day by Secretary of War Baker in connection with the War Department announcement that upward of 250,000,-000 pounds of canned meat are to be sold for export, if possible.

"There has been a misapprehension with regard to the policy of the War Department in disposing of surplus meat supplies," continued Mr. Baker, "The meats in question are specially prepared, in special containers and of a kind never sold commercially in the United States report leaf specially. a kind never sold commercially in the United States—roast beef, specially salted pork &c.—which are not articles of ordinary commercial trade in the United States. The cans are not even labelled. The question of disposing of these supplies is not one of maintaining a price level—the War Department has no interest in that—but of some way to dispose of them. Must Be Sold in Bulk.

"We cannot, for instance, set up retail stores all over the United States to sell army supplies, and, therefore, have to dispose of them in bulk. So much of the supplies as are of the ordinary commercial kind in the United States and which the people recognize, we are selling in this country—selling them any way in which we can prevent speculation. But specially prepared army supplies, seven-pound cams of roast beef and things of that sort, are not known to the commercial public here and would not lie available for ordinary commerce in this country.

"I have talked the whole question over with the sales director and there are a number of questions that have

over with the sales director and there are a number of questions that have to be solved. Some products, for instance, by repacking in new tins and being labelled could be resold in the United States. There is a possibility that we may be able to dispose of substantial quantities of food supplies in institutions where bulk purchases are made. All avenues are to be sought out and, so far as possible, food and clothes will be sold in the United States"

\$50,000,000 Worth Sold.

\$50,000,000 Worth Sold.

Recent sales by the Liquidation Commission of surplus subsistence in the American expeditionary force aggregated \$50,000,000. These sales include 22,000,000 pounds of bacon, which brought \$8,800,000. The American Relief Commission bought \$10,000,000 worth of these supplies, the Czecho-Slovak Government \$16,000,000, Roumania \$14,000,000 and Poland \$10,000. mania \$14,000,000 and Poland \$10,000,

On May 2 there was in the custody of the surplus property division, available for sale, material valued at \$115,-531,000, of which \$61,574,000 represents

subsistence items.

The A. E. F. still has a very large surplus of many foodstuffs, due largely to the rapid return of troops from

BAKER EXPLAINS MEAT DISPOSAL Vash. Post

Kind to Be Sent Abroad Never Sold Commercial-

ly in U. S., He Says.

May 15/19 Secretary Baker denied yesterday there was any relation between any attempt to support prices of meat supplies in this country and the ten-

supplies in this country and the tentative arrangement reached by representatives of the War Department and the packing industry for the disposal abroad of 250,000,000 pounds of canned meats. The department announced a few days ago that this stock would not be placed on the American market.

"There has been misapprehension with regard to the policy of the department in disposing of meat supplies," the Secretary declared in an informal statement. "The meats in question are specially prepared products, in special containers, and of a kind never sold commercially in the United States—roast beef and especially salted pork—which are not articles of ordinary commercial trade here. The cans are not even labeled. "There is a possibility that we may be able to dispose of substantial quantities of food supplies in institutions where bulk purchases are made. All avenues will be sought and so far as possible food and clothing will be sold in this country."

in this country.

CROWDER TO RESIGN, WASHINGTON HEARS

May Take \$10,000 Post With Cuban Government—Move Would Keep Him Out of Inquiries.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, May 14.-A report is current here that Gen. Enoch H. Crowder will not return to his office as Judge Advocate General but will retire and take a position as political adviser of Cuba at \$10,000 a year. Secretary Baker said to-day he had heard nothing about it, but Gen. Crowder's friends do not expect to see him in the midst of the examinations and investigations that are forecast for the coming session of Congress, where Senator Chamberlain means to press his charge of unfairness to Lieut. Col. Ansell for opposing the War Department on the courts martial issue.

Col. Ansell's supporters have broadly intimated that Gen, Crowder accepted the commission to direct revision of the Cuban Election Laws in order to escape direct contact with the courts martial row. A letter of Lieut. Col. Ansell, written to Secretary Baker, and suppressed by that official, made direct charges against Gen. Crowder, alleging that he had told Ansell he had to "go back on him to save his official reputation." The letter was made public about the time of Gen. Crowder's departure for Cuba early in April.

Gen. Crowder is eligible to retire from active service in the army now, and with his present rank as Major General his salary on retirement would be nearly \$6,000 a year.

The New National Guard

One question in connection with the future military organization of the country is already settled. The national guard will survive the war.

There was much doubt two years ago as to the fate of the old militia. Federalization was tending to the extreme of making the national guard negligible as a state organization. True, the guard must still be supported largely by the federal government and also controled by it, if the country's military system is to be an improvement on what has existed in the past, but Secretary Baker's recent statement that he would favor the building up of state forces again, with federal assistance, reveals the revulsion of sentiment that has taken place.

In some degree, probably, the secretary has taken heed of the political as well as of the military aspect of the situation. Very unfortunately, the regular army, represented by its officers, the West Pointers, became disliked in France by the former national guard and the national army, so-called. A delegate to the recent St Louis caucus of the new American Legion, writing in the Boston Transcript, gives this testimony:—

So far as the personal pulse of sentiment is concerned, no estimate would be fair which did not chronicle the widespread hostility to the regular army. This again was purely a matter of personal opinion privately expressed. Inasmuch, however, as the caucus was a meeting of a thousand representative enlisted men and officers from every portion of the country, and as their thoughts may fairly be supposed to represent the thought of the personnel of the national army, this sentiment is a thing of importance. What may come of it no one can say, but certainly it exists, and whether or not it is fairly founded, it is sure to be a force to be reckoned with henceforth.

In the future reorganization of the

In the future reorganization of the army, as a whole, that sentiment will have to be reckoned with, for the men who entertain it are in the majority among the veterans and they are in politics, too, while the regular army officers cannot be in politics at all.

THE SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN FRIDAY, MAY 16, 191

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1919

EDITORIALS

"Practical" Suggestions and a Free Government

THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S frank statement of his reasons for undertaking to ship to foreign countries the 250,000,000 pounds of meat no longer needed for supply of the American Army shows, if it shows anything at all, that he accepted the advice of the "representatives of the packing industry" practically without a thought of questioning it, and that he saw no other feasible course with respect to the disposal of this meat but to turn it back virtually into the packers' hands. And the reason, the one that appealed to him first and foremost as a proper basis for his decision, was that "to place this quantity of packed meats on the market at this time would seriously affect prices on both canned and fresh meats."

Would a break in the market price of meats at this time be likely to work serious disadvantage to the whole people of the United States? No doubt the secretary's words, "seriously affect prices," refer to a break in prices, for it now seems obvious that even government officials, as well as big business men, fail to regard an increase in the price of the food by which people live as anything "serious." But a break in the price of meat at this time, even in the eyes of the people's chief war official, would be a serious matter. And yet, listen to the statement of Florence Kelly, general secretary of the Consumers League. "Never in twenty-five years," says Mrs. Kelly, in effect, "have I known a time when so little meat was being sold to the families of the very poor working people. The sales have been so diminished that anyone acquainted with those neighborhoods (the tenement districts of Chicago and lower New York) cannot pass the dwindled, shrunken little stores where working people buy their supplies without being filled with pity and with fear." Would it be something serious if such people should find themselves able to buy and eat more meat, or better meat?

The plain fact of this matter is clear. And it is typical of the conditions that will bring something to pass in this country considerably more serious than a break in market prices if, ere long, the conditions be not more adequately comprehended by the men whose position in the government gives them the power, as it imposes upon them the duty, to look after the interest of the whole people. "There was no arrangement with the meat packers," says the Secretary of War, as soon as the possibly "serious" effect on market prices has been argested by the people and has started criticism. The packers, he declares, merely "suggested that the most practical thing" would be to get the government surplus of meats out of the country, because they were in special containers and of a kind "never sold commercially in the United States"; that is to say, roast beef in seven-pound cuts, and presumably, because in cans, without the bone which the consumer is accustomed to pay for and would doubtless miss. And the tins in which this meat is contained were not labeled! Does the Secretary of War imagine the War Department's act, supposing it should undertake to dispose of these unlabeled packages of meat, good enough for the army -or if not, why not?-in the public squares of New York or Chicago, would meet with any more objection than the government's attempt to sell Liberty bonds, or would get any less free advertising than the Secretary's statement of reasons why it would be, in his opinion, impracticable to sell back to the people the food that their money purchased at the packers' price;

Money, hard earned but freely contributed, can be poured out like water in acquiring and shipping the stores of food required to keep the American Army effective as a fighting force, and the people never complain; but now, with the war over, lest there be any chance of any money being wasted in disposing of a food surplus, the surplus must be scrupulously put back into the hands of those who control the supply. The highly practical "suggestion" of the representative of the packing industry, fortunately, is forthcoming to prevent the people's official from making an impractical decision and bringing about a "serious" effect on market prices.

All through the war, it has been to a large extent the fearfulness of government officials to go against the views of the big business men who know what is "practical" that has kept prices high, and brought the real burden of the war upon ordinary people. The plea that some such acquiescence was imperative if supplies were to be forthcoming is only the frankest kind of confession that business, and not the government, was in the saddle. In the circumstances, it is difficult to see how the government could have done better than to have called in the dollara-year men, experts from the various lines of production and supply that were absolutely essential to the carrying on of the war. But to undertake to maintain that the regulation of prices that was effected on the basis of what these gentlemen regarded as "practical" was a reasonable regulation, from the standpoint of the public, is altogether another thing. If it had been a reasonable regulation there would be fewer instances of 100 per cent increases of money return in big business circles; or else wages would show more increases of similar magnitude, and such classes of people as teachers and college professors would not have come through the war and borne the increased cost of living with almost no money increases at all. The story is simple. Business, highly organized and at a high pitch of efficiency, keyed better than any other element in the Nation to deal with the new magnitudes first made familiar by the war, saw the

business opportunity and took full advantage of it.

All that is past. But what of the future? Is business, through its readiness with suggestions that are practical, to go on benefiting by government association in this way? Or is the government "of the people, by the people, and for the people" going to develop the intelligence and initiative that shall force a fairer balance to this situation—while there is yet time?

ARMY PLANS OF BAKER

tion to Predominate - Regular Army to Be Enlarged, With Strong Reserves, and National Guard to Be Expanded.

Secretary Baker is expected soon to make a public announcement of a definite stand in favor of universal educational-military training, with a statement of his reasons. It is assumed here that President Wilson has approved his plan.

The plan understood to be favored by Secretary Baker contemplates the use of the military establishment as a medium for training the youth of the nation; first along academic and vocational lines and, as an entirely separate and subordinated feature, in rudimentary military science. The Secretary's suggested program is said to be based initially on the benefits which will accrue to the country from the higher average of intelligence and the improved standard of physical well-being of the young man who would be taken annually into the training machine.

Likes "Gun for Books" Policy.

Likes "Gun for Books" Policy.

The favorable results of the operation of the A. E. F. university system are believed to have largely brought Mr. Baker to his opinion. Not only have the thousands of soldiers in France shown great eagerness to avail themselves of the opportunity of exchanging "guns for books," but the progress made under the specially selected instructors and with the carefully designed schedules has been so rapid as to surprise prominent educators connected with the work. Moreover, the comparatively short time given to military routine has proved ample to keep the soldiers in trim for field service should emergency require.

While the Secretary's announcement is expected to be entirely an exposition of his personal views, it is assumed here that his advocacy of a form of educational-military national training will mean the inclusion of some such plan as a basic part of the military policy to be laid before Congress.

Program Has Three Parts.

Well-informed circles here are con-Well-informed circles here are confident the reorganized military establishment will be planned under three principal heads. An enlarged regular army with strong reserves, an expanded national guard and a form of national training whereby the military instruction will be entirely sub-ordinated to the academic and vocaordinated to the academic and voca-

in the enlarged regular army, it is material expan-In the enlarged regular army, it is expected, will come a material expansion of the coast artillery corps in order that this branch will be able to furnish the trained personnel to handle the mobile ordnance, which is to be a prominent feature of the coast defenses. The expansion of the national guard, Secretary Baker has indicated, will be along the lines laid down in the Hay-Chamberlain bill, a skeleton organization of sixteen complete combatant divisions being provided. It also is predicted that the guard will be given a part in the supervision of the methods adopted to instruct whatever organization grows out of the third element. out of the third element.

For Army of 538,000.

ARMY PLANS OF BAKER

Indications that the War Department is prepared to resubmit at the session opening next Monday a bill authorizing the reorganization of the army on the basis of about 538,000 officers and men and to press for its approval were strengthened yesterday when an official report was published showing the ordnance material to be completed for the army.

"Existing stocks and proposed completions of the principal items of ordnance are amply sufficient to provide the full equipment and reserves for

Academic and Vocational Instructhe full equipment and reserves for the proposed army of 538,000 officers and men," the announcement added.

week. Post May. 17. /191

CROIX DE GUERRE TO Y SECRETARIES

Gen. Collardet Presents Medals and Baker Reads Citations.

Three Y. M. C. A. secretaries were decorated with the croix de guerre last night at Liberty Hut for valorous service with the marine corps in France. Presentation of the medals was made by Gen. L. Collardet, military attache at the French embassy, following a reading of the citations by Secretary of War Baker.

Recipients of the decorations were Ernest C. Butler, of Skowhegan, Maine; De Roy R. Fonville, of Burlington, N. C., and the Rev. Dr. William R. Farmer, of Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh. All of the men were wounded and gassed during their service with the Y. M. C. A. in France, and Fonville lost the sight of one eye.

Army Legislation

NLESS all signs fail, there will be more discussion of army legislation at the session of Congress following the war than there was at any session preceeding the war. This was to be expected. It is in line with our methods of handling national affairs.

Secretary Baker, we are told, during the next week or so will make his bow as an advocate of universal military training. He has prepared a lenghty discussion of the subject to be published in a weekly of unlimited circulation. The President read the proofs the other day and cabled his approval, and unless he changes his mind, this contribution to the world's store of military information should be on every breakfast table in the land in about ten days. We haven't seen the article, and therefore cannot comment on it at this time. We promise to read it carefully when it comes out, and shall probably have something to say about it. Just at present we shrewdly suspect that it is no more nor less than a discussion of the principles rather than an appeal for the practices of universal training, prepared in large measure for political purposes. Maybe this is not fair to the Secretary of War, and, if we are mistaken, we shall retract with great pleasure.

Representative Kahn, who is returning shortly from a trip through the theatres of war, is reported to have decided upon the major portions of a bill that he intends to introduce as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We are informed that he favors a small regular army, coupled with universal training. This offers the basis of a wise policy, and let us hope that it is true. We are also informed that he favors a plan to cut the West Point course to one year. The plan as reported is to admit candidates who have completed college courses of various kinds, and to give them a one-year finishing course devoted altogether to military affairs.

We trust that he will neither propose nor support any such scheme. The West Point course needs to be broadened, not narrowed. The general complaint against West Point graduates (and we regret to say that it is too frequently justified) is that they have become narrowed because their entire training has been strictly military. We are fully cognizant of the fact that many West Pointers have caused a very keen resentment to be engendered against themselves by their stupid treatment of officers and men from civil life. But the cure for this narrowness is not the destruction of the only school we have for the preservation and dissemination of military knowledge. There is too much Prussianism and too little Americanism about the present curriculum, but that can be remedied without destroying its really valuable features.

Incidentally, we suggest that if any changes are made at the Point, a chair of etiquette be established.

Lieut. Colonel Clark announced last week that the "regulars must be smashed." Secretary Baker feigned surprise at the announcement that any considerable men in the national guard and drafted armies held this view. We say "feigned," because we do not believe that even Mr. Baker with his defective knowledge of military affairs was uninformed on this subject. The importance of the statement

is not that it emanated from a son of the former Speaker, but that it is on the lips of hundreds of thousands who are going to have a great deal to say in politics during the next generation.

We realize thoroughly that the regular establishment is not ideal, but what it needs is perfecting, not smashing. It represents the only really efficient military organization we have or are likely to have, and, with all its faults, it deserves the credit for our success in the war. Without the regular officers, the war would have gone less well.

It is extremely unfortunate that many of the regular officers have lacked the training that would make them realize that their tendency to be martinets, their unfair treatment of civilians, and their extraordinary ignorance on many matters with which they are presumed to be familiar, coupled with their clannishness and their tendency to play petty politics, constitute a serious handicap to them, to their profession, to the army and to the country.

For the present, we are inclined to view the situation with equanimity. There is ample time ahead, and we believe that prejudices and animosities will give way to reason and judgment before army legislation is enacted.

BAKER URGES SOLDIERS TO WRITE HOME ON MOTHERS' DAY.—The Tribune.

He might better have made it "Grandmothers' Day," to assure delivery by Burleson.

Far be it from us to object to the World's bludgeoning of Burleson; but, would you mind, Mr. Cobb—

Who planted him there; who keeps him there; and is your tremendous assault the real thing or only a spasmodic sham? Don't answer; whistle.

Congratulations, General!

HUNDREDS of men were utterly astonished, when, on the afternoon of September 27, they saw General Kuhn walking up through Montfaucon on foot only a few hours after the place had been taken. Shells were bursting all around, and the place was hardly cleared of snipers, but this did not stop the General from going up and taking a first-hand look at the doughboys.

Many of the men under him would be surprised to know that for three days and nights prior to this he had not closed his eyes in sleep. Throughout the whole drive he kept his post of command close behind the advanced troops, in many places less than a mile.

General Kuhn frequently showed his profound respect for the soldier who had paid the supreme sacrifice. On one occasion he was passing by a graveyard of the Seventy-ninth near Montfaucon. He stopped and formally saluted every grave. Another time, as he was riding forward in the East-of-the-Meuse sector, he came to the body of a doughboy lying across the rim of a shell-hole. The soldier had been drilled through the forehead by a bullet. The death grip of his fingers had discharged the magazine of the Browning automatic on which he was bring

by a bullet. The death grip of his higgers had discharged the magazine of the Browning automatic on which he was lying.

General Kuhn got down from his horse and, coming to attention, saluted the dead man. He then disengaged the Browning rifle from the cramped fingers and handed it to the driver of a truck with orders to keep it for him. He then covered the body with an overcoat and, after saluting again, rode away.—Special to The Baltimore Sun.

It would be interesting to know why General Kuhn has received no decoration. He will be home in a few days, and after the people of the Middle Atlantic States honor the officer who lead and watched over their boys, perhaps the War Department will give him the decoration he so richly deserves.

Military Prisons and the C. O. By Winthrop D. Lane

OF THE SURVEY STAFF

NCE more we have reaped the harvest of our handling of conscientious objectors. A stack of telegrams, several inches high, lying two weeks ago on the desk of Colonel Sedgwick Rice, commandant of the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, where several hundred objectors are still confined, bore ample testimony to the fact that people will not be quiet so long as they have reason to think that objectors are being harshly dealt with. The telegrams protested against alleged mistreatment of these men on the night of April 23 and were sent in response to letters "undergrounded" by prisoners. There is every reason to think that occasions for similar protests will continue until the War Department rectifies its greatest mistake in handling such cases. That mistake consisted not in setting them apart from their fellow-men, but in placing them in a military prison, into the purposes and routine of which they cannot possibly fit.

What happened on the night of April 23? Colonel Rice had previously segregated all conscientious objectors within the prison because he feared that other prisoners, or certain elements among them, would "gang up" on the objectors, a fear the justification of which is now beside the point. In order to segregate them, he first moved to the guard-house of the Ft. Leavenworth army post some forty objectors who had persistently refused to work since entering the prison, and also a few others who had been for some time in solitary confinement. He then moved the main body of objectors, who had not refused to work, from their cells to wooden cantonment buildings within a wire stockade outside the main prison walls.

This was a distinct improvement in living conditions, especially for those who had been taken from solitary confinement; for the forty who on conscientious grounds had refused to work and who had occupied one of the cantonment buildings, it was a change for the worse. The guard-house is a brick building not unlike some county jails. The fifty-two objectors sent there are divided into two groups of twenty-six each. Each group occupies a large wire cage, about twenty by twenty-five feet. Lavatory and toilet facilities are inadequate, and the men eat their meals inside the cage, where they spend every moment of the day and night. They are not even taken out for exercise. There is a reasonable amount of fresh air and light.

On the night of April 23 some ten or twelve of the objectors in the west cage did not go to bed when the usual order came at 9:30. They continued to walk about and talk. They made no unusual noise; they did not even sing. The prison sentry on duty ordered them twice to go to bed,

but they refused. Thereupon the sentry telephoned to the officer of the guard at the prison, who confessed impotence. It so happened, however, that another officer, Capt. C. W. Jones, the officer of the day at the army post, who has no connection with the prison and therefore no jurisdiction over these particular prisoners, overheard the sentry's end of the telephone conversation. Captain Jones took matters into his own hands. Colonel Rice was in Washington. Without consulting a superior, Captain Jones went to the west cage and personally ordered the recalcitrants to go to bed. He says they answered him in a "defiant and disrespectful" manner. Thereupon he ordered a small garden hose turned upon them. The water failed to send the prisoners to bed. Captain Jones then called out the post fire department. He ordered the fire hose to be attached to the regular hydrant and the nozzle inserted through the wire of the cage. The water was turned on with such power that two men were required to hold the nozzle. Both Captain Jones and the man in command at the nozzle say that the stream was played against the ceiling, and that the only time it could have come into direct contact with the bodies of the prisoners was when the nozzle was inserted or withdrawn. The prisoners claim that the water was played directly upon them. Several say that they were knocked down from their bunks by its force. One man is pictured by them as sitting on the floor, in a hysterical condition, with the water banging his head from side to side. The officer of the day is declared to have shouted, "Give them plenty." A guard said, "They've been asking for a bath; now they'll get it." There is no denial that the clothing and bed clothes of everyone of the prisoners were thoroughly drenched whether he had been sleeping peacefully and obeying orders or not. There is no denial that the men were left in this condition throughout the night. Their mattresses were still wet the next day. While none of them is believed to have received any permanent injury, several contracted colds and one man had inflamed tonsils the next morning.

Colonel Rice returned from Washington the morning of April 30, and I chanced to arrive at the barracks the same day. A board of three officers had already been appointed to investigate the affair; its findings admit all the important parts of the story above set down.

The responsibility for this affair is clear. It rests upon a subordinate officer of the army who took matters into his own hands and inflicted upon prisoners of the United States Disciplinary Barracks, over whom he had no jurisdiction, a form of punishment not recognized in the official rules governing the treatment of those prisoners. When I left Ft. Leavenworth on May 5 the board had just reached its findings and it was thought that Captain Jones might be courtmartialed.

The fact that this incident is chargeable to a subordinate officer, who acted without authority, is no guarantee against its repetition. The history of the confinement of conscientious objectors in the military prison at Ft. Leavenworth contains a number of unauthorized acts of harshness. There has been no policy of persecution or abuse by those highest in command. Nevertheless, individual objectors have been beaten by guards, and sincere men, who carried their consciences with them into prison, have been severely punished, chiefly by being kept for weeks in solitary confinement, for refusing to conform to the routine of this military institution. Officers of the department of psychiatry and sociology have attempted to pass upon their sincerity even after a board specially designated for that purpose had done so, and have sought to enforce discipline in accordance with their estimate of that sincerity. Many objectors have been compelled to endure insults and have been taunted by petty questioning concerning their convictions which no other prisoners have had to endure. The fact that some of this treatment has been due to obstinate and apparently inconsistent conduct on the part of certain objectors does not detract from the seriousness of the main bulk of it.

All of this is inextricably bound up with the life of an objector in a military prison. It is inevitable that such a person in such a place should be in a hostile environment. Some individuals in authority will always have nothing but contempt for him and will regard every opportunity to make life

difficult for him as one to be eagerly embraced. It is time for conscientious objectors to be taken out of a military prison and to be sent to some place where they themselves may receive some benefit and where they will do the least possible harm to

Colonel Rice would be the last man to oppose such a step. The objectors have well-nigh shattered the discipline of his institution. They have interfered with its smooth running at a dozen points and, added to war-time overcrowding and an inferior personnel, have made administration extremely difficult. The disciplinary barracks is in some part a training school for men who are to be restored to the army. It is also a place of confinement for soldiers who have committed every shade of statutory crime. What place in such an institution have men who refuse to admit that they have done anything but follow their consciencies to the logical and bitter end?

The War Department has shown greater wisdom in its handling of enemy aliens than of conscientious objectors. These, like they, ought to be segregated and kept where they will do no harm—at least until the war is over and their power to do harm has passed. But there are plenty of places where the government can send them besides a military prison. They could be sent to any one of a number of army posts and kept by themselves. The War Department would not be the smallest gainer by this arrangement.

When will it take this obvious and necessary step?

THE EGOTIST

(With Apologies to Sir Walter Scott)

BREATHES there the man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said:

- "My brother pines for lack of bread;
- " My sister weeps-uncomforted;
- "Children who need, but cannot find,
- "Food for the body and the mind,
- "Abound, condemned so piteously
- "To orphanage and poverty. "Young men and maidens waste their lives
- "In sweat shops, swarm in human hives,
- "Craving in vain the waving tree,
- "The hills, the lakes, the plains, the sea."
- If such there be, engrossed in self,
- Despite his honors, power and pelf, He hath not found the path that leads
- To happiness through kindly deeds;
- Nor learned to lighten his own load
- By helping others on life's road-Hard at the best. For poor or proud,
- There are no pockets in a shroud.
- O. M. in the New York Charity Organization Bulletin

WEST POINTERS FOR A. E. F.

Two Hundred Graduates to Be Sent to France, Baker Says.

About 200 members of the present first class at West Point will be given an opportunity to round out their military studies by personal observation of the battlefields in Europe.

Secretary Baker announced yesterday that the officers would be sent overseas immediately after their graduation in June and would be assigned to units of the expeditionary forces.

DR. ANNA SHAW HONORED.

Awarded Distinguished Service Medal for Her Work in the War.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been awarded the distinguished service medal for her services as head of the woman's section of the council of national defense.

The presentation will be made Monday by Secretary Baker in his office at the War Department

Post Wash.

WEST POINT TERM REDUCED. Baker Approves the Recommendations

of General Staff on Changes.

Recommendations of the general staff that the course of instruction at West Point be reduced permanently to three years were approved yesterday by Secretary Baker.

The change is expected to go into effect with the next class, but no change from the present entrance requirement will be

BILL TO ESTABLISH MILITARY JUSTICE

Measure Prepared by Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell to Supersede Personal Power by Public Law to Be Offered in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia George W. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Washington, has announced that he will introduce in the Senate, at the earliest possible moment, a "bill to establish military justice," prepared by Lieut.-Col. Sam-

uel T. Ansell.

"This bill," Senator Chamberlain says, "expresses my own views, the views of the officer who prepared it, and of many officers who have assisted in its preparation, and who, by reason of their experience in the administration of military justice during the war appreciate the need of court-martial reform.

The fundamentals of the bill are as

The purpose of the bill is to establish military justice and regulate it by law rather than by mere military command; or, stating it differently, to supersede personal military power over military justice by public law. Law, to be effective for this purpose, must be law in its primary sense-a rule established beyond the control of department and the army which which are to administer it.

Accordingly, this bill, designed to cure the vices of the existing system and to establish military justice on the firm foundations indicated, is built on the following basic considerations:

1. It proceeds in furtherance of the fundamental theory that courts-martial are inherently courts, their functions inherently judicial, and that their powers must be judicially exercised; and it discountenances and penalizes a disregard of the sacred character of these judicial duties and functions.

Right and Justice

2. It requires that the fundamental ideas of right and justice declared to be such by our law established as necessary to a full, fair and impartial trial, shall be recognized and observed throughout the court-martial proceeding from accusation to execution.

3. It abolishes the present intolerable delegations of penal power and, instead of leaving the military commander largely at liberty to determine the offense, the punishment and the procedure, establishes these elements with that definiteness and precision which should characterize the exercise of all penal power.

4. It endeavors to provide that military punitive action be buttressed in enlightened concepts of justice, be regulated by the requirements of justice, and that it give results that can fairly

be accepted as justice. 5. It obstructs a hasty resort to punitive methods, withholds the hand of the commander who would be arbitrary, and stays the power of military authority, that it may be exercised considerately and guided advisedly.

proceeds upon the theory that military authority itself is subject to the demands of justice, and endeavors to reestablish in the army a respect for, as it requires an observance of, those methods and processes which are necessary to justice.

7. It has regard for the fact that tary commander.

our soldiers are citizens; that the military status is but an incident of military status is but an incident of citizenship, and that to it the rights of the citizen should not be unnecessarily sacrificed.

No Star Chamber Methods

8. It regards grade in the army as a requisite of authority only, and not as marking a caste with established rights of preferment in matters of

9. It abolishes star chamber methods of courts-martial procedure and declares the records to be public records, accessible to the public as such. II

More specifically the bill is characterized by the following:

1. A charge must be preferred under a special sense of responsibility evidenced by an oath, and it may be preferred by a soldier as well as an

2. A thorough investigation must be made in which both sides are heard before the charges are reforwarded

The restraining tendencies established are such as to prevent the trial of trivial charges, to compel a resort to the inferior courts, rather than to the general court and to preserve discipline with fewer trials.

The charge shall not be referred to a general court, except upon the legal determination (a) that a thorough investigation has been made; (b) that the charge is legally sufficient, and (c) that the evidence is prima facie sufficient to sustain it.

The summary court, by reason of its importance in the field of justice and discipline-for by it men are frequently started on the road to ruin-is required to be an officer specially selected for sanity of judgment and judicial temperament.

Special Courts

6. In order to establish trial procedure according to law, the special and general courts are to be provided with a judge advocate skilled in the law, with a relation to the court like that which the judge usually has to the jury.

The right to counsel has been established beyond question, and special provision has been made for the procurement of competent counsel, both civil and military. Provision is also made for the assignment of a specially qualified officer to prosecute in the name of the United States.

Membership of the court is fixed by law instead of governed by the present wide discretion of the appointing authority; the special court to consist of three and the general court

of eight members.

It is provided in the case of the trial of a soldier that three soldiers shall be on the membership of a gen-

eral court and one on a special court.

9. In addition to challenges for cause, peremptory challenges are authorized, as well as challenges to the array which are rendered available through affidavits of prejudice. The peculiarities of the military commu-nity are demonstrably such as to require this liberalization of the right of challenge. Three-fourths of the members of a general court and twothirds of the members of a special court must concur in a finding of

Subservient to No Commander

10. The court and the judge advocate shall perform their functions independently of the appointing or any other authority; they shall be an-swerable only to their oaths and the law of the land, subservient to no mili-

11. No action can be taken to afto the benefit of the accused.

12. Trial courts, notwithstanding the legal control of the proceedings herein provided, will commit errors which will be conceded to be such in the light of more deliberate consideration. The court of military appeals, composed normally of civilian judges, is created for the correction of prejudiced errors of law committed in those serious cases resulting in sentences of death, dismissal, dishonorable discharge, and confinement

for more than six months.

13. The court of military appeals is also given a retrospective jurisdic tion to review and revise the judg-ments of court-martial in the most serious cases tried during the war: this because clemency at best is inadequate to correct unjust convictions and almost completely fails in the face of a sympathetic attitude on the part of the military authorities,

Penalties Prescribed

14. Offenses are defined and no longer left to the uncertain conception as to the unwritten law military entertained by men unskilled in law; penalties are legislatively prescribed wiithin reasonable limits and not left to be fixed by military command.

Those serious military crimes such as desertion, disobedience to lawful command, and mutiny, which require the element of fixed and deliberate evil mental attitude and proof of it as such-a matter so generally disregarded during the war-have been defined so as to accentuate the specific intent and the necessity of its

B. The general article which subjects all members of the establishment to prosecution for the undefined unwritten military law and under which nearly a third of our trials take place has been made more specific by re-solving it into those offenses de-nounced (1) by the penal code of the United States, and (2) by the penal code of the District of Columbiawith their well-defined offenses and penalties—only leaving to be prosecuted under the unwritten law mili tary (3) those minor infractions of good order and soldierly conduct whch merit but a minor court trial and punishment.

15. The bill establishes legal guidances of court proceedings from beginning to end and penalizes non-

compliance.



RECEIVES DECORATION FROM WAR HEAD.



Recognition of the work of women during the war was given by the War Department yesterday when Secretary Baker presented the distinguished service medal to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. Dr. Shaw was at the head of the committee throughout the war. When the armistice was signed the organization of women had been perfected in forty-eight states, comprising nearly 4,000 county councils and about 150,000 community and municipal units.

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SALVATION ARMY PLEA GETS SETBA

Secretary Baker Bars the Solicitors From Canvassing War Department.

CITES RULE THAT FORBIDS

While returned soldiers are singing the praises of the Salvation Army for those tasty doughnuts and hot soup and the tender care which was given them during the battles in Europe, Secretary of War Baker has refused the organization permission to secure aid of War Department employes in the present "drive" by solicitation of funds in the department.

Appeals have been made to Secretary Baker by members of the local "drive" committee for permission to have an organized force of workers in the War Department to secure subscriptions from the employes of the department.

tions from the employes of the department.

He replied to these appeals that a rule of the department forbids such solicitation unless it is in such a case as the liberty loans conducted by the government.

government.

It is pointed out to Mr. Baker that it was not the intention of the local "drive" committee to send persons through the department to do this work, but that the committees in the department that had secured the subscriptions to the liberty loans and the war saying stamps "drives" would be enlisted.

Committee Member Writes Letter.

The matter also was taken up with R. E. Hayes, secretary to Secretary Baker, by a a member of the committee, both by telephone and also by letter. In this letter dated May 3, the committee mem-

by telephone and also by letter. In this letter dated May 3, the committee member said:

"We have asked Mr. Schofield, with six of his assistants on the victory liberty loan committee, to come to a dinner at St. Marks cafe tomorrow evening, when Earl Godwin will discuss with the representatives of the various government departments ways and means for conducting the Salvation Army drive. Mr. Schofield, however, is doubtful of his authority to go ahead on this plan, calling attention to the recent ruling of the Secretary of War.

"All other departments will be represented at the meeting, in each case having obtained authority from their respective heads.

"It is the generaly accepted policy of the departments that the Salvation Army is a quasi-government institution, and therefore not subject to the rules against solicitation. This is especially emphasized by the Treasury Department, where the enthusiasm for the Salvation Army drive is very pronounced and very gratifying.

Cites Others Who Indorse.

Cites Others Who Indorse.

Cites Others Who Indorse.

"The Secretary of the Interior, the acting Secretary of the Navy, the acting Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor and the director general of railways have indorsed the position taken by the Treasury Department and have authorized that such action be taken as will promote the succes of the Salvation Army drive.

"Of course every friend of and every sympathizer with the Salvation Army knows the War Department has its heart in any project calculated to better equip that organization for service. If the Secretary will issue an order in line with the orders issued by the other departments, he will render a service of incalculable value in connection with this drive."

Secretary Again Refuses.

Despite this appeal, it is declared, Secretary Baker again refused the permission. He, however, wrote a letter to a member of the local drive committee in which he highly praised the work of the Salvation Army, but made no reference to the question of solicitation in the department.

In connection with the appeal to Mr. Baker the cablegram of President Wilson to Evangeline Booth giving his approval of the Salvation Army fund drive was shown to him, but he still refused to waive the standing rule, according to the committee.

A number of soldiers and officers of the War Department, who tell of the work of the Salvation Army "lassies" behind the battle lines and also in the trenches, when the hot soup and doughnuts were prepared and furnished the fighters, are highly indignant at the stand taken by Secretary Baker. "If I had my uniform off I would say more about this stand taken by Secretary Baker," said an officer, "but, of course, I am still in the service and can't say too much."

It was declared today by a member of the "drive" committee that the refusal of Secretary Baker to permit this work in the department would mean the loss of about \$5,000 to the Salvation Army.

NO FRENCH AWARDS HELD UP BY MARCH

Chief of Staff Denies Report He Stands in Way of Decoration for Col. W. L. Kenly and Others.

(Special to The World.)

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Gen.
Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, tonight officially denied a story published in a New York newspaper this morning that he had pigeomholed decorations awarded by the French Government to Col. William L. Kenly, formerly Major General and Director of Military affairs, and had recently disapproved recommendations by Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher that Col. Kenly and several other former air service officers be given the Distinguished Service Medal.

Gen. March said:

air service officers be given the Distinguished Service Medal.

Gen. March said:

"The statement which has appeared in a Sunday morning newspaper to the effect that I have held up awards made by the French Government to Col. William L. Kenly is false.

Has No Such Notice.

"Notice of the award of foreign decorations made to American officers is formally transmitted to the War Department through the State Department, and the decorations themselves are formally bestowed upon the officers selected by freign Governments for award by the Ambassador of the country or by a representative of the Ambassador if he himself is absent. No such notice has been deceived from the French Government, as far as I know, and certainly I have neither the power nor the desire to prevent an American officer receiving an award of that character.

"The story, that I have returned

iteer receiving an acceptance acter.

"The story that I have returned a recommendation by Gen. Mencher for the award of a Distinguished Service Medal to Col. Kanly with Disapproval' marked across its face is utterly false.

Handled by Board.

utterly false.

Handled by Board.

"Distinguished Service Medals are awarded upon the recommendation of of board of officers which was organized in the War Department months ago to handle recommendations for such awards.

"The law requires the award itself to be made by the President and specifies in minute terms the character of service for which the award can be made.

The each case of the award of a Distinguished Service Medal in this country the Secretary of War, acting for the President, has personally approved the award, and where possible has personally bestowed the medal upon the officer to whom the award has been made."

The rule which has been adopted by Gen. March and also by Secretary of War Baker is to approve the action of the Board of Officers in these matters. This board was organized for the specific purpose of passing upon all recommendations for the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to army officers in this country and crivillans in the military service.

Where the board disapproves the award its action is upheld. Its mem-

ervilians in the military service.

Where the board disapproves the award its action is upheld. Its members study the records of the offivers recommended for the medal and make such other inquiries as may seem necessary.

Gen. Collardet, military attache of the French Embassy, corroborated the statement of Gen. March regarding the award of French decorations to Col. Kenly and certain other officers.

ficers.
"I have received no award of a decoration for Col. Kenly," said Gen. Collardet. "I have proposed to my government that he and certain other American officers be decorated, but have not yet heard from Paris."

WOULD CUT H. C. OF BY SALE OF MEATS HELD BY U. S. ARMY

33.000.000 Pounds of Foodstuffs Stored In and Near New York for Soldiers' Use May Be Sold to Housewives.

There are more than 33,000,000 pounds of canned meats held by the United States Army in the New York Zone alone, according to figures made public by the office of the Zone Sup-ply Officer upon authorization from Washington.

But the canned meat stored in the New York Zone is only a fraction of the total surplus supplies of the army -supplies that, because of the cessation of hostilities, will not be needed by our troops. It has been estimated that these stores amount to approximately 250,000,000 pounds of meat and 100,000,000 tins of vegetables.

The final disposition of this enor-

mous quantity of foodstuffs has not been decided upon definitely by the War Department, but proposals to sell them through retail channels to the public and thus strike a blow at the high prices will be discussed to-day at a meeting called by te Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture at the Hotel McAlpin.

Will Consider Sale.

Will Consider Sale.

The meeting will be held primarily to discuss retail marketing problems in the meat trade, but Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Municipal Commissioner of Public Markets, stated yesterday that the question of handling the surplus tinned meats of the army also would be considered.

Dr. Day is an enthusiastic supporter of the idea of selling the meat to the public. When the problem of the surplus supplies first came up it was understood that they were to be sold abroad. Dr. Day immediately wrote to Secretary of War Baker:

"If the meat packers are the only ones who would be discommoded by the sale of this wholesome and formerly cheap food product, it would seem to us of New York that some special effort ought to be made to make all, or a large portion, at any rate, available to the consuming public."

"Representative Fitzgerald of Massa-

Representative Fitzgerald of Massa-chusetts has criticised in Congress the proposal to sell the meat abroad. Others asked if the packers were afraid the sale of the meat here would 'break" the market.

No Agreement With Packers.

Mr. Baker replied to such criticisms by saying that there was no agreement with the meat packers, but that the latter had suggested selling the canned meats abroad because they were already packed for export. He also

said:

"Specially prepared army supplies, seven-pound cans of roast beaf and things of that sort are not known to the commercial public here and would not be available for ordinary commerce in this country."

The Secretary of War added, however, that, so far as possible, food supplies would be sold in the United States.

Dr. Day, however, is of the opinion virtually all the supplies are commercially available here and is hope mercially available here and is hopeful that the conference to-day will find some means to have them sold through retail channels. Army officers say that the roast beef in question—it is really beef that has been boiled and canned—is sold in ordinary satisfications. retail stores in many parts of the country.

The confidence of Dr. Day has been increased by a letter received from the War Department in which cooperation in the disposal of the food-stuffs to the American people is prom-ised. To a reporter for The World Dr. Day said yesterday:

Experts Favor Sale.

"I am very hopeful that the meeting to-day will arrange some practical means of selling the surplus army stores to the consuming public. Wholesalers, retailers and Federal officials will be there, and I shall represent the city's Department of Public Maylest

"Personally I feel that the Ameri-"Personally I feel that the American housewife will be glad of the opportunity to buy meats at a lower figure than she pays to-day. Even if the sale of the army meat would not permanently lower the high cost of living, it would at least result in getting some cheaper meat into the market."

This same point of view was expressed by John Mitchell, head of the State Industrial Commission and Chairman of the State Food Commission, which recently went out of ex-

sion, which recently went out of existence.

"Even if the forms are new to the "Even if the forms are new to the American housewife, I should think she would be glad to get this meat if it is good and the prices are reasonable," said Mr. Mitchell yesterday. "I should say, of course, that whatever meat is needed for the army should be sent abroad, but that the remainder should be sent abroad, but that the remainder should be said here and at reasons.

be sent abroad, but that the remainder should be sold here and at reasonable prices."

Most of the meat in the New York army zone is stored in the immediate vicinity of this city, as the tabulation below shows. At the Army Supply Base in Brooklyn alone there are 7,331,631 one-pound cans of corned beef. The varieties included in the canned meat are roast beef; corned beef and corned beef hash. The figures of meat held in this zone are as follows:

Where Meats Are Stored.

Schemectady.
Beef, Roast. 1-pound caus 1,404,000
Beef, Corned, No. 2 cans
Beef, Corned, No. cans
Hash, Corned Beef, 2-pound cans 1,000,000
Governor's Island.
Beef. Corned, 6-pound cans 574,557
Beef, Corned, No. 2 cans 200,095
Hash, Corned Beef, 2-pound cans 86,879
Beef. Corned, 6-pound cans 93,319
Beef, Corned, No. 1 cans 1,554,857
Beef, Corned, No. 2 cans 1,448,535
Reef. Corned, 1-pound cans
Cash, Corned Beef, 2-pound cans 77.781
Hash, Corned Beef, 1-pound cans 1,103,579
Beef Fresh Roast, 2-pound cans 48,444
Bush Terminal, Bldg. No. 24.
Beef Corned. 6-pound cans
Beef, Corned, 1-pound cans 1,204.862
Beef. Corned, 1-pound cans
Beef, Corned. No. 2 cans 117,456
Beef, Fresh Roast, 1-pound cans 454,656
Beef, Fresh Roast, 1-pound cans.
Hash, Corned Beef, 1-pound bans 1,955,932
Hash, Corned Beef, 2-pound cans 20,525
Hash, Cantu Deer, 2-jound cans 20,020
Beef, Corned, 1-pound cans
New Cumberland, Pa.
Beef, Roast, 6-pound cans. 173,460 Beef, Roast, 2-pound cans. 376,580
Beef. Roast, 2-pound cans 376,580
Beef. Roast. 1-pound cans
Beef, Corned, No. 2 cans
Reef, Corned, 1-pound cans 46,416
Beef, Corned, No. 1 cans 2,118,380
Hash Corned Beef 2-pound cans 85,560
Hash Corned Beef, 1-pound cans 11,712
In the table No. 1 means that the
beef is packed in 12-ounce cans, and
No. 2 that it is in 24-ounce cans. In
other cases the weight of the cans is
stated.
According to owner mon and non-

According to army men and persons in civilian life who have eaten the meat, there is no reason why it should not be appreciated in the ordinary American household. The army specifications by which it is prepared are as follows:

U. S. Army Specifications.

Conditions.')
"14½. Beef, corned: To be the same as (14),

"14½, Beef, corned: To be the same as (14),
packed in 1-pound net key-opening cans, 48 to
case, Gold lacquer.

"15, Beef, corned: Commercial, No. 2 cans,
or 6-pound cans. Bids will state whether domestic or foreign product and the approximate net
weight of contents of cans.

"16, Beef, fresh, poast: To be machine packed,
in 2-pound net key-opening cans, 24 to case;
each can to have not more data. 45 conce of salt
and 1 cance of clear jelly made from sour stock
and sourp bones. The meat shall be subject to
inspection on the carcass and at any time phereafter until finelly accepted by the purchasing
officer, the other conditions under (14) to be
complied with. Yellow lacquer. (See par. 28 of
'Conditions.')

"16, Beef, fresh roast: The same as (16)
packed in 1-pound net key-opening round cans,
48 to case; each can to have not more than
44 ounce of salt and ½ ounce of clear jelly
made from soup stock and soup bones. Yellow
lacquer.

"17, Beef, fresh roast: Commercial, No. 2

14 ounce of salt and 14 ounce of clear jelly made from soup stock and soup bones. Yellow lacuter.

"17. Beef, tresh roast: Commercial, No. 2 cans; or No. 6. Bids will state whether domestic or foreign product and the approximate net weight of contents of cans.

"18. Hash, corned-beef: To be packed in 2-round net key-opening cans. 24 to case; the hash to consist of 50 per cent, vegetables (postoces and onions) and 50 per cent, corned beer, suitably prepared and seasoned with pener and salt; the vegetables shall be subject to inspection before being cut up and the beef when taken from the vats; the other conditions under (14) to be compiled with, Gold lacquer, (See par. 28 of 'Conditions.')

"19. Hash, corned-beef: Same as (18) packed in 1-pound net key-opening round cans, 50 cans to case, Gold lacquer, (See par. 28 of 'Conditions.')

"20. Hash, corned-beef: Commercial No. 2 cans, Bids will state whether domestic or foreign product and the approximate net weight of contents of cans."

THE WORLD:

MAY 31, 1919.

BAKER ADDRESSES 25,000 AT MERRITT

Secretary Tells Soldiers Spirit of Slain Heroes Will Live Forever.

(Special to The World.)

CAMP MERRITT, N. J., May 30 .-Secretary Baker visited Camp Merritt to-day, delivered a Memorial Day address to 25,000 soldiers at the camp, pinned a French War Cross upon the breasts of two returned soldiers and made a brief inspection of the big camp at the invitation of Major Gen. George E. Duncan, camp commander. The Secretary of War read the citations referring to the acts of

Ine Secretary of War read the citations referring to the acts of heroism of the decorated men—Sergt. Zilas Dinger of Headquarters Company, 23d Infantry, and Sergt. Edwin Beard, formerly of Company M, 23d Infantry, now with Company F, 13th Infantry. Secretary Baker came from New York in an automobile.

"These men are not just dead and buried," said Secretary Baker in his address. "Their spirit will live on forever, the same as the men who gave their lives in the Revolutionary War and the Civil War.

"During the severe fighting at Verdun one company of a French regiment holding the apex of a French sector was tired and weary and just about ready to give up, when one of the soldiers, pointing to a nearby cemetery, where had been buried many of their countrymen, declared those men had died in defense of their country, and said: 'Oh, ye dead, ye live forever!'

"The exclamation of this soldier so inspired the others that they fought

"The exclamation of this soldier so inspired the others that they fought with renewed energy and went ahead."

Secretary Baker said Germany has admitted losses of 500,000 at Verdun, where the French lost 600,000. The Secretary returned to New York in a motor car.

SECRETARY OF WAR RENEWS ARMY PLEA
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

-Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, yesterday renewed before the House Military Committee his recommenda-tion that the United States Congress provide a temporary army of 509,000 men. "I am not asking for any inmen. "I am not asking for any increase in the permanent military establishment," the secretary said; "all I am asking for is sufficient money to provide for an army of 509,000 men. The question of adopting legislation for an increase in the permanent army is one which Congress can take up later. The great need now is quick action on the appropriation bill."

ARMY AND NAVY HEADS INSPECT THE U-BOAT 117 HERE.



Photograph shows Secretary Baker coming up after looking over the interior. Secretary Daniels is standing on the deck.

WAR DEPARTMENT

May 20, 1919.

The Merritt Dispatch,

Camp Merritt, N. J.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of May 15 has reached me and I am happy to comply with its suggestion.

I hope to be present at Camp Merritt on the date of your Memorial issue; but now, as well as then, I deem it a privilege to record the courage and the sacrifices of that gallant company who have given life itself in the service of the Republic. Now that the military issue has been settled, we must be whole-heartedly solicitous for their sakes that the fruits of Victory are made secure

Cordially yours,

mmassing

Newton D. Baker Secretary of War.



Secretary of War Baker and J. W. B. Worker

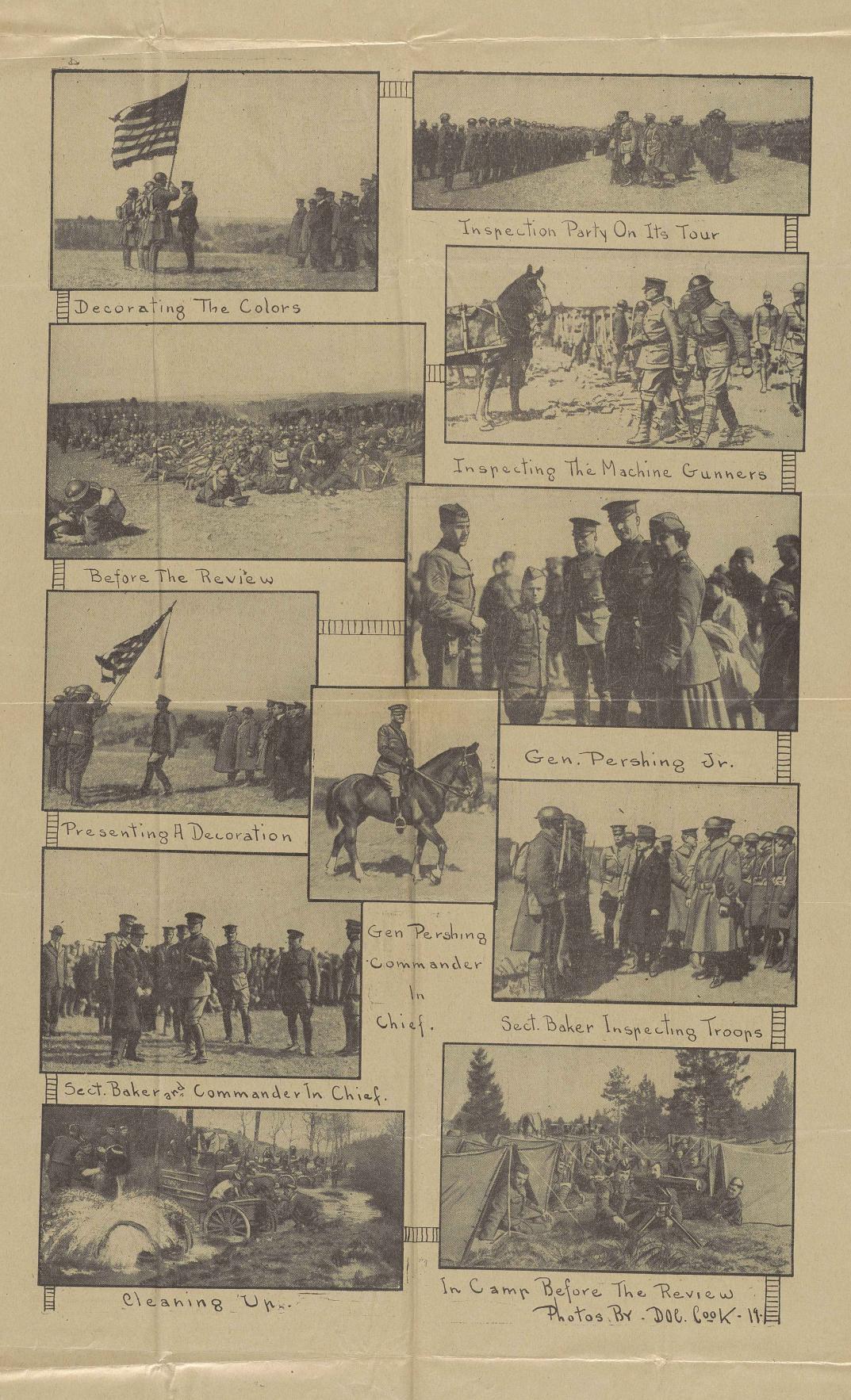
THE NEW REPUBLIC May 24, 1919

SEVERAL reports from Washington say that Secretary Baker is about to come out in support of "universal educational military training." He will, it is said, advocate "the use of the military establishment as a medium for training the youth of the nation, first along academic and vocational lines and, as an entirely separate and subordinated feature, in rudimentary military science." We have reason to think that Mr. Baker does intend to support some system of training; but we hope it is nothing like this. The public schools, and not the hierarchy of the military establishment, are the proper authorities in whom to concentrate all academic and vocational education. The country may need universal military training, and want it, but there is no reason why the army's authority should reach to non-military instruction.

SCENERAL STRUCTURES - REVIEW

.. OF THE 88 TO DIV. AT GONDRECOURT ...





AMERICAN HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR

Probable Opponents at Next Presidential Election



MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

Photo by I. F. SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

BAKER CAN'T FIND REPORT ON 35TH He Tells Gov. Allen Data Said to Show Poor Leadership May Be in France.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- Secretary Baker wrote to Gov. Allen of Kansas to-day that he had been unable to find in the War Department files a report referred to by the Governor as sup-

referred to by the Governor as supporting charges that the 35th (Missouri and Kansas) Division had suffered unnecessary losses in the Argonne battle, due largely to inefficient leadership.

Mr. Baker said it was possible that such a report was in the records of the army corps with which the 35th was operating and that as soon as these were transferred to Washington further search would be made.

Mr. Baker characterized as "a rather large assertion" Gov. Allen's statement that inefficient leadership of the 35th Division "seems to belong to that highly organized inefficiency that characterized every department of army activity over there."

"American Heroes" Wins The Approval of Some Leading Men

Secretary of War-Baker, Secretary of Interior-Lane, General Pershing, Asst. Secretary of the Navy, Roosevelt and Senator Gore of Oklahoma, have all sent letters of approval to "American Heroes of the World War." In every letter we find that these men have but one thing at heart, namely, the welfare and future of America's heroes who made the great sacrifice for their flag and country. The same democratic spirit is found in all the letters.

We forget sometime to give credit where credit is due. Unfortunately most publications have an axe to grind, being always on the job with the chop or knock, but very little praise can be found in their columns for the men who led in our recent battle against the beastly foe. And now that the war is over we still find such men as Secretary of War-Baker, Secretary of Interior-Lane, General Pershing, Asst. Secretary of the Navy-Roosevelt and Senator Gore of Oklahoma standing loyally by their post doing their duty for America and Americans.

It is with pride that we repeat their names, for it is to the spirit of such men that we can always give thanks.



Photo by I. F.

SECRETARY BAKER'S APPROVAL OF "AMERICAN HEROES" WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1919.

Mr. Victor E. Moore, Secretary of The American Publishing Association, 913 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Sir:

The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, on Mr. Lazar's idea of establishing a pictorial magazine to be known as "Heroes of the World War", and to state that he appreciates your patriotism in proposing to provide employment for discharged soldiers and sailors.

Very truly yours,

The Adjutant General.



Photo Underwood & Underwood

Secretary Baker Reviewing American Troops in Germany

On his recent trip to Europe Secretary of War Newton D. Baker visited all of the important headquarters of the Army of Occupation, investigated the condition and reviewed the troops. The photograph shows him reviewing the 89th Division at Treves, Germany.

From Fort Plain (N.Y.) Standard May 29, 1919

DIFFERENT WHEN YOU KNOW.

Secretary of War Baker Insulted for Aiding Worthy Organization.

Aiding Worthy Organization.

The other evening I landed home in New York on the Congressional Limited. Making my way out to the Seventh avenue entrance of the Pennsylvania station, I was confronted by a line of police officers and was directed to skirt the side of the station either north or south if I wished to avoid being turned back to use a side entrance.

There was nothing really strange in seeing the street filled with doughboys, and the thought occurred to me that here were some more of the fellows getting ready to go home, and I really felt pleased at being inconvenienced somewhat in getting out of the station. However, I asked a policeman, "What is the occasion?" and was informed that "Baker was coming in." I knew that "Home Run" Baker is with the Yankees in the west, and concluded it must be some other Baker. I said "What Baker?" and the policeman replied, "Secretary Baker."

Well, that was sort of a jolt. I could not figure out why the streets should be filled with soldiers, standing bolt upright, stiff as ramrods, because an American official was coming to town, and I could not help realizing that this is where some of the money went that officials, ministers, actors, moving picture artists and the whole crowd of us had been ranting and champing for for some weeks. Some of it must be used for just such objects as I was then viewing. In fact, much of it has been and is being used for just such objects.

Now as a plain matter of fact how could any one in this entire nation be benefited by such display? Here is a

viewing. In fact, much of it has been and is being used for just such objects.

Now as a plain matter of fact how could any one in this entire nation be benefited by such display? Here is a little fellow, who is perfectly safe in his life and property, drawing down the good coin of the United States as pay for what he is doing, having the major say in expending billions of the money subscribed by the public, and still not satisfied. He must throw on a little more dog. Would it not have been a nice thing for our little Secretary of War to have come into town as I did, on the Congressional Limited or any other train, passed on through the station and taken a bus or a taxi and proceeded to his destination in New York?

This display reminded me so much of another display made by one of Mr. Wilson's appointees, who has just taken up the cause of the Bolsheviki, when going alone to a ball game two years ago in a United States motor car driven by a uniformed chauffeur in which he was enjoying himself, and preceded by a motorcycle officer, who tooted his horn and warned the common herd to one side so that he might roll along in solitary splendor.

Thank Heaven the time seems approaching when we will can this herd!

The above was written by one Albert Oliver of New York and appeared originally in last Thursday's Sun. The Standard gladly gives the aggregation of insults space in order to point out to what lengths a Republican sorehead will go if given rope enough. And now listen to this, from the Sun of last Friday, and written by Mailliw Nagitsoc, Company K, Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York Guard:

York Guard:

In reply to Albert Oliver's letter in the Sun I would like to make a few corrections.

In the first place Mr. Baker was not "putting on a little more dog," whatever that means, and in the second place none of Mr. Oliver's, the actor's, minister's or movie mechanics' money for which they "ranted and champed" was used for this little party.

The cause of Mr. Oliver's mental disturbance was in connection with the benefit for the Sixty-ninth Regiment monument fund, and the doughboys "lined up as stiff as ramrods" at the Pennsylvania station were the members of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York Guard, who were on their way from their armory to the Metropolitan Opera house, where the benefit was held, and they merely stopped on their way to pick up Secretary Baker, who was the guest of the regiment that evening.

Mr. Oliver can now turn over and go

ening.

Mr. Oliver can now turn over and go back to sleep with the knowledge that neither his nor any one else's money

was used on this occasion. Every man, from the Colonel down to the newest recruit, including the band and the medical detachment, gave his services

Up to the time this Standard was printed, we have failed to find in the Sun an apology from Oliver-he probably figures that although the facts show his howl was uncalled for, it should have been merited by the object of his attack inasmuch as Secretary Baker is a Democrat and a member of the Wilson Cabinet. It is just such rot as Oliver's, by men who indulge in firing without inquiring, that adds fuel to the Bolshevistic blaze here.

The Political Review, New York, June. 1919.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER will oppose the organization of a peace time army based upon any but the volunteer system. This was indicated in a speech that the Secretary made on the transport George Washington about ten days ago. The George Washington was then in mid-ocean, and the occasion was a dinner in honor of Major Gen. William G. Haan, U. S. A., commander of the Thirty-second Division, who, with his staff and part of his command, returned to America on the President's peace conference ship.

Nearly all those at the dinner were army officers, the few civilians present including several Congressmen, among them Congressmen Madden, a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs; Bishop Brent, the senior Chaplain of the A. E. F., and Raymond Fosdick, of the government's army and navy welfare organization.

"When this war broke out, so far as America was concerned, there was not an officer in the American army from the grade of Major General down who had ever commanded a division of troops. The largest command at that time was the expeditionary force which General Pershing had in Mexico.

"Surely one of the significant things about this dinner is that a Major General is being congratulated by his officers for the proud record of having trained them for the fight and led them to successful victories, being promoted to the grade of Corps Commander and later restored to the head of his division. He is now taking his division home on a victory ship, to return his soldiers to the arms of their families.

"I think it was Mr. Madden who said he had seen the history of the Thirty-second Division. I, too, have been permitted to see it. It begins with the awful story of 14,000 casualties; it ends with the song of triumph, for it met and overcame twenty-three German divisions. The number of prisoners taken by the division was more than half as many as the total number of Americans taken by the whole German army.

Favors Keeping National Guard.

"For all of this I congratulate you, but I am also going to advance another subject for congratulation and happiness, in that in a very large sense your division is the fulfillment of a prophecy Jenji Book

and a hope of the Father of our Republic. It will be recalled that in the last words of George Washington addressed to the American people one of the points made was that we should have always a strong militia. He had suffered in the field for lack of adequately trained men, and as he contemplated the very young Republic and remembered the experience of the confederation of colonies, he was hopeless, I fancy, of there ever being a large national force, and felt that the strength of the Republic lay in the vitality of its constituent members and in the strength of their organized and unorganized militia.

"From George Washington's day until now the National Guard has been maintained in the United States, and in the short period which I have been permitted to be Secretary of War I

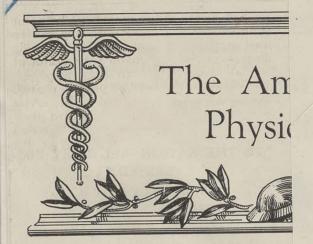
have seen it render splendid service. A few weeks after I became Secretary of War it was necessary to add to the standing army, then on the border, another trained force, and there are many of you who were called to Texas and who were impressed by the fact that there was in the nation a body of trained men ready for service.

"Then, when we went into this European war, the little handful, literally a handful, of officers and men who made up the regular army might have been sent and sacrificed, as was the British expeditionary force, in a fruitless but brave effort to stem the tidefruitless because of its inadequate size. But there was ready at hand the National Guard of some 250,000 men. They were immediately assembled, their ranks were filled up by men from our selective service, their officers promoted and detached and other officers were assigned them, and they became a part of a great national army.

"Conditions have changed some since George Washington wrote his political testament to the American people, and I do believe that the wise act of America in this war was the selective service law. It was not a reflection upon the volunteer, but was an attempt to take the men who could best be spared from home or those least needed at home. But I think that we must always have our regular army based on the volunteer system, and I trust that we shall have the National Guard system maintained in close co-operation with the regular army in part maintained and sustained by the Federal Government.

AMERICAN MEDICINE

WORDS OF TI



"Duty is his watchword—the

"THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SHOULD BE CONGRATULATED."

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C.

The record of the medical service with the forces of the United States is such that no word of mine is necessary or can avail

to enhance the brilliance of their cooperation.

When the war ended, more than 30,000 medical officers, exclusive of the Sanitary Corps, Dental Corps and Veterinary Corps, were on duty with the Army, and nearly half of this num-

ber had gone overseas. In the last month of fighting the number of patients cared for by the Medical Corps overseas reached its 316b

the annual ra was less than the entire pe War. The confident that of the present

For the se Army and the can have oth and I trust ye fession that the est appreciation.

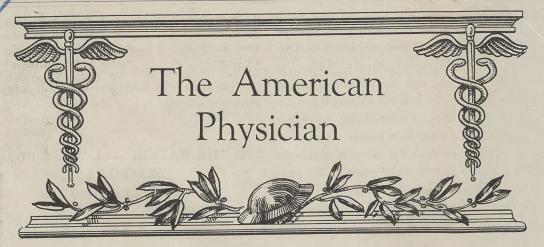
"A NEW A TO ME

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The fighting every military the physical a



have urged th only men wh did this work ard was kept mitted into th by good metl



"Duty is his watchword—the word rarest on his lips -and most constantly illustrated in his daily life." -Braisted

"THE MEDICAL PROFESSION BE CONGRATULATED." SHOULD

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ber had gone overseas. by the Medical Corps overseas reached its ing the highest incidence of typhoid fever

peak—about 190,000 cases. There is cause for exultation in the knowledge that for only two weeks did the number of patients in overseas hospitals exceed the normal bed capacity of the hospitals, and that even during that time there was a substantial margin of emergency capacity. I have been told that more than three-quarters of the 230,000 men wounded in action in the A. E. F. were able to return to duty, and that the annual death rate from disease for all of our troops in the present war will be less than 16 as compared with 26 for the Spanish-American War, 65 for the Civil War and 110 for the Mexican War.

As is generally known, a rather intensive inquiry into venereal cases was conducted at five camps covering a number of months. The annual rate per thousand before enlistment was found to be 294.4; after enlistment it was brought down to 10.17.

The medical profession should be conhalf of this num- gratulated also I think on the practical In the last month elimination of typhoid fever as a cause of of fighting the number of patients cared for death in the Army. For the week show-



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a typical French Farce from the Palais-Royal, Paris. Long, loud laughs-pretty girls "and everything."

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In Sophie Tucker Room Nightly at 9 to Closing SOPHIE TUCKER With her 6 Kings of Syncopation

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Charles Dillingham's Merry Hit.

"Best Musical Show in Town"-N. Y. Sun.

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39th ST. THEATRE, near Broadway Eves. 8:10. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:10

Walter Hampden as HAMLET

GEO. COHAN THEATRE B'way.,

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Eddie Slinger, Treas.

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MATINEE SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK



TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SOLDIERS HEAR SECRETARY OF WAR

SOLDIERS' KEEPSAKES ARE NOT LOST

Though we had mobilized our stupendous forces in men, money, and materials, and we were developing the world's greatest military machine, sympathy and humanitarianism were not eliminated. This is well illustrated in the painstaking care of the officials connected with the Effects Bureau at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey.

This Bureau aims to restore lost baggage, souvenirs, mementos, and other articles. The time and efforts of the officers have been taken up for the most part in discovering and returning to anxious relatives the personal effects of soldiers that died on the battlefields or elsewhere. The relief and happiness that they have brought to mothers and sisters, the est of kin, is immeasureable.

This is the first time in the history of our country when this phase has received such attention. There has been an order to the effect that all articles separated in any way from their owners must be taken care of properly.

And so the officials of this Bureau have worked from day to day untiringly to find some article, perhaps a watch fob or photograph for a mother, that was being carried by her son when he fell on Flanders Field or in the Argonne Forest. Every article found carries with it a story, oft, a human tragedy, and so it becomes a prizeless possession to some relative.

Great credit for such a large task, conscientiously handled, is due Major John A. Nelson in Command of this Branch, and also Lieut. A. L. Jones, Assistant in active charge.

UNANIMOUS

Furloughs were in order. "Every man who has a good reason for requesting a furlough step forward."

"Company, halt." the Captain roared.
—Everybody's.

HE LEARNED HOW IN THE ARMY

Business Man—"No, I don't want any insurance! Didn't you see 'No admittance' on the door?"

Agent—"Sure, I did. The Germans had 'No admittance' written in barbed wire and bullets outside their trenches, but we got in, just the same."—Life.

NEWTON D. BAKER DELIVER MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS AT CAMP MERRITT

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker came from Washington last Friday and delivered the Memorial Day Address at Camp Merritt before an audience of 25,000 soldiers, many of whom were en route from overseas to their homes, tarrying here for a few days in preparation for an early return to civilian life.

The enormous crowd which was assembled to hear the distinguished visitor deliver his speech crowded the large parade ground and listened attentively and respectfully to the address. The speech was not long, but it voiced the spirit of the new Decoration Day. It was stripped of materialism and the beautiful spiritual figures in which it was clothed would make it a masterpiece among addresses delivered on that day.

The purpose of Mr. Baker's words was to give due credit to those who have given their lives in defense of their country on foreign soil, to glorify their generous sacrifices, and to welcome to the home land those men who are returning and who have returned after acquitting themselves with credit to their nation and its ideals.

He emphasized the fact that with the ever increasing years the ranks of these veterans will thin out until, like the veterans of that great internecine struggle which threatened our country more than fifty years ago, there will be only a few feeble old men to represent the hordes of crusaders who went overseas to make good America's stand for the freedom of the world. "Now is the time," said Mr. Baker, "for the people of America to recognize what these brave men have done and to accord to them the honor due their noble sacrifice." He pointed out the fact that the most fitting manner in which to perpetuate the memory of our dead who sleep the sleep of the brave so many thousands of miles from home, and whose graves are so far removed from the tender care of loving hands is to uphold and support with our every thought, word and deed, the principles for which they fought and died, "that these dead shall not have died in vain."

He praised the spirit of the men during the fighting and their spirit in the even more trying days after the fighting had ceased. He pointed out the fact that our losses were a part of America's contribution to the stabilization of civilization, and that the men who had died in this war had lent another color, a deeper meaning, to the Memorial Days of the future. The past war was the first great conflict in which American soldiers had engaged since the Civil War, and the united effort of our people cemented the ties which bind the parts of the nation together in everlasting unity and will bring them with equal devotion to the shrines of the country's heroes on the many Decoration Days which are to come.

Comparing the soldiers who fought for America in this war with the heroes of other wars, he declared that no cleaner fighting men had ever returned from battle and that American soldiers had set new ideals for the armies of all nations.

Secretary Baker arrrived in Camp Merritt early on Friday morning. During his stay here he was entertained by the Commanding General, Major General George B. Duncan, who escorted him to the speaker's stand on the parade ground at 10 o'clock. All of the men stationed at the camp and all of the transient troops here had been assembled and they greeted the Secretary enthusiastically.

After the address Mr. Baker made a brief inspection tour of the camp with General Duncan. He lunched at the Officers' Club with General Duncan, Colonel Sorley, and several other high ranking officers of the post, and shortly afterwards left for Washington

Camp Merritt feels particularly honored in having had Secretary Baker here on Decoration Day, and it is felt that no other public official would have been more welcome to the men. It may be pointed out here with appropriateness that Mr. Baker is the only War Minister of any of the countries involved in the great struggle who continued in office for the entire period in which his country was engaged.

CHANGE IN SIZE OF MERRITT DISPATCH

The size of The Merritt Dispatch will be reduced next week to dimensions about the same as the Saturday Evening Post and other leading weekly magazines, with a greater number of pages to make up for the decrease in size. The same plan will be followed in the paper as has formerly been followed and the same departments will be maintained.

The addition of a colored cover and the introduction of at least one or two short stories by good authors is contemplated, while several other innovations are in the process of perfection.

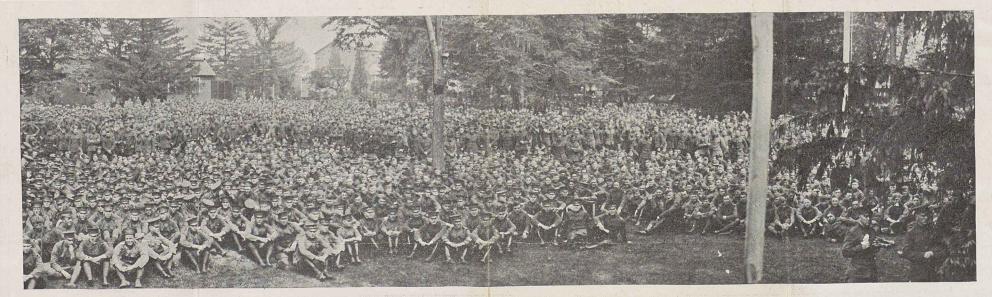
The paper is to be made more interesting and more valuable in so far as possible, and will cover to a greater extent the things in which soldiers are particularly interested.

GET YOUR TICKETS FOR THIS AT THE J. W. B. OR AT THE MER-RITT DISPATCH OFFICE

Through joint arrangement by the Jewish Welfare Board of Camp Merritt and the Cosmopolitan Charity League of New York City a musical comedy, directed by Jack B. Loed, the well-known stage director, will be shown for the benefit of men in uniform at the Palm Gardens, 58th St. and Lexington Ave., on Saturday, June 7, at 8 p. m.

The cast will be composed of children ranging in age from 3 to 15 years, and there is no doubt that the show will be highly acceptable and pleasing.

Tickets for the show may be had by men at Camp Merritt by calling at the Jewish Welfare Building or at the office of The Merritt Dispatch.



Photos by Watts' Studios, Tenafly

316b

the annual rate per thousand for new cases was less than 4, as compared with 141 for the entire period of the Spanish-American War. The Surgeon-General's Office is confident that the rate for the entire period of the present war will not exceed 0.5.

For the services rendered the American Army and the American people none of us can have other than the deepest gratitude and I trust you will make plain to the profession that this Department feels the keenest appreciation for the work that has been done.

"A NEW AND HIGHER STANDARD TO MEDICAL EFFICIENCY."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

The fighting strength of the Navy, as every military organization, depends upon the physical ability of the men engaged in



the conflict. We have recognized from the beginning our dependence upon the very able and skilful physicians and surgeons in the profession then in the service and those who have come in from civil life as Reserves, and we

have urged them to accept for naval service only men who were physically fit. They did this work so well that the Navy's standard was kept high. After they were admitted into the service our medical officers by good methods of sanitation and pre-

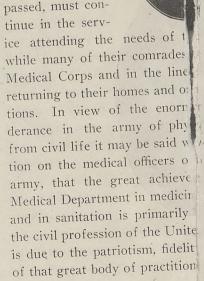
vention, and in treatment adminis given a new and higher standa ical efficiency. I cannot speak i high enough commendation of medical men who have served is during this great war.

"TO THE NATION ALL THE SESSED."

M. W. IRELAND, M. D Surgeon-General, U. S. An

In answer to the call on the (sion, equal response was made b) and by the old, by the specialist

general practitioner. City and country responded with similar enthusiasm. Special thanks are due to those officers from civil life who, long after the excitement of the actual war has passed, must continue in the serv-





AN APPEAL TO ALUMNI

By GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, O. B. '97 Ph. D. Chairman of General Committee.

Alumni of the Johns Hopkins University from all parts of the United States, from Canada and from "over the seas" will meet at Homewood on June 19. They will there have the opportunity and privilege of meeting many of their former classmates and associates home from the war, and especially in joining in memorial exercises to those Johns Hopkins men who made the supreme sacrifice.

It is not possible to issue a call to our alumni which they have not heard, or to frame an appeal which has not already gone deep into their hearts.

Our alumni know that in the war which is just ending Johns Hopkins men and women have won imperishable glory. It is far from our desire to over-emphasize the importance of the work which Johns Hopkins has done during the war. We cannot, however, fail to remember that the President of the United States, ex officio Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy, is an alumnus of the University, and that the Secretary of War is also an alumnus. No man representing our country in diplomatic work during the trying days of the war had more serious responsibilities than the late Walter H. Page, Ambassador to Great Britain, and no one met responsibilities more conscientiously and efficiently. We, of course, all know that Walter H. Page once held a fellowship in our University.

From the faculty of Johns Hopkins University came the heads of the Medical and Surgical Departments of the A. E. F. We have reference, of course, to Dr. Thayer and Dr. Finney. Dr. Welch's modesty will never succeed in concealing the importance of the work which he did during the war for our country. Dr. Young and Dr. Baer are among the many Johns Hopkins men whose services in France were invaluable.

All of us are grateful for the work which these men have done. We want to meet those of our alumni who are returning from the war, especially those who are wounded and suffering from strains, and it is the desire of every Johns Hopkins man or woman to join in the memorial exercises to those who have been left behind in Flanders Field. Possibly some of us may, however, be inclined to feel that a later opportunity may be more suitable to do these things. If such is the case, we must convince you that you are wrong. Now is the time when our

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(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

BALTIMORE, MD., JUNE 3, 1919.

PRESIDENT FRANK J. GOODNOW INVITES ALUMNI TO HOMEWOOD.

Urges Alumni to Return and Take Part in the Memorial Services During Great Reunion, June 19-21st.

The Hopkins alumni reunion, which takes place in connection with our commencement exercises this year, will be a memorable event in the history of the University. All the colleges and universities of the country are making use of the closing of the academic year to testify to the courage and loyalty of their sons in the great war that has just closed, to commemorate in a fitting manner the deaths of those students and former students who have made the great sacrifice, and at the same time to congratulate themselves as college men that they and their brothers were able to learn in their institutional life the lessons of duty and service to their coun-

try.

The occasion is necessarily a sad one. We cannot, and we would not if we could, forget the faces of those whom this war has deprived us. At the same time we rejoice that they, like so many other college men, were not deaf to the call which was made upon them. We cannot but feel a greater confidence than ever in the benefits which college life, as it has come to be organized in this country, confers both upon those subject to its influence and to the country to which it means so much

Reunions of the character which it is proposed to hold are, it must

be said, primarily affairs of the alumni. They are assemblies of old friends who came together to renew the associations of days that are gone. They cannot, however, fail to interest intimately the University as well. No American institution of higher education can be successfully conducted without the cordial support and co-operation of its alumni. Trustees and faculty are in a very real way the servants of the alumni. They ought and they desire to render periodical accounts of their stewardship to those to whom such accounts are due. In no way can the desired end be so readily accomplished as at such reunions as it is proposed to hold. On these occasions suggestions as to future policy may be made by the alumni. Statements of the things necessary to future development may be formulated by those in immediate charge of the institution.

The Hopkins alumni reunion this year will, it must also be added, have a special interest due to the fact that it will be the first to be held at Homewood. The University has entered the promised land. The promise of so many years has finally been, at any rate, partially realized. The dreams of the past are no longer dreams.

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)



President Wilson, Ph. D., 1886, has been made Honorary Doctor of the Universities of Paris and Cracow. He will probably attend Alumni Reunion.



Secretary of War Baker, who Graduated in 1892, will attend Alumni Reunion.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER TELLS LOCAL AUDIENCE FOR OF AMERICA'S MISSION

MUST SHOW TO THE STRICKEN PEOPLES LIBERTY BENEFITS

Tells Cause of Russia's Plight and How the Yanks Fought

MRS. BAKER SINGS ON ALUMNAE DAY

Wilson College Commencement Inaugurated by Notable Address

Pleading that Wilson College and other women's colleges educate their students so that the graduates may be equipped to take their places in this troubled world and as citizenswhich privilege is about to be given them—assist in solving the many and vexatious problems, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker made a notable address on alumnae day at Wilson College Saturday. He came here with Mrs. Baker, motoring from Washington and as it was his first visit to his wife's alma mater his pleasure was only second to that of the college in having the privilege of entertaining the distinguished guests and in hear the United ing from a member of States cabinet some first-hand impressions of the war and a strong statement of America's mission in peace.

Showing at times the graces of the idealist, but speaking in short, snappy sentences, Secretary Baker made a decidedly favorable impression. He was introduced by President Warfield as "the great secretary of war, whose greatness will be better understood one hundred years from now than it

Secretary Baker, who wore a Palm Beach business suit, began by saying that he realized that commencements are always full of speeches, and there-fore he would be brief, but that there was an idea that he felt it his duty to get rid of wherever he goes, and that is that America must realize her mission. Just now, he said, America is prone to think less highly of herself than she should. The allies could not have won the war without America's assistance, said the secretary, and or this assistance part was military. He said that in June, 1918, America, sud-denly converted from a peaceful country, was turning out 10,000 soldiers a day. "When I became secretary or war," said Mr. Baker, "I asked the war college—which is supposed to know everything—how long it would take a foreign country to land an army of 500,000 men on our shores, provided they were unopposed by us."



SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

Who at Wilson College Saturday delivered an address, which was charactero at wison Conege Saturday derivered an address, which was characterized by one of Chambersburg's leading orators as "wonderful". Secretary Baker pleaded for education so that America may show the troubled world what benefits come from true liberty. He was accompanied here by Mrs. Baker, who gave an informal song recital on alum-

three weeks the war college, after much study and calculation, gave its answer: It would take a little over two years. "And yet in 1918 America, through submarine-infested seas and through all the perils of war, landed the fabulous number of 306,000 trained and equipped soldiers in France in one month.

Mr. Baker said he took no especial credit for this great accomplishment. It was a country, a cooperating citizenship, that made this possible. In September of last year, he said, the Yanks took the initiative in the fighting and they kept it up until they forced the Germans to sign the armis-tice, the greatest humbling of a once proud nation that the world has ever

How the Yanks, who, Mr. Baker said, "fought like lions, lived like gentlemen and are coming home with the red glow of health in their cheeks," deported themselves in battle is an enigma to the European people. He told of an invalided French woman, who because of her illness, was compelled to remain in Chateau Thierry

Mr. Baker stated that in two or seemed no human power could stop them. From her bed this woman could look up the road towards Paris, and one day, when nearly all the residents again had fled because of the impending Hun invasion, this invalid saw coming over the hill an army truck. Then came another, and another; a seemingly endless stream of trucks rolled down the hill, bearing the young Americans into battle, the battle that meant keeping the Boche

out of Paris.
"This woman," said Mr. Baker in reporting the happening to dience," spoke broken Engl g the happening to his auspoke broken English. Perhaps it was not any more broken than mine, only it was in a different place." And in her broken English she told of what she saw and heard: "There they were, monsieur, thousands of them, the young Americans. And they were singing! It is not possible that young men should go into battle singing. But they were singing. Ah, the song; I do not know it, but it begins 'Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here'".

Because the war could not have

been won without our help, said Mr. pelled to remain in Chateau Thierry during the first Boche invasion. Still in 1918 she was there, when the Boche again threatened Paris, when the gray hordes kept pressing on and when it

not living a child under three years of age. All have died of starvation or have been trampled to death. In the south-east part of Europe today typ-hus is making terrible inroads. We are rushing doctors and medicine, but what we can send can not even take the edge off the bitter suffering. Rus-sia has millions starving and in the more remote countries like Palestine we don't even know what has happen-

ed and is happening.
Russia now has 200,000,000 people,
twice our population, who have lost
all political cohesiveness because they have lost their religious vision. Train ed to regard the czar as the personification of God, the head of the church, they suddenly lose the czar and, to their limited minds, they have thus lost their idea of God. "It is the same," stated Mr. Baker, "as if an idolator should have his idol stolen."
Because the world is thus throubled,

the great mission of America now is to follow and carry out our ideals of freedom and liberty in such a man-ner that the rest of the world may see the benefits that such a system gives and may seek to follow our example. "For," said the war secretary, "five hundred years from now America in the great world war will be judged by its ethical and moral qualities and deeds, and not because some shoe factory in St. Louis broke a production record, or that some steel mill in Pittsburgh made so many guns a day."

Mr. Baker ended his address by pleading that the women's colleges turn out graduates—now on the edge of becoming citizens, a move he favors -so that they may be equipped help the world get education, sobriety of judgment, beauty of imagination; so that they may help in "the regeneration of the stricken spirit of hu-

Preceding Mr. Baker's address the alumnae, students, friends and college people, who filled Thomson Hall, had the repeated pleasure of hearing Mrs. Baker, who as Miss Bess Leopold was both a student and vocal instructor at the college, in an informal song recital. Last commencement Mrs. Baker gave a more extended recital and it was because of demands that she re-turn this year that the college had the honor of the presence of her and her husband.

Simply gowned in a black and white striped dress and wearing a black straw hat with pink plumes, Mrs. Baker, playing her own accompaniments, delighted with several numbers. She was presented by Miss Elizabeth Ridle, president of the alumnae association, who remarked that Mrs. Baker needs no introduction to a Wilson College audience.

Mrs. Baker opened with what she said to her proved to be the best war song: "When Pershing's Men Go Marching into Picardy." She sang next "Uncle Sam," a strident number she had used here in 1918, remarking that its chief interest now is because all its prophecies have been fulfilled.

Although she had not seen the words or music for a year, from memory she sang four stanzas of "That Wilson Chum of Mine" and ended her recital with "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The address and recital were preceded in the afternoon by the alumnae luncheon, which was held under the pines near the creek and served by the sophomores. Secretary and Mrs. Baker were present for this and en-joyed the senior class singing. Miss Riddle introduced the class.

The following officers were chosen by the alumnae association for the

President, Elizabeth B. Riddle, '97. First vice president, Fredericka Brixner Hoag, '07, Johnstown.

Second vice president, Mary Moore-head Boyar, '92, Greensburg, Secretary, Florence Nicklas, '17, Shippensburg.

Assistant secretary, Edna N. Hafer, Chambersburg

Treasurer, Elizabeth Patterson, *95,

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the board of trustees for the choice by the board of an alumnae trustee: Elizabeth McKnight, '05, Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Elsie Crandall Mont-gomery, '93, New York, and Miss Han-nah Jane Patterson, '01, Pittsburgh. The dramatic association of the col-lege gave its annual play, "The Tam-ing of the Shrew", in the main hall court in the evening.

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Yesterday morning the two local Presbyterian churches joined with the college in the baccalaureate service, the sermon being preached by President Warfield, with local pastors, W. L. Mudge and G. A. McAlister, assisting in the service. Miss Pauline Bachman sang "He Maketh Wars to Cease". The class hymn was written by Nita Van Schlieder and was sung to the tune of "Lux Beata".

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Consumers League Against Charge for Paper—Baker Presides at Meeting.

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Jessie Haver, secretary of the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia, emphasized the need for cooperative purchasing, declaring that at present there was "no avenue for distribution of the 246,000,000 pounds of meat held by the War Department, except the avenue provided by the meat packers."

The committee adopted a resolution indorsing Senate bill \$28, which would amend the pure food law so as to include ham and bacon in the "net weight" law. At present, it was stated, manufacturers are including the weight of paper, which costs 4 cents a pound, with weight of the meat, which brings from 50 to 75 cents a pound. "only hope of adequate remedy of the

The New West Point

General March crisply epitomized the need of a new régime at West Point when he told the graduation class: "The old order of army life in the United States has passed." The graduates of to-day, he pointed out, must enter upon a career "diametrically different from that of a few short years ago."

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The West Point course has been cut from four years to three. It will continue to furnish general instruction and discipline. But the idea has been abandoned forever that such instruction and rudimentary training are the makings of a real officer. His student days will not end in the academy. From it he will be transferred to the graduate schools at the army centres or in the cantonments and concentration camps.

War has become specialized to an extraordinary degree. To master any specialty is a life work. West Point will be the primary school hereafter for officers. But they will extend and complete their education in the university of actual experience.

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Every saving helps. The pending army appropriation bill doesn't trench on questions of military policy. These remain to be dealt with in the army reorganization bill which must be drawn later in the session to replace the obsolete Hay law. If we can get along for another twelve months with a reduced regular establishment, so much the better. Administration officials are promising the return of the regulars from France by September or October. If all the overseas divisions come home there will be a surplus for ordinary military uses in the last three-quarters of the fiscal year.

The cut in the naval appropriation bill is equally significant. As reported yesterday the bill carries \$601,500,000, which is \$375,000,000 below the estimates submitted by Secretary Daniels and \$120,000,000 below the amount carried in the bill which passed the House at the last session and failed in the Senate. The reduction would have been much greater except for the fact that the committee sensibly raised the peace pay of enlisted men to the existing war basis of \$32.50 a month. It was formerly \$17.50.

Our after-the-war naval policy also remains undetermined. The needs of the three-year building programme are taken care of, and that is enough for the pres-Ivavai experts conie that they cannot read the future. The war has left the value of gigantic naval units more uncertain than ever.

If retrenchment on such a scale is practicable in the two military services what limit can be put on it in the semimilitary activities of the governmentshipbuilding, railroading and similar luxuries? And in the inflated ordinary services provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill? Congress can do nothing more helpful to relieve the domestic situation than to eliminate governmental waste and reduce burdensome taxation. Nobody can escape the weight of taxation. The war will be over nominally when the treaty of peace is proclaimed. It will not be over economically until we have greatly reduced and adjusted our enormous war debt.

to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials
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SIZE OF PEACE ARMY CANNOT NOW BE DETERMINED, SAYS MR. BAKER

War Secretary Favors Military Training for Youths by Volunteer System, with Trade Training As Inducement. wind me.

itary policy of the United States and proclaiming that we have outgrown the need for our regular army posts, as frontier strongholds and training centers, as now equipped, Secretary of War Baker sets out, in the Saturday Evening Post, of May 31, his personal ideas for the proper organization and maintenance of the American peace time army.

American peace-time army.

"The size of the permanent Regular Army cannot now be determined," Secretary Baker says in his discussion, "of a permanent Military

lar Army cannot now be determined," Secretary Baker says in his discussion, "of a permanent Military Policy for the United States.
"Obviously it depends upon two considerations: First, a just forecast of the international obligations of the United States; second, the size of the Regular Army should be such as to afford adequate representation to the several arms. Adequacy in this regard means that in each arm there should be at least as many men as are necessary to perfection of training in that arm, and the whole army should be of such size and so organized as to comprise within itself a unit which to be expanded needs only to be duplicated. Other things being equal, therefore, the army should consist of a unit—or as many units as the military necessities of the country, require—so organized and equal, therefore, the army should consist of a unit—or as many units as the military necessities of the country require—so organized and so complete that the expansion of the military forces of the nation would be brought about by simply multiplying units of the type already perfected, and aggregating them into additional groups of like character with groups already in existence, so that no new functions or co-ordinations would be necessary."

Army training for "young men of the right type, from the ages of 18 to 21," and these "military students" gathered by the volunteer system is the means that Secretary Baker would use to form the basis of an army which is to grow to include the needs of the hour in case of war.

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To Make Army Attractive.

The Secretary urges the offering of vocational training as the principal drawing point for this basic army of

young men.
"No sum of money which the government could give its soldiers would be worth so much to them as a trade; nor in the long run would any sum of money prove attractive in securing men for the army, as compared with such educational facilities as would develop the educational aptitudes of the men into unsable and salable trade or commercial skill,"

salable trade or commercial skill,"
Mr. Baker writes.

"The great camps," he continues,
"in addition to being places for military instruction should have elaborate trade and other schools. The system of personnel classification which we have used in the present war discloses two facts for us: First, the relative numbers of men skilled in various trades needed in the army itself! second, among various men in the army the special aptitudes of each for trade, commercial or other education. An amplification of this system of classification with the personal preferences and elections of the soldiers would enable us in so large

Recounting the history of the mil-ary policy of the United States and oclaiming that we have outgrown disciplined as a military man, and be for ten or more years a permanent asset in the event of emergency, but he would also have acquired some useful trade or training in commerce or agriculture which would make him a permanent asset to the nation in a permanent asset to the nation in civil life, or perhaps have begun to lay the foundation for a professional career. The military establishment would, therefore, become attractive as being substantially matriculation in a college or technical institute, and the government would have as a consequence not only an army constantly ready to be enlarged into emergency proportions, but also a vast body of men adequately and completely trained for civil pursuits as an incident to their necessary detention for military service. Such a plan would also facilitate promotions from the ranks into the commissioned personnel of the army.

"Our experience in the present war

missioned personnel of the army.

"Our experience in the present war has shown us that after a start is made large numbers of men can be mobilized, trained intensively, and made in three to six months into effective soldiers. The indispensable prerequisite, however, is an adequate body of trained officers. The officers must be of two general kinds: First, those specially and persistently trained, who make a career of military science, keep abreast of the techtrained, who make a career of military science, keep abreast of the technical requirements of warfare, and apply the discoveries of science and the inventions of mechanics to both the offensive and defensive equipment of the Army; second, a very much larger body of officers who can immediately take up the training of men, and for this they must themselves be acquainted with army procedure and have that knowledge of sanitation and military discipline, supply, and so on, which enables them both to receive rapidly from professional soldiers the latest developments of science and to transmit them intelligently to men in training. them intelligently to men in training.

Favors National Guard.

"The policy of the Federal Government with regard to the National Guard should continue to be one of encouragement. The young men receiving military training under the foregoing plan upon being discharged from the Regular Army service will on entering upon selected vocations of life naturally become members of the National Guard of their respective States and carry with them spective States and carry with them that military experience which will be of inestimable value to this organ-

ized militia.
"The National Guard should be brought into helpful contact with the Regular Army in maneuvers with sufficient frequency to afford the members opportunity to acquire modern

experience and instruction.

"In any plan formulated to carry out this suggestion specific attention should be given to the establishment of relations between both the officers each for trade, commercial or other education. An amplification of this system of classification with the personal preferences and elections of the soldiers would enable us in so large a body of men to afford facilities for practically every preference and talent, and the effect would be that at

bers and its experience into the Regular Army as valuable material available, when the necessity arises, while the officers and men of the National Guard ought to be encouraged to regard the Regular Army as associates devoting their time to military matters as a career, and therefore naturally having larger experience, but no access to the opportunities of military life superior to these given to itary life superior to those given to members of the Guard except as ex-perience, technical knowledge and merits determine.

In Line With Congressional Policy

"The observations made above with regard to the development of the Regural Army are entirely consistent with the adoption of a policy by Congress, if that course should seem wise, which will bring the great body of the youths of the country under this wholesome discipline and thus prepare the whole body of men of military age for rapid assimilation into a large army should the national interest require. We have seen what miracles can be accomplished without the benefits of preliminary study and experimentation, but under the stimulus of a great national emergency. In planning for a permanent organization we shall lack this vivid stimulation, but we shall have and should profit by the opportunity for careful study, both of our own military experience during the war and of the experience, both in war and in peace, of our neighbors. Whether our youth should be under the undivided control of the military branches of the Government for such a period regard to the development of the Regour youth should be under the under vided control of the military branches of the Government for such a period or whether the responsibility should be shared by other departments of the Government is a question upon which the War Department should be prepared to give a carefully con-

sidered judgment.
"It is my belief that, properly safe-"It is my belief that, properly safe-guarded, a policy could be adopted and put into operation without the creation of any aggressive or militaristic ideals; in fact, the operation of such a system would probably have exactly the opposite effect by showing to the men of the country the businesslike seriousness of war, and give them some comprehension of the extended operations necessary to conduct it, and its cost both in money and in peril, so that the whole matter and in peril, so that the whole matter of war would be better understood and looked upon as a thing to be

Dream of New Army.

"A modern army will not consist of professional soldiers but of the whole hady of citizens in arms. The relabody of citizens in arms. The relations between the permanent military establishment and the country must therefore be such in times of peace as to produce happy and effective rerations among the soldiers and between officers and men when war calls the citizen to the ranks. That there must be obedience, subordination and discipling goes without say tion and discipline goes without saying, but these virtues in a modern army must rest upon comprehension and intelligent consent. An army in peacetimes should not be a thing apart, alienated from the common interests of men, but should be a part of the life of the nation. The boy who in the future goes into the Army should, the his nearly at home, here who the future goes into the Army should, to his people at home, be a boy who has gone to school, and who after graduation will return with added capacities for civilian usefulness.

"The physical and moral health of the Army must be an object of first concern. The permanent Army should therefore be encouraged to develop all the adventages which our experience."

therefore be encouraged to develop all the advantages which our exper-ience has shown us to lie in sound recreational and social activities, and it should constantly be borne in mind that these activities should be of such character as to be understood and adopted by the citizen body which the emergency calls in, to the end that when the call comes the whole array will move with the sympathy of com-

munity sentiment and with as little break as possible in the influence which at home have sustained the wholesomeness and healthfulness of

which at home have sustained the wholesomeness and healthfulness of the soldier.

"The partisan band, the mercenary, the professional army as a caste—are all things of the past. The army of a democracy is the democracy in arms. The necessary nucleus for the mobilization of the democratic army must be merely a miniature of the larger thing which in the emergency is to spring into being for the defense of its ideals. The policy above suggested has these thoughts in mind as being essential to national success should emergency arise; it has, however, the incidental advantage of making useful such permanent military establishments as we must maintain, useful not merely as a military safeguard but as an educational asset to the nation, and a source of profit and advantage to those who are chosen or who volunteer for the patriotic service of the peacetime establishment."

SOLDIERS' RETURN TO CIVILIAN LIFE to restoration of reason and rule and law and right throughout the world."

Secretary of War Speaks on the Duty and Obligation of the United States in Aiding Readjustment and Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The duty and obligation of the United States of America to set an example of construction of the Christian Construction of the Christian Construction of the Christian Christian Construction of the Christian structive reconstruction policy that will be an inspiration to the rest of the world was emphasized by Newton
D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a
speech delivered yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore at a luncheon given by
Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the Council of National Defense, at which William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War and chairman of the emergency employment committee for soldiers and sailors of the council, discussed the situation with regard to the absorption of the discharged soldier into civilian life.

Secretary Baker said the United States had in the great war surpassed all expectations of what they could do in the emergency. Now, when the war was over, and the soldier, a better educated and more fully developed man, was returning to civilian life, the United States had before it another great opportunity, the opportunity of giving her own people and those of all the world something constructive to think about which would vitiate the efforts being made by the forces of destruction to overthrow orderly government.

Higher Mode of Usefulness

"It is difficult," said Secretary Baker, "for men who have been provided for as they have been provided for, and have acquired the point of view they have acquired, to drop back modelly and acquired to drop back speedily and easily into the old accustomed way. And yet they are fundamentally and at base the same American boys we sent away. They are uncorrupted by their military expressions. perience. They expect to work for their living. They want if they can to find a higher mode of usefulness and a better mode of life than what seemed sufficient to them before they got this maturing experience.

'There is one other fact about the soldier and American industrial conditions about which I want to say just a word. There is a shortage of labor in the United States, many kinds of labor. That shortage is increased by the fact that many men who went abroad come back to go into the higher realms of occupation. The army had to give men a very intensive and rapid education in industrial points which fitted them for higher forms of labor than they indulged in before they went

Example to Rest of World

"If we can accept the returning soldier with the higher value, the stronger character, the better education he has gotten, by virtue of his experience; if we can map out a program for a wiser and more economical and more general to the stronger of the stron ical and more conserving use of the great national resources, if we use our men and material power in constructive enterprises as fiercely and as urgently and under the same sort of restraints, not imposed that the restraints, not imposed this time by the War Department and the military (widd) 41,005 941 te aliunwwww usisio) There was no doubt that Caine, the British Consul, was the head of the Specially for The Christian Stience Monitor we will make America an example to

Secretary Wilson told of the remarkable way in which unskilled or slightly skilled men had, under pressure, attained high efficiency in the necessary skilled occupations of war preparations and said that the employment service with the cooperation of the council committee of which Colonel Woods is chairman, had made it easier for men in uniform to obtain former positions or better ones.

Army Welfare Work Strictly Military Now

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau
Washington Bureau
the demobilization of the army and the return to the basis of the regular establishment, welfare work will be taken out of the hands of the United War Work organizations. This policy has been definitely decided upon by Secretary Baker and the General Staff.

There is some doubt as to whether the work will be taken over by the morale branch of the General Staff or committed to the care of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Some time ago this commission, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman, was completely militarized with the exception of its head. Mr. Fosdick is soon to leave for the seat of the league nations, where he is to be assistant secretary under appointment by President Wilson.

While the commission was being militarized the morale branch of the General Staff, under the direction of Brigadier General Munson, was sending Keep'em Happy' officers into every post and camp. These officers were instructed to supervise the recreational and educational activities. Thus the welfare bodies came under direct army control. and educational activities. Thus welfare bodies came under direct army

Will Use Balance of Fund

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When, last week, the War Department directed the removal of civilian relief organization representatives from the transports, it was seen that a new policy was being made operative in every branch of military activity. In view of the decision of the War Department to assume control of the welfare work there has been much questioning as to what disposition would be made of the remainder of the huge fund collected for the seven organizations represented in the recent drive for money. Recent meetings of these bodies have resulted in apportioning the remaining amounts so that the army and navy will receive the benefit of the expenditures, even though the civilian societies do not actually disburse the amounts.

In the case of the transports the welfare societies have agreed to finance the work, although under comlete military control, on the same basis as if their own workers were actually on the ships. All the equipment for the entertainment of the welders will be provided.

The expense is pro-rated among the

ment for the entertainment of the soldiers will be provided.

The expense is pro-rated among the elfare agencies on the same basis as that announced when the drive for unds was launched. On this basis the Y. M. C. A. pays about 78 per ent; the Knights of Columbus organition pays 20 per cent: the Jewish welfare Board pay 2 per cent.
The decision of the army authorities

buildings and equipment. It is the sense of the leaders of these organiza-tions that the money with which they were enabled to finance their work was contributed for the benefit of the army and navy men. Therefore they have no hesitation about turning over their equipment to the government.

Buildings Present Problem

All Activities of the Seven
Civilian Organizations
Are Taken Over Drectly by the Government

Old Funds Will Be Used

After They Are Exhausted,
Uncle Sam Will Defray
All the Expense Himself

New York Tribuns

Buildings Present Problem

At some of the army posts there are costly permanent buildings erected by the Young Men's Christian Association before the war. What disposition will be made of these has not been determined. There is a similar situation regarding the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governor's Island. This building is owned by Trinity Parish, New York City. The vicar, by virtue of his appointment, holds the honorary title of post chaplain, yet he holds no regular commission in the army. The property on Governor's Island is secured to Trinity parish by Act of Congress. Some of the permanent buildings of welfare organizations are secured by legislation and it was stated here that the War Department had no authority to cause the work in these buildings to be taken over by the these buildings to be taken over by the military.

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ment and athletic programmes is waiting on the reports of the success of the morale branch.

SOLDIERS' RETURN

Secretary of War Speaks on the Duty and Obligation of the United States in Aiding Readjustment and Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The duty and obligation of the United States of America to set an example of constructive reconstruction policy that will be an inspiration to the rest of the world was emphasized by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a speech delivered yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore at a luncheon given by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the Council of National Defense, at which Council of National Defense, at which William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War and chairman of the emergency employment committee for soldiers and sailors of the council, discussed the situation with regard to the absorption of the discharged soldier into civilian life.

charged soldier into civilian life.

Secretary Baker said the United States had in the great war surpassed all expectations of what they could do in the emergency. Now, when the war was over, and the soldier, a better educated and more fully developed man, was returning to civilian life, the United States had before it another great opportunity, the opportunity of giving her own people and those of all the world something constructive to think about, which would vitiate the think about which would vitiate the efforts being made by the forces of destruction to overthrow orderly gov-

Higher Mode of Usefulness

"It is difficult," said Secretary Baker, "for men who have been provided for as they have been provided for, and have acquired the point of for, and have acquired the point of view they have acquired, to drop back speedily and easily into the old accustomed way. And yet they are fundamentally and at base the same American boys we sent away. They are uncorrupted by their military experience. They expect to work for their living. They want if they can to find a higher mode of usefulness and a better mode of life than what seemed sufficient to them before they got this sufficient to them before they got this

maturing experience.
"There is one other fact about the soldier and American industrial conditions about which I want to say just a word. There is a shortage of labor in the United States, many kinds of labor. That shortage is increased by labor. That shortage is increased by the fact that many men who went abroad come back to go into the higher realms of occupation. The army had to give men a very intensive and rapid education in industrial points which fitted them for higher forms of labor than they indulged in before they went

Example to Rest of World

"If we can accept the returning soldier with the higher value, the stronger character, the better education he has gotten, by virtue of his experience; if we can map out a program for a wiser and more economical and more gram for a wiser and more economical and more conserving use of the great national resources, if we use our men and material power in constructive enterprises as fiercely and as urgently and under the same sort of restraints, not imposed this time by the War Department and the military neonle but by a sound and attack. people, but by a sound and strong public sentiment—if we can do that, we will make of America not only a nation which will rise with strength from this great military undertaking and industrial and spiritual coordination which we have sent the proof of the which we have sent the mean time which we have tion which we have gone through, but

we will make America an example to the rest of the world which will lead to restoration of reason and rule and

TO CIVILIAN LIFE to restoration of reason and rule and law and right throughout the world."

Secretary Wilson told of the remarkable way in which unskilled or slightly skilled men had, under pressure, attained high efficiency in the necessary skilled occupations of war necessary skilled occupations of the necessary skilled occupations of war necessary skilled occupations of the preparations and said that the employment service with the cooperation of the council committee of which Colonel Woods is chairman, had made it easier for men in uniform to obtain former positions or better ones.

Army Welfare Work Strictly

New York Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 12.—Following the demobilization of the army and the return to the basis of the regular establishment, welfare work will be taken out of the hands of the United War Work organizations. This policy has been definitely decided upon by Secretary Baker and the General Staff.

There is some doubt as to whether the work will be taken over by the morale branch of the General Staff or committed to the care of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Some time ago this commission, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman, was completely militarized with the exception of its head. Mr. Fosdick is soon to leave for the seat of the league nations, where he is to be assistant secretary under appointment by President Wilson.

While the commission was being militarized the morale branch of the General Staff, under the direction of Brigadier General Munson, was sending "Keep'em Happy" officers into every post and camp. These officers were instructed to supervise the recreational and educational activities. Thus the welfare bodies came under direct army control.

Will Use Balance of Fund When, last week, the War Depart.

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When, last week, the War Department directed the removal of civilian

When, last week, the War Department directed the removal of civilian relief organization representatives from the transports, it was seen that a new policy was being made operative in every branch of military activity.

In view of the decision of the War Department to assume control of the welfare work there has been much questioning as to what disposition would be made of the remainder of the huge fund collected for the seven organizations represented in the recent drive for money. Recent meetings of these bodies have resulted in apportioning the remaining amounts so that the army and navy will receive the benefit of the expenditures, even though the civilian societies do not actually disburse the amounts.

In the case of the transports the welfare societies have agreed to finance the work, although under complete military control, on the same hasis as if their own workers were fectually on the ships. All the equipment for the entertainment of the seldiers will be provided.

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wildiers will be provided.

The expense is pro-rated among the elfare agencies on the same basis as that announced when the drive for funds was launched. On this basis the Y. M. C. A. pays about 78 per cent; the Knights of Columbus organition pays 20 per cent; the Jewish Welfare Board pay 2 per cent.

The decision of the army authorities has been followed by similar action on the part of the navy. Except in so far as the welfare organizations have conducted their work on the pre-war basis the activities will be gradually reduced until after a return to the regular navy basis the Navy Department, through morale officers, will assume control.

Millions of dollars have been in-ested by the welfare organism in

Work Strictly
Military Now

buildings and equipment. It is the sense of the leaders of these organizations that the money with which they were enabled to finance their work was contributed for the benefit of the army and navy men. Therefore they have no hesitation about turning over their equipment to the government.

Buildings Present Problem

All Activities of the Seven
Civilian Organizations
Are Taken Over Drectly by the Government

Old Funds Will Be Used

After They Are Exhausted,
Uncle Sam Will Defray
All the Expense Himself

New York Tribuns

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Secretary of War Baker is yielding to widepsread criticism, and is making every effort now to sell the huge meat surplus of the War Department to the public.

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Circular letters are going out to every canned goods and meat dealer today, it was announced, and all State, municipal, and charitable institutions are being canvassed to take some of the 143,000,000 pounds of canned meat originally bought for the army.

The War Department's original announcement that it would keep this meat off the market to prevent a break in prices brought a storm of protest, which has been led by Senators and Representatives, who de-

The War Department's original announcement that it would keep this meat off the market to prevent a break in prices brought a storm of protest, which has been led by Senators and Representatives, who demanded reasons for the War Department's attitude. Secretary of War Baker said today that he recently has instructed the director of sales to make every effort to sell these surplus meats to the public, and arrangements have been made, he said, to allow individuals to buy small lots at the supply depots in Chicago, Baltimore, Columbus, Ohio, and other places where the surplus is stored.

The World hy

'WE DO NOT STOP FOR FOG' SAYS SECRETARY BAKER

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—"The accidents to transports which were in collisions while leaving New York were not due to any attempt to break records as troop carriers," Secretary of War Baker said to-day. "We are making every effort to transport troops home as rapidly as possible and have been doing so for some time.

"The fact that transports were rushed to sea in fog does not mean we are using undue haste. We have never stopped for fog. If we did we would never get the troops home. When we were taking them over we didn't stop for fogs or for submarines or any other cause."

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials
—Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1919

The Unlimited Objective

Secretary Baker has told the true story of General Bullard's famous remark about "limited objectives." Bullard was directed by a French superior officer to specify in an assault order the limits of the advance. He first said he didn't know how to translate the instructions into English. Then he left out the restrictions altogether, explaining that the men wouldn't understand them.

The Bullard theory was that if the going was good the men would keep on. He didn't want to restrain their ardor. His comment epitomized the spirit in which our expeditionary army fought. It is paralleled by the comment (probably mythical) of another American commander, south of the Marne on July 15. The French were retiring under orders to let the Germans progress some distance south of the river, thereby weakening their position inside the Aisne-Marne salient. But the American officer said: "We shall stay here. Our men haven't learned how to retreat."

The French had learned when and how to retire and when and how to limit their objectives in attack. Their knowledge had been bought in the school of costly experience. For in the first two years of the war the French had lost thousands of lives by advancing beyond their supports and being caught in pockets. They had become seasoned and wary, realizing that what was done on one small part of any front must harmonize with what was being done or attempted on many other similar small fronts.

But General Bullard accurately voiced the feeling of the new and eager American army. It was willing to go anywhere so long as the going was practicable. And it did keep on in spite of all obstacles. The Battle of the Argonne, which broke the back of the German defence in France, was won by persistence in despising odds and overcoming limitations. The objective there was not limited. It was nothing less than Sedan and the severing of the German group of armies in Belgium from the German group of armies in Lorraine.

We should have fought that battle in 1919 more scientifically and probably with smaller losses. But broader experience was replaced by will and boundless courage. The Expeditionary Army triumphed because it had the heart for unlimited objectives and its mind firmly fixed on the passage of the Rhine.

DEMOBILIZATION AND THE DRY LAW

Secretary of War Indicates
That War-Time Prohibition
Will Take Effect on Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If President Wilson has any intention of proclaiming that demobilization has been accomplished on July 1 and thereby raising the ban on beer and wine, he apparently has not consulted with Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War of the United States, on the question, for Mr. Baker emphatically stated yesterday that demobilization would not be completed before the War-Time Prohibition Law becomes effective.

"In your opinion," Mr. Baker was asked, "will demobilization be completed when all United States troops except the regular army are out of France?"

"Obviously not," Mr. Baker replied.
"In the regular army there are many thousands of men whose enlistments will expire when the emergency has passed, which by law is fixed at four months after peace is proclaimed. The law contemplates that demobilization is accomplished when these men are returned to civil life, which manifestly cannot be done before July 1."

Despite the fact that the President in his message to Congress last month stated he lacked the power to act unless demobilization was completed before July 1, many reports have been printed that he will consider the withdrawal of all troops except the regular army as, in effect, constituting demobilization. These reports are issued by the same persons who had, apparently, advance notice that the President would recommend the repeal of the War Prohibition Act, and they now as confidently predict he will act to save the brewers.

A canvass of the situation in Congress shows that the pressure that has been brought to bear upon members in favor of repealing the law is totally inadequate, nor is the demonstration planned for Saturday by an element of delegates from the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in conjunction with brewery sympathizers from other cities, expected to affect the decision to let the law stand.

THE WORLD: JUNE 18, 1919.

A WAY TO OBSTRUCT RECRUITING.

The United States Army holds out no longer merely the prospect of military training for the man who enlists; it opens to him educational opportunities through which he will render himself better able to make his way in civil life. This enlightened policy looks to the good of the individual no less than the community in the knewledge that they are inseparable. In the campaign to enlist 50,000 men the recruiting service offers no more effective argument to young Americans.

The progress made in this direction among our forces abroad since the signing of the armistice is too little known in this country. If it were better understood it would be everywhere applauded by the people as an enterprise of the War Department to be approved and encouraged The many thousands of our soldiers who during their stay abroad have been enabled to profit by special courses of study and technical training have put their time to good account.

In pleading with the Senate Military Affairs Committee against the action of the House in striking out of the Army Appropriation Bill all provisions for educational and recreational facilities in the army, Secretary Baker is defending the rights of the men who enter the service They have been told that while wearing the uniform they would be afforded opportunities for education under competent instructors. They have been promised the means to qualify as skilled workers with the certainty of good pay. That Congress should manifest a hostile spirit toward this liberal policy of the Government can only be through false economy. But aside from any pretext of retrenchment in military expenditures, the immediate effect must be to retard recruiting by threatening to make service in the army less attractive and less profitable to young men of ambition and intelligence.

The New York Times

" All the News That's Fit to Print." PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. ADOLPH 8, Ochs, Publisher and President.

8. C. France, Sorretary.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1919.

THE CALL OF THE ARMY.

The recruiting Sergeant at one of the central stations in this city who told a strapping youngster that if he wanted to be a General nothing could be done for him " on just one enlistment," and that he would have to go to West Point or Plattsburg, spoke only a half truth. "Just one enlistment" has been the open portal through which many a young American has passed to become a General in the United States Army, and it is not always necessary to spend three or four years at West Point to get a commission. There is living in Washington a distinguished soldier. Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, who enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment a few days after Sumter was fired on and was serving as Chief of Staff when he retired from the army in 1904. That fine soldier, ADNA R. CHAFFEE, began his career in the ranks, and it was almost two years before he got his commission; he, too, became a Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff. Major Gen. ROBERT ALEXANDER, who commanded the 77th Division in its irresistible advance through the Argenne Forest, was once an enlisted man; in fact, he had to wait four years for a commission, and when he received it there wasn't a better First Sergeant in the Regular Army. General ALEXANDER decided to make his career with the colors from the day he enlisted; he turned his back upon other opportunities, preferring the military life. The list of American Generals who have risen from the ranks is impressive.

In the War Department's campaign to enlist 50,000 men for service in France and on the Rhine not enough stress is laid upon the chance for the youngster who volunteers to attain high rank. He may become a General if he gets a commission early, and he should be told that his prospects of making a brilliant career in the army depend upon character and ambition, the will to prove his soldierly qualities and to attract the notice of superiors. Of the 50,000 men who will enlist to wear the uniform in France, or on German soil held by the American Army of Occupation, many will win commissions if they remain in the service, and some may command troops as Generals. The failure of the campaign is unthinkable, because, aside from the prospect of a career in the army for the natural soldier, the service at this time has a list of attractions that it must be hard for the average young man to resist, if he has his way to make in the world, or if the spirit of adventure stirs him.

In the army before the European war the pay was \$15 a month, and post life with its chores-there is no other word for the unsoldierly drudgery expected of the private-was far from alluring. Often it was the man out of a job and down on his luck was sought the recruiting officer. The service was a hard taskmaster in those days, and the billboards illustrating in high colers the vicissitudes of military fife in the Philippines had but a slight hold upon the imagination. There was scant hope of active service to make the pulse beat faster. It seemed a dull, drab business, little else but discipline and courts-martial for transgressors, with pay so meagre that the normal man could only spend it for small things.

The social standing of the soldier was down near zero. He was not wanted at places of amusement. The uniform was not respected. But the European war has brought a great change. The private's pay is now \$30 a month, and a man need not be stingy to save half vi it, \$500 in a three-year term of enistment. Noncommissioned officers, indispensable for their skill as artisans and clerks, receive as much as \$120 a month. Chores no longer stiffen the soldier's back and make him discontented. The life is more military than it was, but while drill, guard mounting, and practice marches have their place in it, there are schools for the instruction of the soldier in many of the trades now inseparable from army duty. The enlisted man can learn to be an electrician, an engineer, a telegraph or cable operator, and he can acquire technical knowledge in many branches of industry. At the end of three years he can return to civil life as a skilled workman with a capital of \$500, if he does not elect to make his career in the army.

How many youngsters outside the army can save as large a sum of money as \$500 in three years? Everything is found for the soldier, quarters, food, clothes. The life is healthy, the discipline habit-forming. The army is a great trainer of manhood. A deserving soldier can win a mission. West Point opens its doors to him. The enlisted man may have his own choice of a branch of the service. He can go overseas to France and the Rhine, or to the Philippines, "for to admire," as KIPLING says. It is worth while to enter the university of the army, three unforgettable years profitably spent.

One Sub-Committee Is Named to Visit France and Investigate Expenses.

FOUR OTHER BRANCHES

Aviation, Camps, Quartermaster Corps, and Ordnance Will Form Equal Divisions.

FOOD SURPLUS ANOTHER

Congress is Expected to Make a Separate Study of Disposal of Stocks.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Sub-committees to investigate the conduct of the war were appointed today by Chairman Graham of Illinois, following a meeting of the Special Committee appointed by the House in conformity with the Republican program to inquire into contracts awarded during the war and the general administrative conduct of war activities

Five sub-committees were named to investigate different phases of war activities, while the general committee is expected to go into the expenditures of the General Staff of the Army. One of the sub-committees will go abroad to investigate the expenditures made abroad by the American Army officers.

The personnel for the sub-committees,

with their Chairmen, follow

On Aviation-Representatives Frear,

Wisconsin, Chairman; Magee, New York, and Lea, California.
On Camps and Cantonments—Representatives McKenzie, Illinois, Chairman; McCulloch, Ohio, and Doremus, Michigan Michigan

Expenditures Abroad-Representatives Johnson, South Dakota, Chaim Bland, Indiana, and Flood, Virginia Chaiman;

Quartermaster Corps—Representatives Reavis, Nebraska, Chairman; MacGreg-New York, and Donovan, New York. Ordnance - Representatives Graham, Illinois, Chairman; Jeffries, Nebraska, and Garrett, Tennessee.

Await Baker's Reply.

Indications are that the investigation will not be undertaken until Secretary Baker has replied to a questionnaire, which Chairman Graham has formu-lated. This questionnaire will be submitted to the full committee tomorrow, and if approved Secretary Baker will be requested to furnish the various subcommittees with certain information which will enable them to make an orderly and systematic investigation into the different activities. This questionnaire will require the total appropriatons and expenditures for each of the various departments, the list of contracts awarded, and the names of the contractors and the business connections of the civilians and officers who awarded the con-

Until this information is received, perhaps in another two weeks, Mr. Graham said, the sub-committees cannot begin

Mr. Graham, in a statement, outlined the scope of the investigation, and the work assigned to the respective sub-committees. His statement follows: "The investigation of the subcommit-

tee on aviation will be over all expenditures and contracts of the Signal Corps and for aviation generally, whether such supplies were purchased or contracts made by the Signal Corps or by any other subsequently organized bureau or division of the army. This will include all aviation expenditures in the United States and until the supplies for which such expenditures are made are landed in foreign countries. By arrangement between subcommittees No. 1 and No. 3 this subcommittee may make investigations in its work as to activities in foreign countries. Included in the work of this subcommittee will be the Spruce Production Division, and all aviation fields of the military establishment of every kind, with their supplies and equipment.

To Investigate Locations.

"The Sub-Committee on Camps and Cantonments will have jurisdiction of all camps, cantonments, hospitals, temporary buildings, and military posts in the United States, including the District of Columbia, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, and all contracts in connection with the acquiring of said camps and cantonments and all matters covering sanitation, operation, and location of such camps and cantonments, including waters and sewers, and expenditures in connection with the construction and maintenance of such camps and cantonments. This sub-committee will also include in its functions the power to investigate all activities of the so-called Construction Division not specifically assigned to some other sub-committee, and also have jurisdic-tion over expenditures in the Adjutant General's office and the office of the Judge Advocate General.

The sub-committee on foreign expen-

ditures will have jurisdiction of all expenditures made since the commencement of the war with Germany in France, Belgium, England, Italy, and Russia. This will only include such expenditures as were made in those countries, and will not include Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and other supplies which were purchased or manufactured in the United States and shipped abroad. As to such supplies, the sub-committees heretofore given jurisdiction over such supplies will continue to have jurisdiction over them until they were landed on foreign soil. From the time of landing, all expenditures on all supplies will be within the jurisdiction of this sub-committee. It will be understood that the sub-committee also has charge of all camps, factories, hospitals, and other buildings and fixtures erected in foreign countries.

The jurisdiction of the sub-committee on the Quartermaster's Corps will include all supplies purchased and expenditures made which are included within the meaning of the general term 'Quartermaster's Supplies,' services and transportation and all contracts relative to expenditures made in the purchase of such supplies and in the conduct of Quartermasters Corps of the army Quartermaster's supplies shall be such as were recognized by law and the regulations of the army prior to the present army organization of the Division of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic; wherever such supplies are now handled and disposed of through the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division this sub-committee will be held to have juris-diction, irrespective of any change of administration from the Quartermaster's Corps to the Division of Purchase Storage and Traffic.

Includes Remount Depots

"In addition, this sub-committee will have jurisdiction of all Quartermaster's camps, stores, and warehouses. Within the jurisdiction of this sub-committee will also be specifically remount depots purchase and disposition of horses and vehicles, both horse and motor, including tractors and trailers, except tanks, and including also the

Motor Transport Corps.
"There will also be included within the jurisdiction of this sub-committee all supplies and stores purchased for the Surgeon General's Department, and the Engineer Corps, and for temporary buildings occupied by their respective de-partments in the District of Columbia.

This sub-committee will also have jurisdiction of all expenditures and contracts relative to the transportation of troops in the United States, and until such troops were landed in foreign coun-

The Sub-Committee on Ordnance will have general jurisdiction of all supplies and contracts of the Ordnance Department. It will be understood that the term 'ordanne supplies' refers to all such supplies as were ordinarily deemed ordnance supplies before the present reorganization of the army and the pas-sage of the so-called Overman act.

Extends to Private Plants.

"This sub-committee will have jurisdiction of all ordnance depots, ware-houses, and ordnance plants, including nitrate plants, picric acid plants, and powder factories located in the United States, whether such plants were operated by the Government directly or through private parties under contract with the Government.

It will also include expenditures and activities of the Tank Corps and Chemical Warfare in the United States.

Each sub-committee will, in addition to the matters above specifically enumerated, have all the general powers

"Each sub-committee will, in addition to the matters above specifically enumerated, have all the general powers of the standing Committee on Expenditures in the War Department in the particular branch of investigation assigned to that sub-committee. This will include, if desired, an examination of the personnel, organization, retrenchment, economy, efficiency, and any other matters which the sub-committee may desire to investigate and within the general powers heretofore referred to.

"The expenditures and activities of the General Staff and the organization of the military establishment can be more properly investigated if necessary, by the entire committee after the various sub-committees have conducted their various investigations and with the light which such investigations shall afford. The committee will then be in position to more properly make general suggestions or criticisms. Such matters are, therefore, expressly reserved for the action of the principal committee:

WASHINGTON, June 17, (Associated Press.)—A separate and immediate inquiry into the disposition of surplus food stocks by the War Department was indicated today by developments in both House and Senate Committees. C. W. Hare, Director of Sales in the Department of Demobilization Organization, was questioned at length by the Senate Military Committee in this connection during the hearings on the Army Appropriation Bill and later a resolution. calling on Secretary Baker for detailed reports as to quantities of foodstuffs held in storage was introduced in the House by Representative Treadway, Republican, Massachusetts

The resolution seeks information not only as to the food stocks on hand, but also as to offers received for the surplus and details as to contracts under which these stocks were acquired. Director Hare dealt with some of these matters before the Senate Committee. His statement that the Food Administration and refused to purchase War Department surplus stocks of bacon, but later had bought similar supplies consigned to the Italia

surplus.

Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate Military Committee announced tonight that hearings on the Army bill would close tomorrow, and that the committee hoped to have the bil ready to report to the Senate late this week.

WORLD: THE

JUNE 13, 1919.

SAYS U.S. MUST SET **EXAMPLE TO WORLD**

Secretary of War Declares America, by Constructive Programme, Must End Domination of Unreason.

"America must set an example of law and order which will result in a restoration of reason to the rest of the world," declared Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, at a luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. He urged his hearers to appreciate that urged his hearers to appreciate that in the war this country accomplished the impossible, and in peace it must again save the world from military rule and the domination of unreason.

rule and the domination of unreason.

"A vast amount of time and strength and temper and agitation are wasted in this country at this time. Our duty, it seems to me, is pretty simple. It is to turn our minds to constructive things. If we do not want the United States to vex itself with all sorts of tittle-tattle and about immaterial things and dissipate our national strength, there is but one answer, and that is to give the United States something constructive to think about.

"If we can accept the returning soldier with the higher value, the stronger character, the better education he has

character, the better education he has character, the better education he has got by virtue of his experience; if we can map out a programme for a wiser and more economical and more con-serving use of the great national re-sources; if we can use our man and material power in constructive entermaterial power in constructive enterprises as fiercely and as urgently as we did during the war we will make of America an example which will lead to restoration of reason and rule and law and right thoughout the world, and we will be fortunately the centre of opportunity."

The luncheon was given by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the Council of National Defense, to publishers and editors. The general discussion centred on reabsorption into civil life of returning soldiers.

of returning soldiers.
Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to Secretary Baker, and William G. Me-Adoo also spoke.

STANDING ARMY'S NEEDS EXPLAINED

General March Says That United States Must Maintain Force of 500,000 to Carry Out Its League of Nations Obligation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —In order to carry out the obligations the United States will assume under the proposed League of Nations covenant, it will be necessary to maintain a standing army of 500,000 men, Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, testified yesterday before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. General March expressed the opinion that an army of this size, as a minimum, would be sufficient "if all the other signatories to the league do their share

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Secretary Baker insisted that the average size of the United States Army in Europe will be 500,000 this year, regardless of the amount of money appropriated by Congress for its

Supplies to Be Sold

Secretary Baker was the first witness before the committee. He explained that arrangements are now being made for the sale of all the United States army supplies, warehouses, railroads, docks, and other permanent improvements in France, en bloc, to the French Government. Their cost, he said, reached \$100,000,000. The army is being brought home from France and demobilized as rapidly as possible, the Secretary said. The plan for the permanent army of occupation, he added, calls for the establishment of bases at Antwerp or Rotterdam, instead of at French ports. It will be cheaper, he said, to use the line of the Rhine as an approach than to move materiel along the French railroads

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"What are you using this army for?"
interrupted Harry New, Republican Senator from Indiana.

"Maybe to use in Turkey," suggested Charles S. Thomas, Democratic Senator from Colorado.

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Estimates Questioned

"If that means anything," said General March, "it means that they are getting ready to abolish the use of gas in warfare."

"They are also planning to abolish war over there," retorted George E. virtually a civil war; and so, whatever the result might be, it was still the same line, and our revolution was two peoples. Said Harper's Weekly:
"If the Puritan line was continued
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Old England, it was escentially the increasing good feeling between the brought forth written evidences of the the Puritan and the Genesta, in 1885 In the same way, the race between

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New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1919

The Army as a School

Secretary Baker is to be congratulated on his policy for the new army-on his purpose to make it a school as well as a military establishment. The conception is a great one and its adoption marks a great advance.

The young man who enters the army, if he makes fair use of his opportunities, will reach his discharge not only physically, intellectually and morally strengthened, but with a special training that will give him an advantage in civilian life. No fewer than forty callings are to be taught, many highly technicaltaught in the best sort of way, for practice will keep step with theory.

The educational appeal meets response. More are coming to the colors than in the days immediately preceding our entry into the war, when many pressures were felt. Among the recruits are many just out of uniform. Some have been over and want another journev, and others were demobilized before moving orders came, and want to go.

The old armies were managed by officers who held to the motto: "Drill 'em, work 'em, hammer 'em-don't give 'em time to grouch." The new plan assumes a different psychology. Secretary Baker looked into the faces of the men assembled in the Khaki University in France and is persuaded that as to some things a professional may not judge wisely. Anyway, the army is to provide extension courses.

Prejudices were created against the army by the old methods. The life of single men in barracks was not deemed wholesome. But when the boy who was rather worthless at home and could not be induced to settle down comes back with knowledge in his head and skill in his hands, opinions are likely to shift. The Baker experiment is worth trying.

Citations

(No Strings)

To the Editor of The Tribune.

IR: Doubtless you know our work of S IR: Doubtless you know our getting positions for discharged soldiers and sailors has gotten away to a good start. All over the United States the War Department is securing the hearty cooperation of all the welfare services, chambers of commerce, labor unions, employers' associations and many national, state and civic bodies, all of whom are at liberty to use the machinery of the United States Employment Service toward hooking up the discharged man of the army and navy with a good job.

We have also had the patriotic assistance of employers, corporations, firms and individuals in the matter of reinstating their old men in the jobs they held before they went to war. I may add that between 70 and 80 per cent of our honorably discharged soldiers and sailors have the offer of their pre-war jobs. The hero of to-day is not to become the hobo of tomorrow.

In return for this the War and Navy departments have prepared a handsome citation, which is issued to all those employers who have assured the departments that they will gladly reëmploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the army or navy during the great war. This citation carries with it permission for the holder to display on his firm's service flag the shield of the United States as a symbol that he will fulfil his obligations to the men who went to the defence of the country at the time of its peril.

As yet I do not think that employers nerally throughout the United States know about this citation, and I am writing to you to ask if you will give this letter space in your valuable columns in order that the manufacturers, merchants, professional men and employers generally in your community may know that they are entitled to this interesting official docu-

The citation is signed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and myself, assistant to the Secretary of War. It is handsomely engraved and engrossed with the name of the recipient. There are no strings to it. All we ask is that the employer write an application for such a citation, stating that he will reëmploy his old service men, and address me, in care of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

The newspapers of many cities at the outbreak of the war published the names of those patriotic employers who agreed to retain their places for their men who enlisted or were drafted. It occurs to me now that it would be a very fine and patriotic act if at this time, with victory won, the newspapers publish the names of those firms and individuals in their neighborhood who are taking back honorably discharged service men, whether they agreed to or not when the war began.

ARTHUR WOODS,

Assistant to the Secretary of War. War Department, Washington, D. C., June 19, 1919.

STANDING ARMY'S NEEDS EXPLAINED

General March Says That United States Must Maintain Force of 500,000 to Carry Out Its League of Nations Obligation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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"They are also planning to abolish war over there," retorted George E. Chamberlain, Democratic Senator from Oregon, "so we might expect to go ahead and do away with our army." "General March," asked Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey, "have you read Article 10 of the League of Nations covenant?"

"I don't recall the number," replied General March

"I don't recall the number," replied General March.

"Well," explained Senator Frelinghuysen, "it is the article in which we guarantee to protect the society and territorial integrity of all the nations which are members of the league. Is it your opinion that we will be able to do our share of that with an army of only 500,000?"
"If all the signatories to the League

of Nations do their share, I should say 500,000 would do our share," re-

plied General March.
Hiram W. Johnson, Republican Senator from California, said he thought the chief of staff was mistaken; that it would require 1,500,000 American

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Assistant to the Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, D. C.,

June 19, 1919.

Wash Post Jame 20/19.

ARMY BACK TO 400,000

Senate Committee Finally Votes Increase in Supply Bill.

DANIELS URGES AIR FUND

Ordnance Bureau Benefits Under Revision of Military Measure. Appropriation for Vocational Training and Welfare Work in Camps Fixed at \$6,700,000.

Provision in the army appropriation bill for maintenance of an army of 400,000 officers and men during the next fiscal year was tentatively agreed on yesterday by the Senate military subcommittee. The House bill, which was before the committee, reduced the size of the temporary army of 509,000 officers and men requested by the War Department to 300 000

Consideration of the bill was virtually completed tonight. Chairman Wadsworth said he planned to report today to the full committee, which is expected to consider it at once so that the measure can be sent to the Senate without delay and an effort made to expedite its passage before July 1, when appropriations will be needed.

Makes Many Changes.

Chairman Wadsworth said last night that numerous changes were made in the House bill owing to the fact that the appropriations carried in that measure had been worked out

in that measure had been worked out on a basis of an average army of 300,000, while the Senate committee increased this to 400,000.

In appearing before the Senate committee both Secretary Baker and Gen. March were emphatic in their recommendation that the average size of the army should be fixed at 509,000.

Increases Aerial Fund.

The Senate committee increased ap-The Senate committee increased appropriations for the army air service and ordnance department, although no estimate was made last night of the exact amount. It also allowed \$20,000,000 for barracks and quarters in place of \$23,000,000 recommended by Secretary Baker and \$2,000,000 provided by the House hill. vided by the House bill. An appropri-ation of \$6,700,000 also was agreed or for vocational training and welfare work in the army camps. The War Department asked \$8,000,000 for this work, but the House reduced it to \$150,000.

Daniels Asks Increase.

Secretary Daniels, appearing before

Secretary Daniels, appearing before the Senate committee on naval affairs yesterday, made a strong plea for increased appropriations for aircraft, and renewed his previous recommendions to give the government full control over all wireless stations.

He told the committee the United States would fall behind Great Britain, France, Italy, and even Germany, if the appropriation of \$15,000,000, the maximum allowed in the House bill, is permitted to stand. The Secretary said that if the Senate committee would grant an appropriation of \$36,000,000 originally asked for, it would enable the department to go forward with development work. He advised that concentration be made on tests rather upon quantity production.

WANT 26,000

Recruiting of 26,000 men for special service on the Mexican border was authorized by Secretary of War Baker today. The men will be assigned to units now on border sercvice, it was explained, to permit the release of men whose enlistments were only for the duration of the war. The number of men to be recruited are:

Infantry, 8,000 white and 2,000 colored; cavalry, 10,000 white and 2,000 colored; field artillery, 2,000; engineers, 800; medical corps, 1,200; ord-nance, 150; signal corps, 300; air service, 1,500. 500, and quartermaster corps,

Wash. Post June 21-19.

BAKER TRAINING FOR HIS HEALTH

Plays Tennis, Then Speeds, and Plunges in Big Tub Built for Taft.

Secretary of War Baker, who refused Walter Camp permission to organize a class in calisthenics to keep cabinet members in good physical condition during the war, has taken up tennis for his health. And it is rumored around the department already that the Secretary swings a hot

Whether he does or not is a secret, since the Secretary enshrouds all of his playing in a veil of mystery. It became known yesterday, however, that the war chief had played three slashing sets on the White House courts. Following this Mr. Baker ran from the White House grounds to the slashing sets on the White House courts. Following this Mr. Baker ran from the White House grounds to the department and soon was lost in the bath tub built to accommodate William Howard Taft when he was Secretary of War.

The Secretary, it seems, has been forced to take to exercise on the advice of Gen. March, chief of staff, Surg. Gen. Ireland and Raymond Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities.

training camp activities.

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FUND FOR AVIATION WILL BE INCREASED WHEN SENATE ACTS

\$120,000,000 May Be Allowed for the Army and Navy Instead of the \$30,000,000 Appropriation Given by the House.

TO COME NEAR AMOUNTS BAKER AND DANIELS ASKED.

Senate Committees Are Overhauling Figures—Daniels Tells Need of More Money-Would Control Wireless Stations.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, June 19. - Approximately \$120,000,000 will be allowed at this session of Congress for

lowed at this session of Congress for aircraft development in the army and navy. The figures fixed by the House are being overhauled by the Senate committees and the result will be a virtual restoration of the estimates submitted by Secretary Baker, with a shading of \$9,000,000 on those given by Secretary Daniels.

The estimates for army aeronautics aggregated \$33,000,000, which was reduced by the House to an allowance of \$15,000,000. The naval estimates requested \$45,000,000 and only \$15,000,000 was appropriated. But the Senate military and naval committees now have the matter under consideration, with a strong sentiment favorable to accepting the original recommendations made by the Sectaries of War and the Navy.

Senate Intends to Be Liberal

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"It looks as if the House merely filled in the arbitrary figure of \$15,-000,000 for the estimated \$83,000,000 suggested by Secretary Baker," said a prominent member of the Military Affairs Committee this afternoon, "without reference to the sufficiency of the sum or taking into account what may be accomplished with that amount of money. It is evident the sum is far below the reasonable requirements of the army for the work of experimentation and development of all matters pertaining to air navigation. It is certain the committee will bring the amount allowed up to nearly the estimated \$83,000,000 pronounced necessary for the military end of the service."

A similar sentiment prevails in the Naval Affairs Committee, Its members feel there should be no false economy practised in aircraft work and think the navy officials must be permitted to carry out their plans for improvement in the service. The money needed is regarded as insignificant as compared with the enormous sums wasted in the early periods of the war.

Baniels Asks \$36,000,000.

Secretary Daniels appeared before the Senate committee and urged an allowance of \$45,000,000 for aircraft development, instead of the \$15,000,000 appropriated by the House. He impressed upon the committee that the United States will be behind Great Britain, Italy, France and even Germany if the House item is permitted to stand.

"It would be a calamity," he said, "if, after being the first across the Atlantic by air, Congress should now say to us: 'Mark time for a year or so,' while other nations are spending more money than ever on aircraft development."

The Secretary said that if the Senate committee would grant an appropriation of \$36,000,000, instead of the \$45,000,000 originally asked for, it would enable the department to go forward with development work. He advised the concentration be made on tests rather than on quantity production.

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"Would \$35,000,000 be sufficient?" Senator Page inquired.

"What is a million dollars among friends?" was the Secretary's reply.

"We can conquer the air as we have every other element, but we can make no large contribution to the development of aviation in the next twelve months unless we are given an adequate appropriation. Aviation may, in the not distant future, take the place of fast water craft. It will become the eyes of the fleet

"Aviation is as necessary to the fleet as are destroyers. With proper aviation forces it would be absolutely

aviation forces it would be absolutely impossible for any fleet to come anywhere near American shores without our knowing it for a long time in ad-

Secretary Daniels advised strongly against the creation of an Air Ministry to assume control of all branches of the air service in the Government. He said the inadvisability of this was shown in the recent transatlantic flight in that Commander Read's suc-

shown in the recent transafiantic flight in that Commander Read's success was due to his knowledge of navigation. The navy aviators require this special training, he said and dependence could not be placed on aviators who were merely commercially trained.

His recent trip abroad, he said, convinced him that the naval air service should not be co-ordinated with others. Emgland has been compelled to make some modifications and give the navy branch more freedom of action. He urged the Government control of all wireless stations. "All wireless messages from and to America are being intercepted and read by officials of other countries," he said, "and it is imposible to send a message to our ships in foreign stations without having the contents of the same made known to foreign nations. The wireless ought to be owned by the Government and no other agency should be allowed to touch it."

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PUTS ARMY AT 400,000

Senate Adopts Amendments to Bill by Committee.

SITES AUTHORIZED CAMP

Stormy Attack on Baker for Proceeding With Pending Negotiations Fails of Effect - Stop Watches Prohibited - Director Hare's Salary Reduced.

Without a record vote, the Senate last night adopted committee amendments to the army appropriation bill providing for an average army of 400,000 men for the year beginning July 1. The bill as passed by the House provided for an army of 300,000 and Secretary Baker had recommended that the total be placed at 509,000 officers and men.

The Senate also approved a committee amendment authorizing the War Department to proceed with the purchase of camp sites, negotiations for

which are pending.

The House specifically prohibited these transactions in passing the bill and stormy debate preceded Senate action. The controversy centered these transactions in passing the on-and stormy debate preceded Senate action. The controversy centered-about the purchase of the site of Camp Benning. Columbus, Ga., which was disapproved in a resolution adopted last March by the military committee of the last Senate.

Close to Impeachment.

Senator Lenroot renewed his charge that Secretary Baker had been guilty of a breach of faith. "The Secretary of War," the senator

"The Secretary of War," the senator said, "had no more moral right to take these millions of government money to purchase this land than I would have the right to steal so much money from my neighbor. No one dreamed there ould be any such violation of trust as to use money appropriated for war purposes to buy land for a peace program to which Congress never had given approval.

"Such a violation in peace times by a public official would have come very close to leading to his impeachment." Senator Smith, of Georgia, defended Secretary Baker's action, declaring Mr. Lenroot's attack "utterly inexcusable."

Senator Owen declared the depart-

cusable."

Senator Owen declared the department's method of caring for war supplies was "infinitely scandalous." while Senator King, of Utah, said "somebody in the War Department ought to be punished for this wasteful and willful expenditure of public money" in the purchase of unnecessary lands. sarv lands.

Aviation Camp in Arkansas.

An amendment by Senator Robinson authorizing the department to pur chase 960 acres as the site of an avia

chase 960 acres as the site of an aviation camp in Arkansas was adopted without a record vote.

By a yote of 33 to 20, the Senate restored a provision stricken out in committee to prevent use of stop watches or similar time-measuring devices in work done under contract for the War Department.

Committee amendments retaining during the coming fiscal year the present organization of the War Department were accepted by the Senate.

Upon a point of order raised by Senator McKellar, who claimed it was general legislation inserted in an appropriation bill in violation of the rules, the committee amendment recommended by Secretary Baker aucommended by Secretary Baker authorizing the President to appoint a committee to represent this country at a meeting of the international aircraft standards commission in Paris this month was eliminated.

Hare's Salary to Be \$12,000.

The Senate, by a vote of 27 to 22, adopted an amendment offered by Senator France and modified by Senator Reed, limiting the salary of C. W. Hare, director of sales and in charge of disposal of surplus war materials, to \$12,000. Mr. Hare now is being paid at the rate of \$25,000 a year. During the discussion Senators Mc-

Kellar and Reed criticized the manner in which war materials were being disposed of by the government, and especially the surplus meats, estimated to be worth \$65,000,000. Senator ed to be worth \$65,000,000. Senator McKellar directed attention to a newspaper item which said that all bids for this meat had been rejected because they were too low, and charged that the packers were being especially favored by the War Department in the disposal of this meat. He asserted that Mr. Hare "is the only man in the United States that can be found who says that this meat must not be sold so that the people can get the benefit, but that it must be put on the market so that only the packers can get it."

Defended by Wadsworth.

"Did Mr. Hare make the restriction that it can only be sold in carload

that it can only be sold in carload lots?" asked Senator Lenroot.

Chairman Wadsworth said he did not know, but asserted that if this meat were sold in smaller quantities or if the government were compelled to open stores for the purpose of retailing it that a much larger appropriation would be required. He said that applications for bids had been sent to 40,000 retail dealers and others by the War Department.

"I cannot see," he added, "that anybody is criminally negligent in this matter. I don't think the Secretary of War or the director of sales can be particularly blamed for the public's refusal to buy these goods."

Senator Reed criticized the sale of \$20,000,000 worth of airplanes for \$20,000,000 by the War Department.

The Senate also accepted the committee amendment authorizing the War Department to turn over to the Red Cross medical and hospital supplies not needed by the American expeditionary forces for relief work in Europe.

After remaining in session until early this morning the Senate finally recessed until noon without finally

recessed until noon without finally passing the bill, owing to the desire of a number of senators to discuss some minor amendments. Consideration of the bill, however, was virtually completed, and Chairman Wadsworth is confident of having the measure passed within a short time after the Senate reconvenes today. Efforts to make Gen. Pershing a permanent general for life failed when an amendment proposed by Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon, conferring upon him that rank was eliminated upon a point of order raised by Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, who claimed that it was general legislation proposed in violation of the Senate rules.

SENATOR LENROOT CRITICIZES BAKER Almostred Retail lica

Secretary of War Charged With Breach of Faith in Buying Georgia Camp Site 25-19

Washington, June 24-Purchase of the site of Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., was the subject of another debate in the Senate to-day, Senator Lenroot, republican, of Wisconsin, renewing his charge that Secretary Ba-ker had been guilty of a breach of

faith.

"The secretary of war," the senator said, "had no more moral right to take these millions of government money to purchase this land than I would have the right to steal so much money from my neighbor. No one dreamed there would be any such violation of trust as to use money appropriated for war purposes to buy land for a peace program to which Congress never had given approval. "Such a violation in peace times by a public official would have come very close to leading to his impeachment."

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At least some highly desirable reforms in courts-martial procedure seem to be assured from the recommendations of the board appointed by Secretary Baker to investigate the system of military Justice. The board disapproves practically all of the drastic proposals made by Lieut-Col Ansell but it proposes that standing counsel for the defense be provided for each general and special courtmartial, changed from time to time just as the trial judge is changed, and that in time of peace courtsmartial shall have a majority of their membership composed of officers who have had at least two years' experience in the service. The committee finds it to be the epinion of a large number of general officers that inexperience has been the chief cause of such excessive and irregular sentences as have been inflicted. It will be agreed that military justice must be as little as possible hampered by red tape, and it will be hoped that the

committee has not been unduly

fearful of it.

Probing the Salaries.

Naturally the Republicans feel a trifle peeved to learn that jobs with salaries ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000 were passed out by the Secretary of War in connection with the "partially civilian" organizations engaged in war work. Jobs like these have a potential political value when expertly manipulated, and your practical congressman hates to see them go to the opposing party.

But it should be remembered that these were very moderate salaries as compared to those paid by the railroad administration, where a \$50,000 job is said to be no rarity. Experts come high and the government needed them during the war, so there really is no cause for complaint at the amount of the salary. The only question is whether the men who drew these stipends gave their services exclusively to the government and actually earned their pay. Some of them drew pay from corporations while serving the government.

Statistics presented to the House investigating committee show that from the beginning of the war up to June 1, 1919, the War Department expended a total of \$14,544,610,213. The committee should always have in mind that in these enormous disbursements, especially under war conditions, it would be, indeed, strange if there were not some extravagances and irregularities. Congress has a perfect right to inquire how this great sum of money was expended, but in making this inquiry it should proceed in a broad-minded manner and not resort to exaggerating trivialities. For, after all, the people will continually remember that the American army made good and contributed a big share to the winning of the war.

New York Tribune Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Suly 1.—An outspoken arraignment of conscientious objectors was made to-day by Secretary Baker in a letter to a member of the Amnesty Committee of Chicago arging the Secretary of War to appeal to President Wilson to release all objectors.

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"The abolishment of future wars," Mr. Baker wrote, "was immeasurably more advanced by the conscience which led young men to give up their lives for it than by the conscience which in the presence of vast and crushing destructive force found itself limited to protest."

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"The friends of these men, who have so vigorously protested against every form of outrage and violence imposed upon them, will continue to protest against their imprisonment after demobilization has been ordered. The issue will not sink into oblivion, but will, on the contrary, grow more intense. You will no doubt be relieved of the personal annoyance of the protests when your term of office expires, but you cannot thus escape the responsibility for the torture and brutality which have been heaped upon this group of young men who have held aloft the torch of idealism through all the prejudice and hatred of the war period; who took the first effective step toward the abolishment of future wars. You must realize that these men will be the heroes of coming generations. Already some of the ablest writers in England and America are immortalizing them in literature. Heroism such as this cannot be destroyed by official orders and military discipline.

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"I regret that this question, which

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HOW LARGE AN ARMY?

The size of the army for the fiscal year 1920 is to be settled in conference, the Senate having voted for 400,000 and the House for 300,000 men. Secretary BAKER's proposal of a force of 509,000, the estimate of the General Staff, received but little support in Congress. It is to be noted that when the House Military Affairs Committee reported a bill for an army of 400,000 men early in June, Chairman KAHN made this explanation: "The bill does not attempt to formu-"late a military policy or deal with "any controversial matters. These " will be dealt with in a bill that will " be considered in the Fall." Considerations of economy prompted the House to fix upon 300,000 men as adequate for the United States Army in the transition and reconstruction period. The professional view is that for the present a complement of about 500,000 men is necessary. When Secretary BAKER appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on June 16 he said:

We must keep a necessary force to patrol our outlying possessions, keep a force in Texas, in the United States as custodians and guards of the tremendous amount of army property, and in the coast defenses. The War Department has a vast accumulation of stores, both military and non-military, and a great many men are needed for the purpose of watching over this property. There are also many sick and wounded, with the necessary doctors, nurses, and attendants and guards, who must be maintained. In addition, we have enormous supplies in France which the French Government can't permit us to sell in the market immediately.

This list of "musts" seems rather imposing until analyzed. There need be only a light "patrol" of "our outlying possessions," which have proved their loyalty during the war handsomely. A strong guard should not be necessary to take care of Government property in this country acquired in the last two years. The coast defenses-those on the Atlantic and the Gulf, at least-can get along with the protection afforded by the navy and detachments of no great strength. Hospital forces can be gradually reduced, and Government property in France would be safe with a few regiments. Why half a million men and 9,000 more for the fiscal year 1920? General MARCH had an answer not furnished by Secretary BAKER. The Chief of Staff said that "besides the mere occupation needs "there has been planned a limited "system of universal training, and "with the personnel to train these "men it will take an army of 500,000 "men." But are there not great numbers of National Guard and National Army officers mustered out who could help in the training?

The question remaining is whether the temporary army shall have a strength of 400,000 or of 300,000 men, or of less than the greater and more than the smaller number. A compromise is indicated. What police force the League of Nations may decide on for each of its members is not relevant just now. That is a matter for the future. Congress is concerned with the needs of a temporary United States Army during the fiscal year 1920. It is a practical question without complications, unless the Germans refuse to sign the Peace Treaty and prefer the occupation of their territory by the Allies. If the Germans sign, Congress should be able to determine without much discussion how large an army will be needed for all the duties required of the land forces, which, however, should not be stinted with regard to the special organizations and equipment acquired during the war-transport, aviation, chemical service, and so on. Rational economy in the administration of the Government is expected by the people, and they will not tolerate an inflated military establishment.

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Scathingly Arraigns Those Who Refused to Fight and Orders More Severe Punishment for Seventy

Opposes Mercy for

War Objectors

Secretary Baker

Mew York Tribune
Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Suly 1.—An outspoken arraignment of conscientious objectors was made to-day by Secretary Baker in a letter to a member of the Amnesty Committee of Chicago urging the Secretary of War to appeal to President Wilson to release all objectors.

"The abolishment of future wars," Mr. Baker wrote, "was immeasurably more advanced by the conscience which led young men to give up their lives for it than by the conscience which in the presence of vast and crushing destructive force found itself limited to protest."

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Goethals Tells would have fallen to Mr. Stettinius, and the reason it was not then ap-How He Became Czar in Army Demanded and Got Absolute Control of Supplies, He Informs Committee Investigating Expenditures Cating Expenditures and the reason it was not then approved by the latter was that probably he did not care to assume such a tremendous responsibility. General Goethals said that he had recommended to Secretary Baker the establishment of a munitions ministry, as the logical way to deal with the President had already decided against that plan and that he (Baker) agreed with the President. The consolidation idea (purchase, traffic and storage combined), recommended again in July, was finally adopted in September, 1918, with Goethals in supreme charge. With its adoption there was centralized control of purchase, procurement and railway and marine treamentation.

Found Bureaus Hopeless

June 12 1919. Acted on Own Responsibility and Guessed Correctly in Extensive Purchases

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Narrating how, at last, he was by his own stipulation made absolute dictator of purchase, traffic and storage for the Quartermaster Department of the army-unhampered by the General Staff or the Secretary of War-General George O. Goethals, retired, to-day told the Special Committee on War Department Expenditures that there should have been a ministry of munitions during the war, and that the principle of business cooperation on which the Council of National Defence acted in the first part of the war was fallacious.

The general was made a sort of suplies autocrat when the confusion prevailing in the Quartermaster General's Department reached an intolerable stage. In this way, and by copperation with the War Industries Board, he explained, the equivalent of a ministry of munitions was finally reached. Having unlimited authority, he used it to purchase supplies for an army of 3,000,000 men while the General Staff was still figuring on 1,300,000. When the General Staff came up to 3,000,000, he planned for 4,000,000; but when the staff jumped to 5,000,000 it got ahead of him. Fortunately, he said, the war ended before the inevitable deficit that would otherwise have resulted was reached. Department reached an intolerable

Goethals Took Responsibility

Asked if he was criticised for ordering supplies for an army twice as large as the staff contemplated, General Goethals replied:

"I had the authority and I was willing to take the responsibility of gambling on my judgment."

Secretary of War Baker and the General Staff absolutely lived up to the undertaking to leave him alone, he said.

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General Goethals's testimony was largely in the nature of a commentary on the business management of the army, which was organized on obsolete lines at the beginning of the war and so continued in some degree up to the signing of the armistice, because after the new system was finally decided on, in the spring of 1918, it took a considerable period to install it. Under the old bureau system of procuring supplies, half a dozen bureaus bought and shipped independently of each other, to say nothing of the navy, with the result that they paid high prices, competed with each other, blocked the railways and jammed the ocean terminals.

Soon after he was called back to help straighten out the mess in December, 1917, General Goethals had proposed to Edward R. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of purchase and supplies, a complete consolidation of army purchasing and transportation.

Big Task for Stettinius

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Mr. Stettinius, the general explained, had come to Washington "heralded as the man who would save the situation."

The direction of the consolidation

of purchase, procurement and railway and marine transportation. From the factory to France there was but one authority and one responsibility, and General Goethals was that:

Demanded More Shipping

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One of the first things General Goethals did was to demand more shipping in January, 1918, as he had found that there were already more men in France than the available shipping would supply. Mr. Hurley promised relief in February, but it did not cone, and then General Goethals had caused the Shipping Control Committee to be organized. Toward the end of the war the shipping situation was again getting very bad, on account of the increased size of the army and its requirements. Questioned about the methods of the Eisemann committee and other committees of the Council of National Defence in practically making buyers and sellers on government account identical, General Goethals said:

"I used business men as advisers, but was opposed to letting them buy for themselves. I retained no man in the service who was interested in anything that he was buying. I had no place for Mr. Eisenmann in my organization, because his methods had been criticised and it was my purpose to use other methods. He did a good job. It was policy and not personal considerations that caused me to dispense with his services."

Found Civilians Useful

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General Goethals found the personnel of the Quartermaster's Department badly disorganized when he took hold. He built it up largely with civilians, commissioning some, "dollar-ayearling" others and getting authority to pay salaries in other cases. It was a business job, and so as much as possible he put the organization on a civilian basis "for there is something about a uniform," he said, "that changes a men's whole character when he puts it on."

There was no justification for costplus contracts at any time, according to General Goethals, and he avoided them while general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Speaking of the exercise of the commandeering power, which was always available as a means of making contractors "come to time," the witness said that toward the end of the war he had begun to think that contracts should be taken without profit, as part of the proper war service of civilians.

The committee will resume its hearings next Monday, and the sub-committees are expected to begin their separate hearings on Tuesday.





ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER. Published every day in the year by The Press Publishing Company, 53 to 63 Park Row, New York.

RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row.
J. ANGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 63 Park Row.
JOSEPH PULITZER, JR., Secretary, 63 Park Row.

Address all communications to THE WORLD, PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City. Remit by Express Money Order, Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919.

WHEN THE ARMY IS DEMOBILIZED.

With nearly 1,000,000 men still in the service, the War Department by Sept. 30 must reduce the total strength of the army to 233,308. Its hurried decision has been made necessary by the course adopted by Congress in the Army Appropriation Bill. While ostensibly fixing the peace-time strength of the army at 350,000 and adjusting the annual appropriations on that basis, it made if impossible to retain an army of that size because of the heavy expenses to be incurred during the remaining period of demobilization. If it did not foresee the immediate effect of its action it was guilty of inexcusable ignorance.

That the plans for demobilization should be carried out at top speed is desirable. In bringing troops home from Europe at the rate of 10,000 a day the War Department has done all that was physically possible with the ships at its command. Within the next ninety days virtually the entire American forces in Europe will probably have returned to the United States. While many camps will be abandoned or stripped to the minimum requirements, even so the number of men needed for garrisons, for service on the Mexican border and in the insular possessions and for all other duties will be not less than that authorized by Congress as the peace-time strength of the army. Actually it must be reduced about 120,000 below the 350,000 figure because of insufficient appropriations.

Obviously Congress blundered. The plans of the General Staff called for an army of 500,000. The House first approved 300,000 and the Senate 400,000. Ultimately they agreed upon 350,000, as a convenient way of ending the dispute. But because 700,000 men must be provided for pending their discharge within the next ninety days, the War Department has no choice but to disregard what was the professed purpose of Congress. It was announced at the time that Congress had no definite policy for the army, a fact that it has

amply demonstrated.

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Question of Granting Clemency to Convicted Soldiers Reopens Row Between Col. Ansell and Gen. Crowder.

(Special to The World.)

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Col. Ansell has been placed in an embarrassing position, according to the retiring officers, by being retained as President of the Clemency Board, while two officers of superior rank are kept on the board who are ardent suporters of Gen. Crowder. Col. Ansell asked to be relieved from duty as President of the board and to be given an assignment which would be more in keeping with the grade to which he was reduced following his open criticism of the army. For some reason his request was denied.

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Has Been Humiliated.

Col. Ansell is said to have reported recently to the Secretary of War, through the Judge Advocate General, that although he is retained as President of the Clemency Board, he habeen treated unsympathetically and even with humiliation, that his views have been nullified and disregarded, and his efforts to obtain clemency for court martial convicts have been obstructed in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

The gulf between the views of Gen. Crowder and Gen. Kreger and the views of Col. Ansell upon clemency is wider than upon the subject of court martial procedure itself. This difference dates back to January, 1918, when the Secretary of War, at the instance of the Judge Advocate General, published the pay femous General stance of the Judge Advocate General, published the now famous General Order No. 7, defining the powers of the office of the Judge Advocate General over courts martial procedure. This order was the subject of protest at that time by Col. Ansell, who claimed that it was an inadvisable and unlawful restriction upon his power to supervise courts martial and to initiate elemency.

Col. Ansell, on three separate ogcasions, formally requested the relief of Col. John Easby-Smith, a friend of Crowder, but this the Acting Judge Advocate General has declined. In this he is said to have been acting

in accordance with instructions from "superior authority."

Renews Recommendations.

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Quite recently Col. Ansell renewed his recommendations for the granting of further clemency and asked that his views he presented to the Secretary of War. He showed that more than 5,000 records have been examined in less than three months, and that the work has been so hastily done that it was impossible for it to be sufficiently accurate for purposes of justice. He expressed his entire disagreement with the view that no pardons should be granted unless initiated by the individuals who deem themselves unjustly treated, saying that the military relation was such, and the condition of the military prisoner is frequently such, that the enlisted man has neither the ability nor the liberty to make out the case for pardon that the Government ought to make out for him.

It is believed that the military prisoners may have their cases considered now after four months' delay, but there is no reason to hope that the military authorities will favor further examination of cases in this country for the purpose of granting further pardon and clemency.

Many men who have been improperly convicted of desertion and other offenses which work a forfeiture of citizenship now find themselves to be

offenses which work a forfeiture of citizenship now find themselves to be men without a country, and must remain so until Congress comes to their

TAKES STEP TOMEET

Secretary Baker Explains Necessity for Dismissal of Temporary Employes.

WILL AVOID DEFICIENCY

Bureau chiefs of the War Department have been strictly enjoined by Secretary Baker to avoid "any and all deficiencies in appropriations" for the current fiscal year, despite the fact that the appropriations for the pay of war workers have been reduced from \$8,500,000 to \$4,000,000, and will require the gradual discharge of more than 3,000 employes on the temporary roll.

Secretary's Memorandum.

In a memorandum to the bureau chiefs Secretary Baker referred to the appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the temporary employment of additional employes in the War Department for the fiscal year 1920 and to the provisions of the act of February 27, 1906, that amounts appropriated shall not be ex-

amounts appropriated shall not be exceeded.

"It should be borne in mind," said the Secretary, "that the appropriation for thsi year calls for a reduction of approximately 50 per cent of the present force, and if any portion of that reduction is not made at the beginning of the year a correspondingly larger reduction must be made subsequently. I am having an exhaustive survey made by the inspector general's department of the conditions in the various bureaus and from reports already received it is clearly indicated that there is a considerable excess of clerks, messengers and junior officers. Each chief of bureau is expected to give this matter his personal attention and see to it that the number of officers and civilian employes in his office is reduced to the minimum necesary for it to function efficiently.

Rule Made for Reductions.

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"In making this reduction, careful attention should be given to the matter of duplication of work, overlapping of activities, the simplification and lessening of paper work and the necessity for consolidation and centralization of small branches and activities which are now being maintained without sound business reason, and therefore at unnecessary expense.

"An officer of rank, having ability and tact, who is amenable to reason, but firm of purpose, who has capacity for efficient and economical organization, should be designated by each chief of bureau, and it should be his exclusive business to effect the necessary reduction in the expenditures of the bureau or office, so as to keep it within the appropriation granted by Congress.

Depletion to Begin at Once.

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"On and after July 1, 1919, you will proceed at once to reduce your force of civilian employes to such a degree as to insure that the appropriations made for their employment then in force for the fiscal year 1920 shall not be exceeded. No expenditure for employment or for any other purpose shall be made or obligated that will create a deficiency in any War Department appropriation during the fiscal year 1920.

"The purpose of these orders is to keep the expenditures of the War Department within the amounts which Congress has appropriated and to avoid any and all deficiencies in appropriations, in accordance with the intent of Congress, as declared in the act of Febrary 27, 1906. The apportionment of appropriations by monthing the first allotments will be promptioned to a proposition of the apportionment of appropriations by monthing and the act of Febrary 27, 1906. The apportionment of appropriations by monthing and the act of Febrary 27, 1906. The apportionment of appropriations by monthing appropriation of the appropriation of the apportionment of appropriations by monthing appropriation of the apportion of the a

AWARD OF MEDALS TO D. C. HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR

Secretary Baker Makes Address at Presentation Exercises on Monument Lot.

With the Monument as a background, the great "human flag," composed of 8,000 persons in the stand. the soldier recipients of medals and thousands of spectators grouped on the slope leading up to the great shaft, the spectacle of the medal presentation this morning was one of the most thrilling ever seen in Washing-

In presenting the medals to the ompany commanders for their men Secretary Baker said that, while the forefathers of this country, whose efforts and devotion made this great republic possible, could not be present in the body to greet the heroes of the world war, he felt sure these founders of America were there in spirit to see them honored.

Commanders Line-Up for Medals.

Battalion commanders lined up in front of the Secretary of War's stand to receive the medals in behalf of their men. The first battalion com-

their men. The first battalion commander to receive a medal was Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, former commander of the District of Columbia National Guard.

Others in the line ofo commanders who received medals personally from Secretary Baker were Brig. Gen. Richard D. Simms, present commanding officer of the District of Columbia national Guard, and Maj. Leroy Herron, who commanded one of the District batteries of the 110th Field Artillery. Vice President Marshall, representing the President, occupied the center stand, with Commissioner Brownlow and Gardner, members of the diplomatic corps, judges of the District Supreme Court, senators and representatives.

Secretary Baker and officials of the

sentatives.
Secretary Baker and officials of the War Department occupied the stand at the right of the Vice President. Rear Admiral William S. Benson, representing the Secretary of the Navy in the left stand, presenting medals to the sailors and marines.

Commissioner Brownlow Speaks.

From the center stand Commissioner Brownlow addressed the entire group of men.

"It is a great pleasure for me," he said, "to tell you on behalf of the 450,000 Americans of the District of Columbia how proud the city is of you men who answered your country's call. The medals which you are to receive today are intended as an expression of their appreciation, and as long as you and your children have them they will be a reminder of that appreciation."

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The District of Columbia, as represented by her efficials and people, paid tribute to the soldiers, sailors and marines who represented her in the world war. The world war service medals were presented to approximately 8,000 men and women who had registered for the medals.

Practically all those who received the medals today were dressed in their uniforms. Marinettes and yeomen (F) wore their distinctive uniforms.

forms.

Presentation of the medals was initiated by Secretary Baker of the War Department, who did not, however, personally pin the medals on the breasts of the heroes. The men honored were lined up in companies of a hundred each, and the medals for each company were presented to designated captains. These captains in turn pinned the medals on the men and women.

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Col. Ansell is said to have reported recently to the Secretary of War, through the Judge Advocate General, that although he is retained as President of the Clemency Board, he has been treated unsympathetically and even with humiliation, that his views have been nullified and disregarded, and his efforts to obtain clemency for court martial convicts have been obstructed in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

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The gulf between the views of Gen. Crowder and Gen. Kreger and the views of Col. Ansell upon clemency is wider than upon the subject of court martial procedure itself. This difference dates back to January, 1918, when the Secretary of War, at the instance of the Judge Advocate General, published the now famous General Order No. 7, defining the powers of the office of the Judge Advocate General over courts martial procedure. This order was the subject of protest at that time by Col. Ansell, who claimed that it was an inadvisable and unlawful restriction upon his power to supervise courts martial and to initiate elemency.

Col. Ansell, on three separate occasions, formally requested the relief of Col. John Easby-Smith, a friend of Crowder, but this the Acting Judge Advocate General has declined. In this he is said to have been acting

in accordance with instructions from "superior authority."

Renews Recommendations.

Renews Recommendations.

Quite recently Col. Ansell renewed his recommendations for the granting of further clemency and asked that his views he presented to the Secretary of War. He showed that more than 5,000 records have been examined in less than three months, and that the work has been so hastily done that it was impossible for it to be sufficiently accurate for purposes of justice. He expressed his entire disagreement with the view that no pardons should be granted unless initiated by the individuals who deem themselves unjustly treated, saying that the military relation was such, and the condition of the military prisoner is frequently such, that the enlisted man has neither the ability nor the liberty to make out the case for pardon that the Government ought to make out for him.

It is believed that the military prisoners may have their cases considered now after four months' delay, but there is no reason to hope that the military authorities will favor further examination of cases in this country for the purpose of granting

further examination of cases in this country for the purpose of granting further pardon and clemency.

Many men who have been improperly convicted of desertion and other

offenses which work a forfeiture of citizenship now find themselves to be men without a country, and must re-main so until Congress comes to their

IAKES STEP TOMEET Wash Star W

Secretary Baker Explains Necessity for Dismissal of Temporary Employes.

WILL AVOID DEFICIENCY

Bureau chiefs of the War Department have been strictly enjoined by Secretary Baker to avoid "any and all deficiencies in appropriations" for the current fiscal year, despite the fact that the appropriations for the pay of war workers have been reduced from \$8,500,000 to \$4,000,000, and will require the gradual discharge of more than 3,000 employes on the temporary

Secretary's Memorandum.

In a memorandum to the bureau chiefs Secretary Baker referred to the appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the temporary employment of additional em-

appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the temporary employment of additional employes in the War Department for the fiscal year 1920 and to the provisions of the act of February 27, 1906, that amounts appropriated shall not be exceeded.

"It should be borne in mind," said the Secretary, "that the appropriation for this year calls for a reduction of approximately 50 per cent of the present force, and if any portion of that reduction is not made at the beginning of the year a correspondingly larger reduction must be made subsequently. I am having an exhaustive survey made by the inspector general's department of the conditions in the various bureaus and from reports already received it is clearly indicated that there is a considerable excess of clerks, messengers and junior officers. Each chief of bureau is expected to give this matter his personal attention and see to it that the number of officers and civilian employes in his office is reduced to the minimum necesary for it to function efficiently.

Rule Made for Reductions.

Rule Made for Reductions.

"In making this reduction, careful attention should be given to the matter of duplication of work, overlapping of activities, the simplification and lessening of paper work and the necessity for consolidation and centralization of small branches and activities which are now being maintained without sound business reason, and therefore at unnecessary expense.

"An officer of rank, having ability and tact, who is amenable to reason, but firm of purpose, who has capacity for efficient and economical organization, should be designated by each chief of bureau, and it should be his exclusive business to effect the necessary reduction in the expenditures of the bureau or office, so as to keep it within the appropriation granted by Congress."

Depletion to Begin at Once.

Depletion to Begin at Once.

"On and after July 1, 1919, you will proceed at once to reduce your force of civilian employes to such a degree as to insure that the appropriations made for their employment then in force for the fiscal year 1920 shall not be exceeded. No expenditure for employment or for any other purpose shall be made or obligated that will create a deficiency in any War Department appropriation during the fiscal year 1920.

"The purpose of these orders is to keep the expenditures of the War Department within the amounts which Congress has appropriated and to avoid any and all deficiencies in appropriations, in accordance with the intent of Congress, as declared in the act of Febrary 27, 1906. The apportionment of appropriations by monthly or other allotments will be promptly made as therein required on or before the beginning of the fiscal year 1920.

"If, in carrying out this purpose in good faith, it should become necessary to determine which of certain activities should be discontinued or curtailed, the question will be presented to me for decision."

AWARD OF MEDALS TO D. C. HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR

Secretary Baker Makes Address at Presentation Exercises on Monument Lot.

With the Monument as a background, the great "human flag," composed of 8,000 persons in the stand. the soldier recipients of medals and thousands of spectators grouped on the slope leading up to the great shaft, the spectacle of the medal presentation this morning was one of the most thrilling ever seen in Washing-

In presenting the medals to the ompany commanders for their men Secretary Baker said that, while the forefathers of this country, whose ef-forts and devotion made this great republic possible, could not be present in the body to greet the heroes of the world war, he felt sure these found-ers of America were there in spirit to see them honored.

Commanders Line-Up for Medals.

Battalion commanders lined up in front of the Secretary of War's stand to receive the medals in behalf of their men. The first battalion com-

their men. The first battalion commander to receive a medal was Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, former commander of the District of Columbia National Guard.

Others in the line ofo commanders who received medals personally from Secretary Baker were Brig. Gen. Richard D. Simms, present commanding officer of the District of Columbia national Guard, and Maj. Leroy Herron, who commanded one of the District batteries of the 110th Field Artillery. Vice President Marshall, representing the President Marshall, representing the President, occupied the center stand, with Commissioner Brownlow and Gardner, members of the diplomatic corps, judges of the District Supreme Court, senators and representatives.

Secretary Baker and officials of the War Department occupied the stand at the right of the Vice President. Rear Admiral William S. Benson, representing the Secretary of the Navy in the left stand, presenting medals to the sailors and marines.

Commissioner Brownlow Speaks.

From the center stand Commissioner Brownlow addressed the entire group of men.

"It is a great pleasure for me," he "It is a great pleasure for me," he said, "to tell you on behalf of the 450,000 Americans of the District of Columbia how proud the city is of you men who answered your country's call. The medals which you are to receive today are intended as an expression of their appreciation, and as long as you and your children have them they will be a reminder of that appreciation."

will be a reminder of that appreciation."

The District of Columbia, as represented by her officials and people, paid tribute to the soldiers, sailors and marines who represented her in the world war. The world war service medals were presented to approximately 8,000 men and women who had registered for the medals.

Practically all those who received the medals today were dressed in their uniforms. Marinettes and yeomen (F) wore their distinctive uniforms.

forms.

Presentation of the medals was initiated by Secretary Baker of the War Department, who did not, however, personally pin the medals on the breasts of the heroes. The men honored were lined up in companies of a hundred each, and the medals for each company were presented to designated captains. These captains in turn pinned the medals on the men and women.



Secretary Baker presenting medals to District of Columbia fighters who served in the war.

A great crowd gathered early today on the north slope of the Monument grounds, where the exercises were held. Brig. Gen. Richard D. Simms, commander of the D. C. N. G., was at the Ellipse with a corps of marshals at 8:30 o'clock to form the men into companies and battalions as they arrived.

As soon as the units were formed they were marched, with the Marine Band at their head, to the roped-off inclosure at the foot of the hill which slopes down from the Monument.

Human Flag Beautiful.

Human Flag Beautiful.

The spectacle of the "human flag" vied with the sight of the soldiers in the eyes of the thousands of persons who witnessed the spectacle this morning. Each person who entered the stand wore a paper cap and cape, red, white or blue, according to the portion of the stand in which seated.

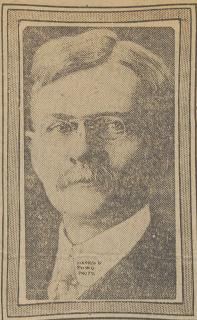
The result was a vast American flag, which was visible to all who attended the exercises. The whole was an animated, breathing "Star Spangled Banner," typical of the life and surge in the American emblem. During the course of the exercises a certain portion of those in the stand removed, at a given signal, their red caps and capes, revealing yellow caps and capes in their stead. These yellow-clad ones were so arranged as to spell the word "Peace." Hundreds of public school children took part in the formation of the "human flag."

Following a concert by the Marine Band at 10 o'clock, a vow of service and citizenship was registered by

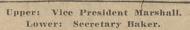
VEW YORK, July 4.—Emmon de Valera, president of the 'Irish republic," has issued a statement here opposing the proposed league of nations covenant, which, he declared, would "gratantee their ill-gotten goods to certain pirate nations and pledge the signatory nations and therefore any future efforts of their countenance any future efforts of their pressed to throw off the yoke of their pressed to throw off the yoke of their alien rulers."

THE EVENING STAR, JULY 4, 1919.

D. C. SERVICE MEN HONORED TODAY.









Service medal presented District heroes today. The cost of the decoration and of the ceremonies of presentation is defrayed by a fund raised by popular subscription.



James Madison, secretary, and Newton Baker, 3d, president, of War Savings Society, grade 5, Jackson School.



Secretary Baker presenting medals to District of Columbia fighters who served in the war.

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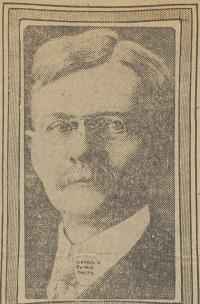
as to spell the word "Peace." Hundreds of public school children took part in the formation of the "human flag."

Following a concert by the Marine Band at 10 o'clock, a vow of service and citizenship was registered by more than 100 young men and women, representing the states and territories, one woman and one man for each. The idea was that of Secretary Lane of the Interior, to encourage native-born Americans to be good citizens by administering an oath of allegiance when they attain the age of twenty-one years. The pledge taken follows:

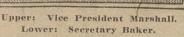
"I enter into American citizenship with this pledge, made before my fellow citizens, that the rights and powers given me by this country shall be so used that the people of America shall the more perfectly enjoy the benefits of free institutions and increasingly present to the world the strength and security which comes from a high regard for the rights of others."

Robert N. Harper was chairman of the medal committee. He and members of the committee, with District government officials, were prominent in the qonduct of the exercises today, which represented the culmination of weeks of work on the part of the committee and of the citizenship of the city generally.

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NEW WAY TO MAP WORLD. Secretary Baker Adopts Harriman

System Based on Unit Areas.

Adoption of a new system of geographic mapping which embodies radical departures from that now commonly used was announced by Secretary Baker yesterday through the publication of a letter of congratulations from the Secretary to G. W. R. Harriman, who devised the new map. Adoption by the department, Mr. Baker wrote, came "after an exhaustive consideration of the invention during which the tests applied have fully demonstrated it to be of great merit."

The method has been named the Harriman geographic code system. Under the system the earth's surface is divided into a number of conventionally shaped unit areas, each bounded by lines of longitude and latitude and not by political boundary lines. Each of the areas is further subdivided and each is a part of a larger conventionally shaped area.

Secretary Baker Resents Colonel's Brusque Orders And Introduces Himself OSE. 7/9/19

New York, July 8 .- Secretary of War Baker introduced himself to one of his colonels while awaiting President Wilson's debarkation from the transport George Washington today in a manner that probably will help the officer remember his chief for many a

day.
Mr. Baker was chatting with group of reporters at the gang plank when the colonel hurried forward, and giving the Secretary a brusque push

said:
"You can't stand here. You must get behind the barrier with the rest. This passageway must be kept clear."
"I happen to be the Secretary of War," Mr. Baker answered in icy tones, "and these gentlemen are my friends, who have been all day with the official party. I think we will remain."

They did. The colonel, who grew very red in the face, saluted, and did

WASHINGTON POST:

JULY 9, 1919.

ABOLISHES DRESS UNIFORMS.

Army Order Limits Officers' Clothing to Olive Drab and White.

Dress uniforms for the army, with the exception of the white dress uniform and mess jacket worn by officers in summer, were ordered abolished by the War Department yesterday. In approving the order for the abolition of the blue dress uniforms Secretary of War Baker followed the example of the Secretary of the Navy.

The order revoked existing regulations covering use of the blue dress uniform and mess jacket, the blue special evening dress uniform and the full dress uniform.

"In future," the order continued, "uniforms will consist only of the service uniform, woolen and cotton; the dress uniform white and the mess jacket white."

The white dress uniform and mess jacket are worn by officers principally in the tropics, where their use is compulsory, and during the summer on official occasions when civilian dress cannot be worn. Though the use in the northern part of the United States is optional, the War Department expects a big increase in the use of white uniforms as soon as the present war order requiring olive drab uniforms is revoked.

New uniform regulations now are being drafted by the general staff. These will govern the use of the service uniforms and mess jackets

There will be no dress uniform for enlisted men.

The new regulations will save hundreds of dollars for new officers in the service. Before the United States entered the war it cost a lieutenant nearly \$1,000 for his first outfit. Since then prices have about doubled.

PERSHING TO KEEP HIS RANK AWHILE

If He Wants to Retire, Congress Is Expected to Make Him General for Life.

15,

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary of War Baker made it clear to-day that Gen. Pershing will not be reduced to his regular army rank of Major General immediately upon his return to this country.

Gen. Pershing's commission was for the emergency. Now that the A. E. F. is rapidly vanishing through the demobilization camps, Gen. Pershing is expected to sail for home within the next few weeks. His commission will not expire until President Wilson formally proclaims the emergency ended.

Secretary Baker could throw no

Secretary Baker could throw no light on reiterated reports of present or prospective friction between Gen. Pershing and Gen. March, Chief of Staff, and was not prepared to announce any plans for Gen. Pershing. Some officers who served with Gen. Pershing in France think he may ask for retirement, in which event Congress undoubtedly would quickly pass legislation making him a General for life, and giving him the full pay and allowances of that rank. No officer, however, claims to have heard Gen. Pershing say one word as to his plans.

NEW STATE GUARD ORDERED BY BAKER Wash. Post

Sixteen Militia Areas Will Furnish Divisions Under Reorganization.

Final plans for the reorganization of the national guard on the sixteen-division basis, with divisional areas following the same limits as did those from which guard divisions were or-ganized for service against Germany were approved yesterday by Secretary

Maj. Gen. Jesse McI. Carter. chief of the bureau of militia affairs, immediately sent notifications to the vari-

of the bureau of militia affairs, immediately sent notifications to the various adjutants general of the units allotted to their States and of the readiness of the Federal government to extend recognition after the required inspection had been made.

The organization table announced yesterday provides for forty-seven regiments and eighteen battalions of infantry; six regiments, seventeen squadrons and nineteen troops of cavalry; ten regiments, twenty battalions and seven batteries of field artillery and seventy-four coast artillery companies, with additional forces of engineers, sanitary and signal corps.

A maximum expansion to about 440,000 men, or 800 per senator and representative, is provided for, but the units for the time being are to be organized on the basis of 65 men per company of infantry.

Appropriations for the fiscal year 1920 permit only the organization of the guard on the basis of 200 men for each senator and representative giving an aggregate strength of about 106,000.

District National Guard Small Under the Order By Baker to Reorganize

The District National Guard under the amended national defense act will consist of one battalion and two companies of infantry, one battery of field artillery, one signal company (outpost) and one headquarters company of infantry. The organization will be skeletonized, its total strength being not more than one-fourth war strength. The infantry divisional districts under the sixteen-division plan will be

The infantry divisional districts under the sixteen-division plan will be substantially the same as that in which the national guard was formed for service in the United States army, the local district being No. 54, which includes New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Hopes that under the reorganization plan some special service unit would be organized in the District were shattered yesterday when Maj. Gen. J. McL. Carter, chief of the militia bureau of the War Department, announced that no special units such as aero squadrons or tank corps will as aero squadrons or tank corps will be organized at the present time.

Baker Tells D. C. Heads Carload of Army Food To Be Sold This Week

Secretary of War Baker today told W. Gwynn Gardiner, District Commissioner, that the War Department will furnish the District citizens a carload of food this week at cost price. Commissioner Gardiner and John G. McGrath, of the Citizens' Food Council, will submit a list of the commodities desired tomorrow morning. The War Department will approve the list, it will be sent to Baltimore, and the supplies should be sent here in a few days.

The first lot of army surplus food will consist of 30,000 pounds. It will include every kind of staple commodities, including meat and meat prod-

ities, including meat and meat products.

ucts.

In order to make as economic a purchase as possible the District will select those foods which have the widest public demand, and which have now greatly increased over the prices that the Government had to pay for the food when it was purchased for the nation's soldiers.

Secretary Baker will furnish the District officials with complete price lists. It was said today that the list will be in the hands of Quartermaster Department officers tomorrow night. The order will be filled immediately

District citizens will purchase the food for exactly the same price that it cost the Government. In the case of meats they will effect an even greater saving. For meats they will be charged 20 per cent less than the Government cost price.

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The District citiz

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Effect Big Saving.

Secretary Baker received Commissioner Gardiner and Congressman Oliver of Alabama in his office at the War Department at noon today. Congressman Oliver is on the House committee charged with the investigation of the cost of living in the District. He is anxious to procure for Washington surplus army food in whatever quantity the Government will supply it.

Purchase at Cost.

District citizens will purchase the

greater saving. For meats they will be charged 20 per cent less than the Government cost price.

The District will be given ten days in which to pay the War Department for this carload of surplus army food. The food will be placed on sale at the Eastern, Western, and Fish Markets. District officials will supervise its sale, and every effort will be made to insure equal opportunity for all citizens to purchase the foodstuffs at a great saving.

Commissioner Gardiner and Congressman Oliver were highly elated

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919

Energy Which Made U.S. Great in War Will Keep Her Great in Business

By NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.
Written especially for the New York Commercial.

NEARLY five million men who were in the military and naval service of the United States now have their energies released. They come back to the fields, factories and offices of America with better trained hands and heads and broadened and matured experience. In addition to these, millions of men and women who were doing war work at home are similarly free to put their energy into the production and distribution of useful things. Meanwhile, great progress has been made in our commercial and industrial processes under the stimulation of war necessity. The task ahead of us is to repair the waste and unproductiveness of the war period. We, therefore, have not only the duty to provide places of profitable employment for those who have served the country, but every inducement of advantage tempts us into a period of great activity and production.

The outcome of the war has relieved the world of some of the fears which retarded industrial and business development. During the progress of the war the dignity of labor received fresh vindication. We, therefore, have a world which needs production, a great company of producers trained and eager to work, and a better feeling of sympathy, recognition and understanding among the workers of the world which will insure activity. THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON. D. C.—ROTOGRAVURE SECTION.



MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE WHO ATTENDED FIRST MEETING.



Left to right: John C. Agar, director National Catholic War Council; Elliot Goodwin, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (Mr. Goodwin is sitting in place of Homer L. Ferguson, president of Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who was unable to attend); Justice Charles Evans Hughes, H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Colin H. Livingstone, president Boy Scouts of America; Dr. Livingstone Farrand, chairman executive committee of the American Red Cross; Secretary Daniels, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Hannah Patterson, associate director of the field division and resident director of the women's committee of the United States Council of National Defense; Secretary Baker.

ADVISERS INSPECT WAR RISK BUREAU

Subcommittees to Present Outline of Action for Soldiers' Benefit.

MEN TO BE INTERESTED

Three subcommittees of the advisory committee of the bureau of war risk insurance, of which Charles E. Hughes is chairman, are making a personal inspection of the entire bureau today, and the committee will conclude its initial three-day session tomorrow.

Chairman Hughes called the committee together shortly after 10 o'clock today, all of the members being present except Mrs. Mary Roberts Rine-hart, who is ill, but who is expected to reach Washington tomorrow.

Early Work of Bureau.

E. H. Decker, acting general counsel for the bureau and Herbert D. Brown, acting director of the bureau soon after its organization, told the

soon after its organization, told the committee of the early work of the bureau and its growth. They said the bureau now employed more than 13,000 men and women, and looked after insurance having total of almost \$10,000,000,000.

R. W. Emerson, assistant director of the bureau, discussed with the committee methods for co-ordinating the activities of public and quasi-public organizations to interest ex-service men in keeping up their insurance.

The subcommittees, through which the work of the advisory committee will be largely carried on, are organized as follows:

Allotment and allowance department, Secretary of War Baker, Colin H. Livingston and John C. Agar; compensation and claims department, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Mrs. August Belmont, Grosvenor B. Clarkson and Dr. Livingston Farrand; insurance department, Miss Hanna Patterson, Matthew Woll, Henry P. Davison and Elliot Goodwin.

Has Advisory Duties.

At the first session of the committee yesterday Chairman Hughes made it plain that the committee was not acting purely as an investigating body, but was rather to advise the director of the bureau how the interests of the soldiers and sailors who were insured might best be conserved. Tomorrow merning all of the subcommittees will report to the general committee on the results of their inspections today and tentative plans for the future adopted.

CZECHS' VISIT PROBED

House Committee Asks Baker Why They Came to America. Wash Fost

TRIP WAS PLANNED IN PARIS

mily 10 /19. Supreme Council of Allies Made Arrangements Secretary Tells Investigators-Great Britain and America Share Expense of Withdrawing Czech Forces.

While a thousand Czecho-Slovak soldiers, veterans of campaigns in Russia and Siberia, were assembled before the Capitol yesterday preparatory to a march up Pennsylvania aveenue and review by President Wilson, a House War Department investigating committee demanded of Secretary Baker by what authority they had been brought to this country.

The committee told the Secretary they wanted to know why it was that with many thousand American soldiers still in Europe, "anxiously awaiting an opportunity to come home," transportation facilities had been used to bring the soldiers of another nation here. The members also asked how much the movement of the soldiers would cost the country, how many more were to come, and who had authorized the action.

England Shares Expense.

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Secretary Baker answered the questions in detail, declaring there was "not a single American soldier in Siberia anxiously awaiting a chance to return." So far as transportation fareturn." So far as transportation fa-cilities were concerned, he said, they could all be returned immediately. All men there, he added, were being replaced with recruits from this coun-

try.

Arrangements for the transportation of the Czecho-Slovaks were made in Europe, Mr. Baker said, probably by the supreme war council. Great Britain had arranged to take care of half of the troops and the United States the remainder, he said. The cost of bringing them across the Pacific could not be estimated by the Secretary, as he said the war trade board and the shipping board had arranged for that.

Mr. Baker, however, said that the

ranged for that.

Mr. Baker, however, said that the War Department was paying the cost of transporting the men across the continent and for all the supplies they needed. The Czecho-Slovak government had agreed, he said, to reimburse the United States out of the funds advanced by President Wilson for all expense incurred. The War Department also has agreed, he said, to return through this country 1,900 more of the Czecho-Slovak soldiers now in Siberia.

50,000 Still in Siberia.

Asked by Chairman Johnson, of South Dakota, to cite the law under which the troops had been transported, Mr. Baker said he could not

ported, Mr. Baker said he could not point out any specific statute, but added that there was no doubt the President had ample authority to do it. Nearly 50,000 Czecho-Slovaks still remain in Siberia, Mr. Baker said. Asked by Representative Bland, Republican, of Indiana, if he thought the War Department would have authority to transport them all to this country and sent to their homes in Europe, Mr. Baker said he considered it would, if such a course would be "the exercise of sound and informed discretion.'"

Movement Was Justified.

Mr. Baker said that, although the transportation of the soldiers might appear more of a humanitarian project than a military necessity, it nevertheless was entirely justified.

"In times such as these." he said.

"when the world is in chaotic con-fusion, it is difficult to draw the line between military and humanitarian problems. If an action is taken for humanitarian reasons which would prevent future warfare, I should say it would be entirely justified."

QUIZ BAKER ON CZECH SOLDIERS

House Committee Asks by What Authority They Came Here With Americans Still Abroad

COST TO COUNTRY ALSO REQUESTED

War Secretary Declares 1900 More Coming and War Department Is Paying Expenses With Promise of Reimbursement by Czecho-Slovakia

Washington, July 18-While 1000 Czecho-Slovak soldiers, veterans of campaigns in Russia and Siberia, were assembling before the capitol today preparatory to a march up Pennsylvania avenue and review by President Wilson, a House war department investigating committee demanded of Secretary Baker by what authority they had been brought to this country.

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ing replaced with recruits from this country.

Arrangements for the transportation of the Czecho-Slovaks were made in Europe, Mr Baker said, probably by the supreme war council. Great Britain had arranged to take care of half of the troops and the United States the remainder, he said. The cost of bringing them across the Pacific could not be estimated by the secretary, as he said the war trade board and the shipping board had arranged for that.

Mr Baker said, however, that the war department was paying the cost of transporting the men across the continent and for all the supplies they needed. The Czecho-Slovak government had agreed, he said, to remburse the United States out of the funds advanced by President Wilson, for all expense incurred. The war department also had agreed, he said, to return through this country 1800 more of the Czecho-Slovak soldiers now in Siberia.

Asked by Chairman Johnson of South Dakota, to cite the law under which the troops had been transported, Mr Baker said he could not point out any specific statute, but added there was no doubt the president had ample authority for it.

RRIITALITY REPORT

racuse, N. Y., July 20. A Syracuse, N. Y., July 20.—A copy the Twenty-seventh division charges of brutal and inhuman treatcharges of prutal and inhuman treatment inflicted upon guardsmen and national army men in France has at last found its way into the hands of Secretary of War Baker.

The original report was mysteriously lost in the archives of the War.

Secretary of War Baker.

The original report was mysteriously lost in the archives of the War Department, but the copy which was forwarded to Secretary Baker by Lieut Col. J. L. Kincaid, of this city, formerly judge advocate of the Twenty-seventh division, will probably be reviewed by the special committee of the House of Representatives now investigating the charges of cruelty made against the officers in charge of the French prison camps. The report includes the names and affidavits of soldiers who claim to have suffered almost unbelievable cruelties at the hands of guards in the Paris prison, and at Prison Farm No. 2, which was in charge of an officer of Company K, 158th infantry, known as "Hard-Boiled Smith." It includes a letter to Col. Kincaid from Col. Wainwright, telling of soldiers arrested in Paris being held incommunicado, beaten by officers without reason, and having valuables taken away and never returned. The letter tells of men being forced to drill before machine guns and automatic rifles; that they were insulted and addressed in vile language.

REPUBLIC.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print." PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1919.

SAY BAKER KEPT FOOD FROM PUBLIC

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Army Supplies Injured in Storage, Investigators Charge.

AIDED CANNERS, THEY SAY

Republicans Report Huge Surplus Sold After Six Months' Delay Only When Spoiled.

WAS UNFIT FOR ABROAD

Committee Asserts Policy to Protect Sellers Was Followed-Democrats to Dissent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Republican members of one of the House sub-committees now investigating War Department expenditures, made a report today charging Secretary of War Baker with withholding millions of dollars' worth of canned meats and other foods from the American people. The delay of six months in declaring a surplus of army supplies, so the committee charged, was the result of a "well-defined policy" of the Secretary to keep the army goods off the domestic market and to "protect the interests" from which the goods had been purchased with the ultimate

intention of selling them abroad.

The point is made in the report that, a vast supply of army food was deteriorating in storage, the high cost of living was continuing, when, it is claimed, it might have been lessened by the sale to the public. The recent plan of selling army goods to municipalities is condemned, and the Secretary of War is requested, through a resolution, to sell all surplus supplies without delay, under a plan "which will insure an op-portunity" to the public to purchase

All Republicans Indorse Report

The sub-committee, which, headed by Mr. Reavis of Nebraska, is now investigating Quartermaster's affairs, handed its report to the full membership of the special committee now handling the investigation. The entire Republican membership of the special committee indorsed the report. But the five Democrats upon the special committee, Flood Virginia, Lea of California, Garrett of Tennessee, Donovan of New York, and Domerus of Michigan, said they would wait before making a report. They will bring in minority views conto the opinion of their ten Republican fellow-members. On Monday Chairman Graham of the special committee will submit the report to the

The action today by the Republicans is believed to be the direct result of the recent meetings of the Republican Steer-Committee and the Republican caucus last night. Since the inquiry into the War Department began, few features worth while have been de-veloped. The report today is the first yet made.

It is understood that word had gone out from Republican leaders to " teeth" into the investigation. Plans are on foot, it is said, to replace weak men on the sub-committee with stronger ones. Today, Representative Smith of Illinois, was assigned to membership on the Standing Committee which proposes to investigate the Post Office Department, and this appointment is said to be in line with the Republican policy to put stronger men on committees.

In the Republican report today, it is asserted that following rapid demobiliza-tion, General P. C. March, Chief of Staff, ordered a surplus of army food declared Nov. 30, 1918, but six months elapsed beore this was done. meantime, it is charged, millions of pounds of meat deteriorated and spoiled a time the public needed this food.

Allegations are made that General R. E. Wood, the Quartermaster General, agreed with the canners that 200,000,-000 cans of vegetables be kept off the domestic market this season, hoping to add these to soldiers' rations.

The sub-committee declares without qualification that "the purpose as shown by the testimony was to protect the canners," and that July 8 of this year \$120,500,000 of surplus food for the army was in storage. During the eight months since the armistice, it is asserted, only \$12,000,000 worth of army food has been sold.

Findings of the Committee.

The report was as follows: "The present high prices of food products and th need of the Government for money suggests to your sub-committee the necessity for the preliminary report relating to the War Department non-activities in the sale of the very large quantities of food supplies now held in storage in the United States.
"At the time of the signing of the

armistice the army was composed of approximately 3,700,000 men, 2,000,000 whom were in France and about 1,700,-000 in Continental America. An increase of this force to 5,000,000 had been agreed upon by the War Department and food for this enlarged army for eight months in advance was being contracted for and accumulated at the time active hostilities suduenly ceased.

"The demobilization of the army began immediately upon the signing of the armistice and 800,000 soldiers were discharged by January 1, 1919. This demobilization continued at the approximate rate of 80,000 per week, so that on the 24th of May, 1919, 2,252,000 of the soldiers had been discharged and were definitely out of the service.

In view of the tremendous quantities of food the Government had on hand Nov. 11, 1919, and the demobilization of the armed forces, it at once became apparent that the War Department possessed an immense quantity of food beyound the needs of the army

"Actuated by this condition, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, on Nov. 30, 1919, (nineteen days after the armistice,) issued an order authorizing the declaration of a surplus on all perishable food products.

The next step was the declaration of surplus by the Quartermaster General; and the last step was the sale of the surplus supplies by the Director of Sales. Notwithstanding the authorization of surplus by the Chief of Staff on

Nov. 30, no action was taken with reference to declaring a surplus until the Month of May, 1919, or six months after the declaration was authorized. In the meantime, the food was deteriorating and becoming of less value to the Government, and the high cost of living for the American people contin-

Say Delay Caused Big Loss.

"This inexcusable delay resulted in the spoiling of millions of pounds of ham and bacon to the great loss of the Government and to the people who were in need of the meat food products. The inactivities of the Government in the disposition of these food supplies was, and is, the resul" of a well-defined policy of the Secretary of War to with hold them from the domestic market and to protect the interests from which these products had been purchased with ultimate intention of disposing of them abroad so far as circumstances permit.

This policy finds expression not only in the testimony given to the sub-com-mittee by the officers of the War Department, but in documentary evidence as well. As an instance of such intention to prevent the American people from purchasing these products, the Quartermaster's Department, through General R. E. Wood, Quartermaster General, entered into an agreement with the Canners' Association that some 200,-000,000 cans of canned vegetables would be kept off the domestic market during this season.

"This agreement was subsequently extended by an order of the quarter-master general adding these canned vegetables to the soldiers' ration in the expressed hope that they would be entirely consumed and that none would be left for sale. This order would have resulted in a loss to the Government of millions of dollars to be derived from the sale of this surplus, as well as depriving the American people of a large quantity of food.

"The purpose, as shown by the testimony, was to protect the canners who had sold the produce from competition with the Government surplus.

Huge Supplies on July 8.

"On July 8, 1919, the surplus of food stored in the United States over and above the needs of the army was as follows

Corned beef \$24,000,000
Bacon 23,000,000
Hash, corned beef 10,000,000
Roast beef 20,500,000
Fresh frozen meats and poultry 20,000,000
Canned vegetables 23,000,000
"This surplus is constantly growing

larger because of the continued demobilization of the army. In addition to these items there is a surplus of millions of cans of fish and milk and tons of sugar, coffee, and tea. It is utterly impossible to estimate the exact value of the tremendous quantity of food supplies in the hands of the department, a large portion

mendous quantity of food supplies in the hands of the department, a large portion of which is deteriorating and becoming less valuable.

"During the eight months which have elapsed since the signing of the armistice only \$12,000,000 of food supplies has been sold by the War Department in the United States, and a very large quantity of that sold was spoiled and unfit for the general market—otherwise it would not have been placed on sale.

"On July 11 of the present year, and after the War Expenditure Committees was appointed the Director of Sales issued to the press a publicity statement with reference to the sale of meats and vegetables. This statement provides that meat and vegetables shall be purchased only by municipalities, and municipalities to pay the freight from the nearest warehouse, and to have ten days in which to make payment to the Government. This plan adopted by the Government will not result in the sale of these products to any great extent for the reason that most municipalities under their charter have no legal authority to purchase food products for sale. Many municipalities which have indicated a desire to purchase this food for the benefit of their people have been met with the threat of injunction on the part of local dealers, which threat has been sufficient to prevent purchase of the goods.

Recommend Sale at Once.

"This sub-committee makes recom-mendation that these food supplies be sold without delay on the domestic market to the American people, who at great sacrifices bought and paid for them, and the committee looks with dison the policy of exporting them from America to foreign nations for sale and consumption. The committee furand consumption. The committee further recommends that plans be devised by the Secretary of War, through the War Department, for the early disposition of all surplus food products on the domestic market under a system which will grant to the American people the opportunity to secure the same for food purposes."

opportunity purposes."

"The sub-committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following

resolution:
"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America that the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, requested to place on sale without delay the surplus food products in the hands or under the control of the War Department now stored in the United States, under such plan as will safeguard the interests of the Government and insure an opportunity to the people of he United States to purchase the same."

CLASH ON ARMY SALES

Democrats Call Committee Finding on Baker Unfair.

WANT HEARINGS REOPENED

New Evidence Would Correct Conclusions of Graham Report, Flood Says-Republican to Insist on House Passing Resolution Ordering Sale of Army Food.

The House war investigating committee divided yesterday on strict party lines. Over the protest of the five Democrats, the Republicans voted to go before the House Monday with a resolution to compel Secretary of War Baker to sell surplus army food cumplies.

War Baker to sell surplus army food supplies.

The action was the sequel to a report signed by the ten Republican members the day before recommending immediate sale of the army food surplus, which has been the subject of investigation by a subcommittee. The Democrats lost in their efforts to reopen hearings for the admission of further evidence, which they assert would disprove the most important findings contained in the report made by the Republicans. findings contained in by the Republicans.

Up in House Monday.

Up in House Monday.

Earlier in the day, Representative Graham, chairman of the committee, obtained an agreement with the rules committee whereby the report of his committee, and the resolution requiring the sale of the army food will be considered Monday. Adoption of the resolution is a foregone conclusion. In anticipation of a charge by the Democrats that the food would fall into the hands of speculators, the Republicans amended their resolution so as to direct the War Department to make the sales of surplus food direct to consumers. When the Democrats were voted down in the committee, they decided to include statements from witnesses, which they declared would have vindicated Secretary Baker, in a minority report, which they will file probably today. This action was decided upon after a conference, which included Representative Flood, Democrat; Secretary Baker and other War Department officials. Mr. Baker strenuously denied what the Republican majority report declared, that it was his policy "to withhold the foodstuffs from the domestic market, and to protect the interests from which stuffs from the domestic market, and to protect the interests from which these products had been purchased."

Bitter Partisan Discussion.

The meeting of the investigating committee developed into a bitter partisan controversy. After more than two hours of wrangling, the Republicans registered their solid vote against reopening hearings, and Chairman Graham announced that the House would act on the resolution

The Democrats will not oppose the passage of the resolution, their objection being to the findings which place upon Secretary Baker the responsibility for failure to have the supplies put upon the market as a means of reducing food prices.

Representative Flood summarized yesterday the portions of the Republican report which will be challenged by the minority. This summary is contained in a letter addressed to Representative Graham by Mr. Floot The Democrats will not oppose the

Replies by Mr. Flood.

In emphasizing alleged inaccuracies, Mr. Flood said, in his letter:

"I have become satisfied that the statements in your report cannot be sustained. It states that, 'notwithstanding the authorization of surplus made by the chief of staff, no action was taken with reference to declaring a surplus until May, 1919.'

"My information is that the foods were declared a surplus as rapidly as the taking of inventories would permit.

"I am informed that very little food was permitted to deteriorate, namely,

was permitted to deteriorate, namely, 1,500,000 pounds of ham at Norfolk, which was awaiting shipment to France on requisition, and which was promptly sold when released from shipment."

Financial Losses Denied.

Mr. Flood denied that the govern-ment had suffered any financial loss through the holding of surplus foods, saying that markets had been stabilized so that the government is now receiving better returns from food

sales.
Mr. Flood asserted that the allegation that the War Department was protecting food canners from competition with governmental surplus was "not a fair statement of the case."
Mr. Flood denied also that the War North and sale sales are statement of the case."

Mr. Flood defined also that the war Department had sold only \$12,000,000 worth of food, and said he had been informed that their sales greatly exceeded that amount. He denied also that sales of food supplies had been limited to municipalities, as alleged.

Many Sales to Individuals.

Many sales had been made, Mr. Flood said, to wholesale grocers and to individuals.

"In view of the many errors in this report," continued Mr. Flood, "some of which I have pointed out above, I respectfully request that the report be withdrawn from the House and your committee take evidence on the questions dealt with by this report, so that the facts in connection with the sale of the surplus products can be obtained and the proper report made to the House."

From N. Y. Tribune.

Charges Baker Had 57 Brands of Army Objector

Newton, of Minnesota, Defending Marines Fathers' Association Protest, Assails Freeing of 'Slackers'

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- A bitter partisan quarrel developed in the House to-day when Representative Newton, of Minnesota, attacked Secretary Baker and the President for the government's policy toward con-scientious objectors. The attack was the result of protests by the Marines Fathers' Association, of Minneaporis, Minn., representing between 500 and 600 young marines now in France, all from the Minneapolis high schools and the University of Minnesota, and many in the famous 6th Regiment of Marines that took a big part in the stopping of the Germans at Château Thierry.

Upon learning of the treatment accorded conscientious objectors in this country while their sons were dying in France, the association asked Repre-

France, the association asked Representative Newton to fix the responsibility for the government's policy.

Representative Newton to-day fixed it as that of Secretary Baker and President Wilson, charging that they extended the definition of those to be exempted from military service laid down by Congress in an act of May 17, 1917.

"One variety of conscientious objector was not enough for Mr. Baker," declared Representative Newton. "He had fifty-seven kinds."

Representative Newton's charges were:

Representative Newton's charges were:

1. That the definition of conscientious objector fixed by Congress to include only persons with religious objections, who were members of organizations with creeds opposed to war and who subscribed to those creeds was extended without right to include persons with "conscientious scruples," whose statement upon reaching camp would be taken in evidence.

2. That instructions were sent to the camps to deal "sympathetically and considerately" with all such men, and

that their violations of the articles of

that their violations of the articles of war were to be ignored.

3. That this course was confidentially and secretly carried out, careful instructions being given to keep it from the newspapers.

4. That the War Department gave information and coöperated with the national civic liberty bureau, an organization formed to evade the draft and one of whose directors was Roger Baldwin, now serving a prison sentence for obstructing the draft.

Representative Hayden, of Arizona, defended Secretary Baker, asserting that of 20,000 men who were certified as conscientious objectors, 16,000 ulimately went to war. The case of Sergeant Alvin C. York, the Tennessee hero, who had conscientious objections at first, but soon changed his mind, was cited in defence of the War Department's policy.

"Do you mean to class York with that bunch of shirkers?" demanded Representative La Guardia, of New York. The Republicans applauded.

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1919

Baker Told Prisoners Are Held Beyond Terms

"Wanton Disregard of Military Law" Is Charged by Louis A. Cuvillier, Attorney

Cuvillier, Attorney

Louis A. Cuvillier, a lawyer, with offices in 43 Cedar Street, yesterday gave out the text of a letter he has sent Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, charging "wanton disregard of the military laws" by army officers in the handling of thirty-six overseas garrison prisoners who reached the United States recently.

The majority of the thirty-six, according to Cuvillier, saw combat service in France, and all were convicted of petty military offences. Despite the mildness of their violations of military rule, the lawyer charges, some of the prisoners, who are now at Fort Wright, were placed in solitary confinement on bread and water; others, he declared, are now serving time, although they have never been informed of the length of their sentences.

Others of the group, Cuvillier adds, are still held, although their sentences "expired long ago." The majority, according to the letter, have not been paid for months and have dependents who are in want.

Cuvillier calls on Secretary Baker to restore the men on duty, give them honorable discharges from the service, and remit the forfeitures in their pay. Attached to the letter are the records of the soldiers.

1919. WASHINGTON

News of Army and Navy

Secretary Baker Awa Before Submitting

> Army Soon to Be Artillery—Nee ities—Gen. S tions-Na

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Loday's Post ie Real Estate Advertisen

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In the meantime it is known that Secretary Baker favors a larger report and arranged by the national defense ac of 1916, to which number the forcious dn open Louis and it is understood that Mroduck and a surjust and a surjust

the internal organization of the new army than to its size.

Members of the congressional militum ui financial array committees are desirous of coming into possession of the departmental draft of army legislation with out delay, they having understood that the project was ready for transmission to the Capitol.

If the departmental project contemplates the maintenance of a general staff of large dimensions with functions and powers such as accrued tysious and powers are divided in their views on this feature of the problem, while the members are divided in their views on this feature of the problem, while the this feature of the problem, while the chairman, Senator Wadsworth, evi-[read pur Suo.13 Mo.13 of peau ue

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Home Owner ien You Become

multiplex telegraphy and telephony and in ocean cabling, and his eminent success in organizing and directing the air and signal services of the army in the world war."

Practice for Reserve Aviators.

Officers that served as flyers in the army air service and that have passed to the reserve list are anxious for op-

USJOUMO OWOU TO URICE THE THE SHEET SHEET

between 34,000,000,000 and 36,000,000,000.
000 marks in Switzerland.
Austria, which is said to have about
10,000,000,000 crowns in securities in
Switzerland, is said to be contemplating similar action.
The Hohenzollern and Hapsburg
families, it is said, would under these
laws be compelled to declare their
private fortunes which in the past
private fortunes which in the past

Salisbury, Md., July 26—George, C. Sullivan, of Camden district, has announced his candidacy for sheriff, subject to the Democratic primaries. Wr. Sullivan served in the late war. For years he has been employed in railroad pusiness.

Sullivan in Race for Sheriff.

News of Army and Navy

Secretary Baker Awaiting Gen. Pershing's Return for Conferences Before Submitting Army Reorganization Plans to Congress. Army Soon to Be Short of Medical Officers — Loss of Field Artillery-Need of Reserve Aviators for Training Facilities-Gen. Squier Overlooked in Awarding Decorations—Naval Discharges and Recruiting—Marine Corps Notes.

S soon as practicable after return to this country of Gen. Pershing and officers associated with him in the war, Sec-Baker intends to submit to Congress recommendations as to per-

manent reorganization of the army, together with a draft of a bill intended to carry out his views.

It is desired that the views of Gen. Pershing and others that served with him in France be obtained before the War Department completes its plan of organization. It is not known when Gen. Pershing will reach this country,

In the meantime it is known that Secretary Baker favors a larger reg-ular army than that of 225,000 men provided by the national defense act of 1916, to which number the force would have to revert by July 1, 1920, unless legislation is enacted before that date. It is understood that Mr. Baker attaches more importance to the internal organization of the new army then to its size.

the internal organization of the new army than to its size.

Members of the congressional military committees are desirous of coming into possession of the departmental draft of army legislation without delay, they having understood that the project was ready for transmission to the Capitol.

If the departmental project contemplates the maintenance of a general staff of large dimensions with functions and powers such as accrued to it during the war, there is destined to be much opposition to it in the House committee. The Senate committee members are divided in their views on this feature of the problem, while the chairman, Senator Wadsworth, evidently is a supporter of an enlarged general staff as it operated during the

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Cols. Charles R. Krauthoff and Herbert M. Lord, of the quartermaster corps, who are serving as beigodier generals under emergency war commissions, last week were nominated for appointment as permanent brigadiers in that corps. The vacancies in that grade have existed for a long time, since retirement of Brig. Cens. Isaac W. Littell and Abiel L. Smith. Gen. Krauthoff is in charge of surplus stores at Paris and Gen. Lord is on duty in this city as director of pears to have survived into the presduty in this city as director of

Demobilizing the Artillery.

One of the clearest examples of the One of the clearest examples of the depletion of the military forces is found in the field artillery, which was built up from one of the smallest of the combat arms before the war to the second largest before the armistics was signed.

the outbreak of the war there

Army Nomination Disapproved.

Efforts of the officials of the War chairman, Senator Wadsworth, evidently is a supporter of an enlarged general staff as it operated during the work of the staff as it operated during the general staff Department to obtain approval of the Senate of the nomination of Lieut.

ington.

The fact that in both instances the recommendations of the surgeon general in regard to Col. Kean and Col. Glennon have been ignored by the President evidently impressed the Senate committee, and the objection formerly expressed to Col. Noble appears to have survived into the present session. ent session.

British Decoration Citation.

When Gen. John J. Pershing, Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett and Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the army, were decorated at London, July 2, with the insignia of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in making the presentations, made the following remarks, a record of which just has reached this which just has reached this

country:

"I have been commanded by his majesty the king to distribute decorations to you American officers now on parade. I consider it a very great honor to have been intrusted with this important duty. The records show that in each case the award has been well earned. I hope that you will regard these decorations, not only as a recognition from Great Britain of the great services which each of you has rendered in the great war in the cause of right and liberty, for which we fought together, but also, I hope, as a reminder of the feelings of close comradeship which existed between the two armles in the field, as well as of the admiration, esteem, and real affection with which every one in the British forces everywhere regards their comrades of all ranks in the American army."

field, as well as of the admiration, esteem, and real affection with which every one in the British forces everywhere regards their comrades of all ranks in the American army."

Friends of Gen. Squier are wondering why his own government has given no recognition whatever to him for his achievements in the field of science both before and during the war and for his work in directing from Washington the activities of the signal corps in France and other places during the conflict, and much indignation is expressed over the slight. He is the only War Department bureau chief that has not received the American distinguished service medal, and no reason for the discrimination has been vouchsafed. While, of course, Gen. Squier himself refuses to talk on the matter, it is understood that he is indifferent whether or not his government affords him recognition similar to that conferred on other officers under no more meritorious circumstances, and that he is satisfied with having been one of the only three American officers during this war to have received the British decoration mentioned, and with other decorations, among which are the following: April 30, 1919, elected a member of the National Academy of Science, one of the highest honors available to scientific men in this country, in recognition of his contributions to science, and, May 21, 1919, awarded the Franklin medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, in recognition of his "valuable contributions to physical science, his important and varied inventions in

were nine field artillery regiments in the regular army, which could have been organized into three brigades. During the war, the field artillery was increased to such an extent that at one time there were 42 brigades overseas and between 30 and 35 in this country, in addition to thousands of unassigned officers.

With the rapid progress of demobilization, there are hardly enough complete regiments to form a brigade in this country, the largest field artillery regiment in the army lacking 300 men of being full strength, and the average strength of a regiment being below 200 men.

The majority of these men merely are now doing guardduty, and do not have opportunity to perform work with a battery as cannoneers. New recruits for the army either have been sent abroad or assigned to the staff corps, Jeaving but few for the line. There few go into organizations that are almost entirely devoid of personnel, the result being that they do not eaven get elemental instruction in artillery work.

During the war there were over 20,000 field artillery officers and all except 876 will have been discharged by September 30. Those remaining would provide for the 21 regular field artillery regiments contemplated by the national defense act of 1916, but with demands for various staff corps for personnel to carry on their necessary operations even this number is being reduced by detail of officers out of the field artillery.

Army Nomination Disapproved. army air service and that have passed to the reserve list are anxious for opportunity to continue their practice. Without weekly flights it is appreciated that they will deteriorate.

Representative Anthony, at a hearing before the House military committee on Thursday, described a situation that came to his knowledge on an appeal of a reserve aviator, who desired to purchase an airplane from the War Department. He was informed that he must purchase it from the Curtiss company, to which the department had sold its training planes for something less than \$450 each. The aviator was informed by the Curtiss company that it would sell a plane for \$3,500. Mr. Anthony naturally wanted to know if there was any way to provide this aviator with means for continuing his practice by the purchase at a reasonable cost of a government plane, or the ues of army machines at aviation fields. Secretary Baker said that the War Department was arranging to sell airplanes at slightly more than \$450 to licensed pilots only.

Representative La Guardia, whoserved in the aviation branch during the war, and who last week severely criticized the army air service in the House, pointed out the necessity of affording opportunity for practice by reserve aviators, who were expected to remain on the list for five years in readiness for active service. If they did not fly at least once a week they would be of no value. Mr. La Guardia has been seeking permission of the chief of the air service to permit these men to fly at aviation fields this summer, instead of waiting until fall, as is planned by the aviation authorities.

Eve. Stan July 25/19.

SECRETARY BAKER'S SON ACTIVE MESSENGER

Jack, Aged Eleven, Carries Messages Between War Department and White House.



NEWTON D. BAKER, 3D.

Probably the most aactive messenger in the War Department nowadays is Newton D. Baker, 3d, better known as "Jack," the eleven-year-bld son of the Secretary of War. He volunteered to work for his father during the school holidays last sumfer and now has resumed his duties at the War Department in preference to spending his school vacation altogether in play.

His most important assignment is carrying messages between the War Department and the White House. He is not on the regular departmental pay roll, but receives a liberal allowance from his father for his services. He is proud of his position, is faithful and unobtrusive in his duties, and is a favorite with everybody. Rather small for his age, he is full of energy and ambition. ger in the War Department nowa-

Our Own Lessons of the War.

A good judge of many things, the other day, estimated President Wilson's royalties from his "History of the War," if he writes it, at a million dollars, a suggestion which may have something to do with his activities of the past few months and may not be forgotten when he comes to decide, as he must before the next Presidential convention, between the risks of literary or political speculation. But this is not an advertising column, and this line of remark stops right here. Its only purpose is to preface the observation that those who want really good histories of the war, or the material of which they are made, do not wait for presidential or other professionals.

The War Department, which, like others, usually finds the way and the money when it has the will, has lately issued three volumes, notable for completeness and accuracy, and which, attentively read, will give a much more definite and satisfying idea of just exactly what the war meant in its most practical and realistic phases than any amount if labored fine writing or any thinly veiled propaganda under the guise of historical fact. "America's Munitions" and "The First Million" of drafted men, volumes of over 500 pages and a "Statistical Summary" only a quarter as large, without de initive title, each taken separately, covers with remarkable detail and thoroughness its field, and the last, as may be seen elsewhere in this paper, is specially notable for the conciseness and accuracy with which its material, otherwise a mass of undigested and meaningless facts, is boiled down into terse and exact conclusions, like the theorems of geometry. All three books will be found of keen interest to those who care for the truth about the war; the first two will particularly interest specialists, while the third reveals on every page striking and significant facts, of which one example, that of the more than eight million rounds of ammunition fired by our artillery in the thirteen great battles of the 200 days' campaign in France, less than one-tenth of one per cent was of American manufacture, and that of our 3,580 guns six-sevenths were of French make.

Discussion in detail of the instructive and inviting contents of the department volumes is not to the present point, though it is obvious by the most casual glance at the quantities and prices of munitions that both profits and waste must have been excessive, but rather to see in what direction the experience of that heetic and forced draught pyriod points and what may be some of its lessons, which will hasten the coming and prolong the stay of normal, peaceful times. Lessons there are, too, for war, for offense and defense, and citizens inclined to read and reason for themselves will find these volumes of much service.

One of the first and most cogent conclusions in looking over "Munitions" is the wonderful resourcefulness and versatility of American industry. Thrown entirely on its own resources, American enterprise and ingenuity responded promptly and successfully to every demand, and nothing in explosives, toxic gases, lenses and fabrics, needed for modern scientific warfare on land, sea or in the air but was forthcoming, and frequently in later and better quality, as rapidly as it could be handled.

Despite the aircraft and smaller scandals, for which the day of settlement is surely on the way, and which were rather financial than mechanical, the great net result is one which should give distinct credit for the past and encouragement for the future. For the experience of eighteen months of war means that American resources and energy are fluid and responsive and that these forces, directed to war activities and production, will, if given a chance, work out the problems of peace and bring the country through and back again to balanced, all round prosperity. The years of war, if they teach anything, demonstrate that the way to good times and normal conditions is for the Government and overhead authorities to relax and restore as fast and as far as possible; to return the railroads, as the telegraphs and telephones, to their owners, squeeze some of the water, as fast as possible, out of our inflated currency, and give the natural laws of healthful business a chance to operate. Any country which on the call of danger can lay aside its usual industries and turn out the varieties and quantities of the war period certainly has its destiny in peace within its grasp unless politicians wreck it.

"Munitions" also has plain lessons, as to the future, for war and preparations for war. It goes far to confirm Marshal Foch's "the next war will be one of machinery," and raises the question how far it is worth while to go in arms, armament and equipment likely to become obsolete. The rapid developments of the world war, with which the armies could scarcely keep up, and the outside world not at all, point not to cessation and stagnation, but to the most intense and continuous application, that every new invention in field or laboratory may be thoroughly tried out, and that everything American shall be the latest and best. This is not only the "in time of peace prepar for war" of Washington and Grant, but simple common sense, for, in spite of all the plausible talk about the League of Nations, every self-respecting power in the world, no matter what its treaties and alliances, will spare no pains, leave no stone unturned, to be ready. War to-day, and still more to-morrow, is many-sided and complex, impressing the arts and activities of peace and

inviting combinations never before thought of, so that one hesitates to pronounce any science or vocation exempt from its drafts. To fight today the common soldier must be an all round athlete, while a field officer may be a professor of engineering or any of the applied sciences.

Yet, after all is said and all the lessons and deductions from "Munitions" carefully thought out, the deeper impression will remain from the statistical summary that it was man power, American man power, that did it. Germany was stopped, a year ago, at Chateau Thierry "by the help of God and a few marines," and it is impossible to read the terse, telling pages of the department's volume without gratitude and appreciation. Many of our lessons of the war are here at home and just ahead of us, and the more one understands the actual facts, what we did both here and over there, the more faith will we have that we are equal to the job, not boasting of the past, but with a sober, sensible understanding.

THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGT





THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.—ROTOGRAVURE SECTION.



First Meeting of the Cabinet Since President Wilson's Return from Paris





lem of the division of the great U.S. fleet of sea warriors.

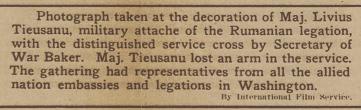
was a topic brought up by Acting Secretary of State Polk. diate attention by the

cabinet.

the cabinet table some of the problems of the Department of Labor.

THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.—ROTOGRAVURE SECTION.







Sir William Orpen, commissioned by ment, painting an "official" portrait of The sittings were held between the peace The portrait will become the property of ment.



ARMY WILL SELL SURPLUS OF FOOD IN POST OFFICES

Baker Arranges Method for Quick Disposal Direct to Consumers.

LEADERS APPEAL UNION

Locomotive Engineers' Board Calls on Wilson, Urges Cut in Cost of Living.

VOLUNTEERS TO SELL HERE

Women's Clubs and Consumers' Leagues Will Help-O'Malley to See Baker.

WASHINGTON, July 30.-Through the Postmasters of the country, the War Department tomorrow will offer direct to consumers its available supply of surplus foodstuffs, amounting to about 341,000,000 pounds.

Arrangements for the sale of the foodstuffs, directed by a resolution passed yesterday by the House, were made today at a conference held by Secretary Baker with Post Office Department officials and Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania, author of the resolution.

This development of the pressing question of reducing the cost of living followed by only a few hours a noteworthy appeal direct to the President by W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, and members of that union's advisory board, who pre-sented to Mr. Wilson the alternative of Governmental action to force down the cost of living or of demand by the railroad engineers of the country for another increase in wages.

Secretary Baker at the close of the conference concerning the sale of the conference concerning the sale of the army surplus said that a price list covering the entire available surplus would be prepared at once by Assistant Secretary Crowell. This list, it was said at the Postoffice Department, would be sent out to each of the 54,000 Postmasters of the country and to every rural route carrier.

The postmasters and carriers under

The postmasters and carriers under arrangements made at the conference will act as Government salesmen, informing interested consumers of prices and methods of sale and taking orders for the foodstuffs. The surplus food, consisting of canned vegetables and meats, is expected to be sold within week at prices representing the cost to the Government plus postage.

Appeal of Union Leaders.

The statement of the engineers, which is said to have impressed the President very much, was that it is the belief of the Brotherhood executives that the present food situation has been brought about mainly by "conscienceless prof-iteering by the great interests who have secured control of all the necessaries of life" and that the real remedy for the situation was not to be found in higher wages, but in reducing the cost of liv-

The statement said in part:

Washington, July 30. "Mr. President and gentlemen of the

"The gentlemen accompanying me, with myself, constitute the Advisory
Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. At a meeting of this Board, held in Cleveland, the matter of an increase in compensation, commensurate with the condition we find because of the constantly increasing cost cause of the constantly increasing cost of living commodities, was thoroughly considered. We know that a wide-spread spirit of unrest exists among all classes, especially among wage earners, whose wages will no longer provide adequate food, shelter and raiment for themselves and femilies. ment for themselves and families.

We believe this situation is brought about mainly by conscienceless profi-teering by the great interests who have secured control of all necessaries of life.

"At this tim we find ourselves obliged to again request an increase in wages to meet the mountin cost of liv-in, but we feel that should this request be ranted, the relief would be but temporary should prices continue to soar.
"We believe the true remedy for the

situation and one that will result in lifting the burden under which the whole people are struggling is for the Government to take some adequate measures to reduce the cost of the necessaries of life to a figure that the present wages and income of the people will meet. Should this not be considered feasible, we will be forced to urge that those whom we represented be granted an increase in wages to meet the deterioration of the purchasing price of the dollar, be that what it may, which can easily determined by competent authorities.

"This action may be unique and it may be properly termed a pioneer movement in the history of labor organization in seeking an audience with the Chief Executive of our country, and, in a manner, suggesting to him the convening of his Cabinet, or that portion that may be quickly assembled. However, the result sought seems to us to justify the means, and should our efforts in this direction completely fail, then we will be forced to request for those whom we

the means, and should our efforts in this direction completely fail, then we will be forced to request for those whom we represent the granting of an increase in wages to enable them to live according to the American standard.

"We invite your attention to the fact that approximately 77 per cent. of the locomotive engineers are American born citizens, and it may be sufely stated that the remaining per cent. are naturalized citizens, and they have, of course, a great interest in not only their own welfare, but in the welfare of all the people, and they are not unmindful of your past efforts in behalf of the people, and they believe that they should exert every effort not only for themselves, but for the country in general, as well as the Administration. Yet we find ourselves today earning less money than we did prior to the war.

"This can be demonstrated by simply taking, as an illustration, a daily wage of \$5 prior to the war, which, at that time, was worth 500 cents, and today it is worth approximately, judging from competent authority, only 2.15.

"So, while it may be stated that we have had a substantial increase in compensation, when considering the dollar only as a medium of exchange, our income has been substantially decreased when compared with pre-war prices.

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers appreciates the fact that all wages are benig increased and that constant demands are flowing to the employer, and we must, of necessity, be mindful of the interests of our craft; but we do not believe that increasing the compensation, accompanied by a greater increase in the cost of commodities of life, will produce lasting benefits to our craft or to the American citizen in general.

"The unanimous opinion of the Advisory Board, our duty to the locomotive engineers and to our country as American citizens, impelled us to seek an audience with you and your Cabinet for the purpose of laying this situation before you, and we trust that you can find a way to immediately inaugurate Executive action to remedy i

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Edwin O'Malley, Assistant Director of Public Markets in New York City, is in Wash-ington to present to Secretary Baker a

Markets in New York City, is in Washington to present to Secretary Baker a plan for the delivery of army food supplies "on consignment" to the New York markets for sale to the public in an effort to contribute toward a reduction in the cost of living.

There are vast quantities of those supplies in or near New York City. It is understood to be the contention that the municipal authorities have no legal authority to buy the supplies from the Government for resale to the public, but the plan to be presented would provide for the delivery of a stipulated quantity of foodstuffs for sale to the public, payment to be made after the goods have been sold.

Mr. O'Malley was not able to see Secretary Baker today because the latter was tied up in official conferences, but arrangements were made for him to present his plan to the Secretary to morrow. Meanwhile he conferred with F. S. Morse, assistant director of sales of the War Department, and explained to him the proposal that is to be submitted tomorrow. Mr. Morse said that he had no authority, without the approval of the Secretary, to accept the plan.

THE WORLD:

JULY 31, 1919.

BAKER WILL PUNISH BRUTAL OFFICERS

Says Generals and Colonels Will Not Be Shielded if Found Responsible.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, July 30 .-- If testimony brought out by the House subcommittee which is investigating brutalities practised upon American soldiers in prison camps in France indicates that officers higher up should be prosecuted, Secretary of

War Baker will direct Gen. Pershing to take the necessary steps.

This was made clear to-day when the Secretary of War was asked whether he had read published reports of the testimony given by ex-Lieut. F. H. (Hardboiled) Smith and other witnesses before the sub-committee on Governor's Island yesterday.

Mr. Baker indicated he had no desire to shiled anybody, and that if Generals, Colonels or anybody elsewere shown to have been responsible for brutalities he would see that they had not escape punishment.

did not escape punishment.

"It is not too late to punish any regular officer or enlisted man still in the service," said Mr. Baker.

ARMY BOARD OFFERS MANY LAW CHANGES

Officers Named by Baker Suggest a New Article of War and About 30 Modifications.

REPORT GOES TO CONGRESS

Not a Radical Departure from Old Code, but a Development, Says the Secretary of War.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Baker today announced that one new Article of War and changes in about thirty other articles had been recommended by the special board of officers which was appointed early this year to investigate the army court-martial system. Mr. Baker did not disclose the character of the changes, or make the reports itself public, but said he would soon transmit the report to Congress and that the trend of the recommendations was toward the development of the present system rather than a "radical departure" from the old one. The board was composed of Major Gen. F. nan, of the Regular Army; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of New York, who commanded the Twenty-seventh Division in France, and Lieut. Col. Hugh W. Ogden, Judge Advocate, who served with the Rainbow Division.

'When the controversy over the existing system of courts-martial and their procedure became acute in the early months of the current year," said an announcement authorized by Secretary Baker, "I determined to have the whole subject matter investigated by a board, none of whose members should have any previous connection with that controversy, but who, by reason of their individual experience, would be competent to deal with it in a satisfactory way. Following this plan, the Secretary allotted three officers who were on duty in France during the development of the questions involved in the Judge Advocate General's office and the public press.

"General Kernan has been a commissioned officer in the Regular Army for thirty-eight years. As a Lieutenant he was an instructor in law at the Military Academy, and after that experience he served a detail of four years as an Acting Judge Advocate. In the present war he organized and commanded until the end of July, 1918, the S. O. S., and in that capacity had an extensive general court-martial jurisdiction.

"Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, a lawyer by profession, and one of the most prominent representatives of the National Guard, commanded with dictinction the National Guard division representing New York. It served with the British forces in France, and its training prior to that on this side of the ocean was all had under General O'Ryan's command. Before this the same division had been in the Federal service on the Mexican border for nearly a year, so that in peace and in war General O'Ryan may be held to represent the best and most experienced type of National Guard officer.

"Colonel Ogden is a lawyer of high standing in the courts of Massachusetts, who entered the war for the emergency, and was appointed Judge Advocate. He served in various capacities, chiefly in France and with the Famous 42d, or Rainbow, Division of the National Guard. an announcement authorized by Secretary Baker, "I determined to have

"In selecting these officers the Secretary was desirous of having every class of American opinion represented on the board. Following that purpose Colonel Ogden represents the mass of the civilian population with no previous military experience and no special affiliations either with the regular army or the National Guard. General O'Ryan represents the experience and viewpoint of the National Guard both as a State force and as a Federal force when called into the service of the United States. General Kernan was selected to provide the board with a member familiar with the viewpoint of the regular army through a life-long identification with it.

millar with the viewload army through a life-long identification with it.

"This board, either directly or through the office of the Chief of Staff, invited expressions of opinion upon the existent court-martial system, and recommendations for its improvement, from all officers who had exercised general court-martial jurisdiction during the war and from all Judge Advocates who had been commissioned and functioned as such during the same period. In response to these invitations the board received and considered some 225 replies. In these letters, as was to be expected, appeared every possible shade of opinion respecting the existent court-martial system, running from highest approval to complete disapproval. Many specific suggestions for change were included and the board has adopted such of these as appeared likely to better the system.

"The Secretary of War has received."

of these as appeared likely to better the system.

"The Secretary of War has received the report of the board and its recommendations for modification of the present Articles of War. The complete report will be submitted to Congress at an early date, together with the specific recommendations for amending the old articles so as to eradicate the defects in the system as developed during this war.

articles so as to eradicate the in the system as developed during this war.

"It may be said that the board, upon the whole, finds no radical defects, and it attributes the greater part of the just criticism not to inherent faults of the system itself, but rather to the inexperienced personnel called upon to administer it at a time of stress, and when the great thing was to get four million men quickly in shape for the fighting line.

"The board has submitted recommendations for changes in some thirty of the Articles of War, and has proposed one new article. The general trend of the work has been in the direction of a development of the present system and does not constitute a radical departure from the old one, which has been growing and developing for centuries, precisely as other systems of law have been so growing and so developing in the same period."

BOSTON, July 30.—Soldiers acquitted by courts-martial cannot be tried again for the same offense, nor can higher authority increase the sentence declared by a court, says a War Department order, announced by the Northeastern Department headquarters today.

This step in court-martial reforms will make it impossible for officers with authority to review court-martial findings to order new trials after a man has been found not guilty, or to increase the sentence imposed by the court "unless such sentence is less than the mandatory sentence fixed by law for the offence or offences upon which a conviction has been had."

THE WORLD: THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1919.

SEES FEW DEFECTS

Wartime, Says Board Named by Baker.

IT URGES MANY CHANGES IN THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

Headed by Gen. Kernan. Board S. Barrett, one of the few National Receives Many Suggestions— Congress to Get Report.

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, July 30.—In its report to Secretary Baker, the special board headed by Major Gen. F. J. Kernan, appointed to go over the entire question of military courts martial and procedure, recommends "There one's life was not one's own. changes in thirty of the Articles of Such a thing as justice did not exist War and the addition of one new! article. A statement of the War Department says:

partment says:

"It may be said that the board upon the whole finds no radical defects and it attributes the greater part of the just criticism not to inherent faults of the system itself, but rather to the inexperienced personnel called upon to administer it at a time of stress and when the great thing was to get 4,000,000 men quickly in shape for the fighting line. fighting line.

fighting line.

"The general trend of the work has been in the direction of a development of the present system and does not constitute a radical departure from the old one, which has been growing and developing for centuries precisely as other systems of law have been so growing and so developing in the same period."

Report Going to Congress.

The board invited opinions on the existing court martial system and recommendations for improvement from all officers who had exercised general court martial jurisdiction during the war and from all Judge Advocates who had been commissioned and functioned as such during the emergency, It received 225 replies regarding the existing system, running from highest approval to complete disapproval.

Many specific suggestions for changes were sent in and the board adopted those which would better the system. Secretary Baker will transmit the report to Congress in the immediate future, together with "the specific recommendations for amending the old Articles of War so as to eradicate the defects in the system as developed during this war."

Gen. Kernan has been a commissioned officer in the Regular Army for thirty-eight years. As a Lieutenant he was instructor in law at the Military Academy and later served four years as Acting Judge Advocate. The other members of the board are Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of New York, who is a lawyer, and Lieut. Col. Hugh W. Ogden of Boston, who served in

France as Judge Advocate of the Rainbow Division.

Aimed To Get Concession.

IN COURTS WARTIAL

IN COURTS WARTIAL

"In selecting these officers," says the War Department, "the Secretary of War was desirous of having every class of American opinion represented on the board. Following that purpose, Col. Ogden represents the mass of the civilian population with no previous military experience and no special affiliations either with the Regular Army or the National Guard. Gen. O'Ryan represents the experience and viewpoint of the National Guard, both as a State force and as ience and viewpoint of the National Guard, both as a State force and as a Federal force, when called into the service of the United States. Gen. Kernan was selected to provide the board with a member familiar with the viewpoint of the Regular Army through a lifelong identification with it."

Justice Does Not Exist in Army, Asserts Major Special to The World.

BALTIMORE, July 30 .- Major Harry Guard officers who was not displaced by a regular, said to-day that the Kaiser was never such a military autocrat as is a commissioned efficer in the U.S. Army.

Major Barrett commanded a bat-talion of the 115th Infantry on the French front, and is now reorganizing the National Guard.

"At Camp McClellan, where Maryland men trained for nine months, they lived in a hell," he declared.

such a thing as justice did not exist either for the national guardsmen or their officers. Courts martial were the order of the day, and for even infinitesimal breaches of discipline the lives of men who had freely offered their services for their country were irreparably ruined."

That 95 per cent, of trials by courts martial at Camp McClellan were biased and unfair was another of Major Barrett's assertions. He cited the case of a soldier who was thrown into the prison camp without trial of any sort, and there held for seventy-six days before he was tried. This was by no means an exceptional case.

days before he was tried. This was by no means an exceptional case.

In the prison pen, he says, it was one of the recognized means of punishment to get prisoners up at 3 'clock on winter mornings and force them at the point of the bayonet to take baths in ice water, then make them work in scanty attire in the open until breakfast, then do their regular day's work.

antil breakfast, then do their regular day's work.

In spite of the fact that it was officially denied that soldiers in this camp froze to death in 1918, all such denials, he said, will not do away with the fact that soldiers did freeze for want of sufficient housing or covering ering.

Baker Defends 'Aircrafters' in **House Inquiry**

Complete Examination of Aviation Enterprise Inaugurated With View to Bare Shortcomings

Fight Is Led by Frear

Secretary of War Reveals U. S. Was Not Expected to Send 'Planes Abroad

New York Tribune Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, July 21. — With Chairman Frear attacking and Secretary of War Baker defending, the aviation subcommittee of the House committee charged with investigating expenditures in the War Department, bependitures in the War Department, began to-day a complete examination of the war-time aviation enterprise. The policy, performance, organization and personnel are to be scrutinized, with a view to proving aircraft production during the war was conceived in error, blunderingly administered, wastefully directed and often prostituted to private gain and advantage, with the result that it was a disgraceful failure.

ure.
The attack to-day centred around Colonel Edward A. Deeds and the Liberty motor. Mr. Frear sought to show that Colonel Deeds and others charged that Colonel Deeds and others charged with the direction of aircraft production knew nothing of aeronautics, and that they intrusted the making of airplanes and engines to companies equally ignorant or inexperienced. Secretary Baker defended or excused the "aircrafters," and expressed the greatest confidence in Colonel Deeds

as a manufacturer, executive and patriot, and thought him above considerations of personal advancement or selfish interest.

Policy Justified, Says Baker

Policy Justified, Says Baker

Early in the examination Mr. Frear dwelt on the concentration of effort on the production of the Liberty motor, largely to the exclusion of other aviation engines, and asked Secretary Baker what was his opinion of that policy.

"I think it was fully justified," was the answer. "At the time of the armistice we were manufacturing Liberty motors at a so much greater rate than the British were making their motors that the British, and also the French and Italians, were all looking to us for engines. When I was in England, in September, 1918, the British were so eager for Liberty motors that they were willing to give us almost anything else in exchange for them."

"Then you feel that it was the correct policy to concentrate on Liberty motors, to the exclusion of all other types?"

"We didn't quite do that. We took up the Liberty as a composite of the best proved aeronautical engines. It was to be suspectible of production in different degrees of power, from four to twelve cylinders, and perhaps more, with interchangeable parts and without involving a different design for each degree of opwer. We also put the Hispano-Suiza and other engines into production."

Squier Technical Expert

Squier Technical Expert

"Who was responsible for the Liberty motor decision?"

motor decision?"

"General Squier, chief signal officer;
Colonel Waldon, Colonel Montgomery
and others associated with them."

"Colonel Waldon was an automobile
man, was he not, and Colonel Montgomery was a banker—were any of
them, sa for as you known, jractical
aircraft men?"

Secretarl Baker answered that General Squier was a very highly educated

Secretarl Baker answered that General Squier was a very highly educated technical man and that some of the army officers in his organization were experts in aeronautics, as, for example, Colonel Virginius Clarke."

Chairman Frear turned to the report of the sub-committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee on its investigation of aircraft production in the summer of 1918, and from that time on baser his examination of Socretary Baker largely on the findings of that report and also on the report made by Vharles E. Hughes.

Referring to a statement by the Senate Committee that of the \$640,000,000 early appropriated by Congress, "a substantial part was practically wasted," Mr. Frear asked the Secretary what he thought about it.

Thinks Statement Erroneous

what he thought about it.

Thinks Statement Erroneous

"I think that statement was erroneous," was the answer, which was qualified by a remark that the committee probably was not fully informed.

"You regard the findings of the Senate committee as reliable, do you not, and free from political motives?"

"And finding made by a Senate committee is entitled to great respect," answered the Secretary with a smile. "It is incredible that there was any political motive in aything that was done in investigating army aviation."

Mr. Frear remarked that the United States did not produce a single pursuit machine, no heavy bombing 'planes, and that the de Haviland 4's, the only American-made airplanes sent to France, had such a small gasoline capacity, as well as other defects, that they were practically useless.

Conceding that no pursuit 'planes were made, Secretary Baker defended the de Haviland Four, though admitting that there was much difference of opinion concerning it.

"I have had some aviators tell me," he said, "that they were flown in, and others said they would not go up in one of them. John D. Ryan went to the front in France and mingled with the fliers and found the greatest enthusiasm among them for the de Havilands. But this is also true—that

the de Havilands were being succeeded by other machines that aroused the amazement and admiration of our fly-ing men. The progress in military aeronautics was so rapid that almost every machine began to be obsolescent by the time it reached quantity pro-duction."

Failed in Bristol 'Plane

Failed in Bristol 'Plane

"But a day was worth a year then," said Mr. Frear.

Mr. Baker admitted that the effort to adapt the Liberty motor to the Bristol 'plane was a failure.

Asked if he would say that, after sixteen months withou; producing a single fighting machine, General Squier was a competent man for his position, the Secretary said he was not disposed to criticize, that the stof aircraft making was very difficult. As to the failure to reproduce foreign models here, he answered that reproduction of foreign machines by American processes of quantity manufacture was very difficult. Being referred to a statement of General Squier's that the Liberty motor decision was the great decision of the aircraft effort, the Secretary answered:

"That was my judgment at the time; it is my judgment now."

Colonel Deeds's record as chief of the equipment division and as General Squiers's industrial executive was first brought under fire through a reference to Gutson Borglum's investigation and report, mention being made of the assertion by Borglum that C. T. Kettering, the automotive engineer, associated with Colonel Deeds in the Delco Company, arranged it that the Liberty motor could be used only with Delco ignition.

Little Regard for Borglum

Little Regard for Borglum

ignition.

Little Regard for Borglum

"I will say," the Secretary commented in answer to a question as to Colonel Deeds's motives, "that Colonel Deeds seemed to me to be from first to last a devoted public servant. He was an aviation enthusiast and gave himself freely to the cause. I nave never seen anything in his actions that suggested that he was actuated by selfish interests."

The Secretary further said that it was perfectly impossible for Deeds, on his own responsibility, to have placed \$48,000,000 worth of contracts with his former business associates. Borglum did not impress Secretary Baker as much of an authority in mechanical matters.

did not impress Secretary Baker as much of an authority in mechanical matters.

Mr. Frear said the succession of General Squier by Mr. Ryan indicated that the former had failed and wanted to know why at the start men like Goethals, former Secretary of War Garrison, or Representative Hurburt, of New York, were not put at the head of aircraft production, instead of an unknown man like Deeds. The Secretary explained that Deeds was an important manufacturer and of great experience in quantity production, though he did not know how he came to be appointed.

"If I had a divining rod, Mr. Frear," said the Secretary, "and could have gone through the country with it, I have no doubt I would have found abler and fitter men than Colonel Deeds. I never knew Deeds until he came to Washington."

Deeds Acquitted, Says Baker

Mashington."

Deeds Acquitted, Says Baker

Making the point that a man in Colonel Deeds's position should be above suspicion, Mr. Frear then took up the indictment and conviction of Colonel Deeds in 1912 as vice-president of the National Cash Register Company, along with John H. Patterson, the president of that company, for violation of the anti-trust law. Secretary Baker said that he did not know this when Colonel Deeds was selected. He pointed out, however, that the case was returned to the lewor court for retrial and had then been dropped. "Colonel Deeds, therefore," he said, "stands as acquitted."

Secreary Baker did not share Mr. Frear's view that the concentration of aviation contracts in Dayton and in the Delco group betrayed the same monopolistic tendencies that the cash register trials brought out. The Secretary insisted that Dayton was an important manufacturing centre and that it was natural for Colonel Deeds to turn for assistance to the men and companies whose quality and capacity he knew and trusted.

"There are three ways of going at a question like this," commented the Secretary. "One is in an attitude of suspicion, a second is in an attitude of confidence and the third is the impersonal and impartial search for facts. The last is the right way. I don't think anybody connected with the war escaped being charged with something."

Against the Hughes report against

Against the Hughes report against Colonel Deeds, Secretary Baker put the vindicating report of then Acting Judge Advocate General Ansell, "made with more information by an enthusiast for justice."

Secretary Baker explained that we had no American-made fighting 'planes in Europe because that was no part of our program at the start. They were to be obtained from the French and British.



ectorly.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1919.

A DISGRACE TO THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The American people will find it difficult to believe that the cruelties ascribed to the Germans in their treatment of prisoners of war were equalled if not surpassed by officers of the United States Army and their subordinates in charge of American soldiers held in disciplinary barracks; but such is the truth, fully corroborated.

Testimony presented to a sub-committee of Congress in Castle Williams, Governor's Island, and not by convicts alone, is an unbroken record of brutality and heartlessness extending from prison Sergeants and Lieutenants, who confess their offenses, all the way up to officers of high rank. Soldiers under discipline were not only beaten, maimed, starved and denied medical attendance; they were robbed of all their possessions, and complaints or requests for liberation in order to fight resulted in nothing but added hardship.

If these barbarities were due to inattention on the part of commanders they would be inexcusable. Perpetrated, as there is reason to be lieve, with their knowledge and in the cases of some of them by their orders, they involve guilt, the infamy of which is aggravated by the fact that no attempt was made to bring any but subordinate offenders to justice. Although similar scandals have smirched the honor of the army in times past, this is the worst and most far-reaching.

Fortunately the inquiry now in progress is under the direction of Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, who rendered valiant service overseas. With his knowledge of conditions it should be possible very soon to fix the responsibility for these outrages where it belongs. No rank is so high and no influence is so powerful as to shield men who have disgraced their country and their uniform.

Baker K. of C. Speaker

Franklin D. Roosevelt Also to **Address Convention**

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Newton D. Baker, Secreary of War, are among those who will speak at the peace convention of the Knights of Columbus in

vention of the Knights of Columbus in Buffalo August 5, 6 and 7.

The final session of the organization's committee on education will be held this afternoon at the Hotel Commodore. The national programme for education and Americanization which the committee will formulate will include night school for members and non-members in every community that has a Knights of Columbus council.

This educational programme is one of the weapons to be used in the organization's fight against Bolshevism.

DEEDS IS PRAISED BY JOHN D. RYAN

Baker Wants Ansell's Finding on Aircraft Production Manager Included in Report of House Committee.

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary of War Baker has asked the House Committee investigating production of aircraft during the war to put in. the record the report of Brig. Gen. S. T. Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate General, on the question of court martial of Col. E. A. Deeds of Dayton, O. Col. Deeds was formerly Chief of the Production Division of the Aircraft Section of the War Department.

Secretary Baker's request was in answer to a question by hairman Frear of the sub-committee as to why Col. Deeds was not court martialled for his conduct. In the Hughes report charges of exceeding the authority given him were made against Col. Deeds. These charges were made the subject of a special inquiry by Gen. Ansell. At the order of the Secretary of War, Ansell convened a board of review and made a minute investigation of Col. Deeds's actions.

Gen. Ansell's recommendation on Col. Deeds's conduct, after the investigation was completed, said:

"The conclusion of this office (the Judge Advocate General's) is that Col. Edward Deeds should not be tried by courtmartial on account of any of the transactions discussed in this memorandum. The justice of the conclusion thus reached by this office finds confirmation in the following language taken from a letter from Hon. John D. Ryan, Director of the Air Service, addressed to the Secretary of War under date of Nov. 13, 1918:

"'I feel as I said in a former letter to you that Col. Deeds performed a great service in expediting the work or the Liberty motor. If he had followed strict regulations and kept within them in the expenditure of money for the production of the first of these model engines we would probably not have had any quantity production yet. I feel that in the patriotic service rendered to the Government and the sacrifice made in connection therewith Col. Deeds outweighed any technical violations that might have occurred, and considering the conditions under which this work had to be done if the aircraft was to take any part in the war within a reasonable time I think commendation instead of court martial should be Col. Deeds's reward."

U. S. ARMY COURT LAW IS "OBSOLETE"

Former West Point Instructor Tells Senate Committee Officers Have Too Much Arbitrary Power Under System.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Reforms in the present military court martial in the present military court martial system were urged to-day before the Senate Military Sub-Committee by J. E. Runcie of New York, a former instructor at the West Point Military Academy. The committee is holding hearings on the hill of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon revising the present system of military justice.

Samuel T. Ansell, who resigned from the army recently, after making a long fight against the present court martial system, will testify Monday.

Mr. Runcie declared the existing articles of war relating to courts-martial were obsolete, unjust, absurd and undemocratic, and provide for no authoritative interpretation of the Courts Martial Code. He also said too arbitrary power was conferred upon the military officers and that there could be no appeal from court martial proceedings.

He recommended modifying existing regulations so as to require trials to be conducted by men familiar with law and permit appeals to a body not under military control.

The witness said many injustices were now done under the present system, adding that because of the class distinction in the army it was impossible for an officer to deal justly with an enlisted man,

He also referred to what military authorities term the "devil's article" in the Articles of War by which a commanding officer can declare almost any offense a military offense, and said many men had been convicted and sentenced on charges involving no violation of military regulations.

The existing court martial system, the witness said, was copied from that system were urged to-day before the

The existing court martial system, the witness said, was copied from that of England in 1774, and was based not on law but upon the authority of the Crown. Since that time England, he said, had revised its code, but this country had not, except in minor particulars.

Punish Higher Up Officers, American Legion Urges

Regardless of rank and station, every culpable person responsible for abuse of soldiers in army prison camps should be brought to trial, according to the American Legion, the national organization of American veterans of the great war. This is the view of the discharged veterans as expressed by an editorial on "Abuse of Soldiers," in the American Legion Weekly, the veterans' official magazine.

"Investigation to the very bottom of abse of American soldiers in army prison camps must follow recent disclosures," the Legion says. For every "hardboiled" junior officer there is a responsible senior, as we understand army organization.

"The question of whether the responsible senior directly aided or abetted the abuses is beside the point, for if he did not know of them, then there was a neglect of duty which amounts to complicity, or, knowing of them and failing to take proper remedial measures, amounts to a condition of approval and direct complicity." every culpable person responsible for

The Ky. Works. Sanday ang. 3, 1919.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR YOUTH BEFORE **CONGRESS AT ONCE**

Without Waiting for Advice of Gen. Pershing and Others, War Department Bill for Universal System to Be Acted On.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THEM MAY BE RECEIVED LATER.

Nineteen the Age at Which Education Is to Begin, It Is Believed, and Period Is Likely to Be for Less Than Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-The War Department bill providing for a moderate system of universal military training as the settled military policy of the Nation will be laid before Congress without further delay. Probably it will be in the hands of Senator Wadsworth and Representative Kahn, heads of the two Military Committees, early next week.

Previous plans for extended conferences with Gen. Pershing and other overseas officers before presenting the bill have been abandoned. For that reason, however, it is understood the committee Chairmen will be informed that while the project included in the proposed measure represents the best judgment of the War Department at this time, it is to be looked on as tentative in some respects and subject to possible modification in the light of the experience and judgment of these officers when their testimony shall be available.

To Hear Pershing Later.

The department, it is understood, is not only willing but anxious that Gen. Pershing and his officers should be heard, and Secretary Baker is expected to make this clear in his letter transmitting the bill. Details of the measure have not been made public, but there are indications that it differs essentially in some ways from the Kahn-Chamberlain Universal Training Bill, already before the committee:

In previous discussions of the sub-

In previous discussions of the subject, dating back to the preparedness hearings before the United States entered the war, most army officers who testified held that training should be given to young men in their nineteenth year.

Sesretary Baker expressed the same views and it is thought probable the War Department plan will be found to call for the training of youths on nineteen instead of eighteen, as previded in the Kahn-Chamberlais, measure.

Another point on which the deli

Measure.

Another point on which the delipartment's best judgment is awaitee with interest is the amount of trainying to be required. Throughout the extended study of the subject in which various branches of the General Staff have been engaged ever since hostilities ceased, this has been a difficult problem.

May Reduce Time in Training.

Economic considerations, it has been Economic considerations, it has been felt, required that the time taken out of the life of 600,000 or more boys a year who probably would be liable for the military instruction under any fair plan of exemptions that could be adopted should be fixed at the irreducible minimum of what military considerations required.

The Kahn-Chamberlain bill would provide for six months' training. There is some reason to believe, however, that the War Department would be satisfied, all things considered, with less than that, probably with half as much time devoted to intensive instruction.

half as much time devoted to intensive instruction.

The necessary result of limiting the training period to less than six months, some officers have said, would be to compel abandonment of all projects for vocational or other educational work. All that could be done would be to concentrate on purely military instruction of a primary nature, as the time would not permit more than incidental physical development.

permit more than incidental physical development.

Three months of intensive instruction, it was said, would only fit the boys for ready assimilation of further training under active service conditions in case a war emergency called them out during their period of liability. It would not permit their training, however, to expand beyond the purely military lines.

AUGUST 1, 1919.

BAKER SIGNS ORDER FOR SALE BY CITIES AT REDUCED COST

Request Was Made by Mayors of New York and Buffalo-Municipalities Are to Act as Federal Food Agents.

ARMY HAS HUGE SURPLUS SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS.

Disposal Direct to Consumers at Prices Fixed by Department Will Benefit Both It and the Public.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- The people of New York and Buffalo are to have the opportunity to purchase quantities of surplus army food through the municipal authorities, who will act as agents of the Federal Government.

This fact developed to-day with the announcement by Secretary of War Raker that he approved the suggestion of Mayor Hylan of New York and Mayor Buck of Buffalo that foodstuffs be consigned to them as agents, to be distributed to the people through municipal organizations, and settlement made within thirty days.

War Secretary Signs Order.

It was not necessary for Edwin J. O'Malley, Deputy Commissioner of Markets, and J. B. Stafford and Frank Wilson of Buffalo to call in person upon Secretary Baker. They went to the War Department, but were immediately advised that the proposition had been submitted to the Secretary last night by E. C. Morse, Acting Director of Sales, and Assistant Secretary Crowell and niet with his hearty approval. Secretary Baker this morning directed Mr. Morse to draft an order for his signature, making the plan effective. This was done during the course of the day and the order is now in effect.

While Messrs. O'Malley, Stafford and Wilson came here solely in the interest of New York City and Buffalo, the proposition they offered and Secretary Baker approved is open to every municipality in the country which is laboring under legal restrictions and heretofore has been unable to participate in the distribution of the surplus foodstuffs for this reason. Legal Obstacles Overcome,

All legal obstacles were overcome by the device of having the Mayors or other officials or heads of municipalities merely act as agents of the Federal Government, handling and distributing the foodstuffs consigned to them on that basis, the title remaining in the Government until the goods

are sold or returned unsold.
"We were welcomed everywhere we went here," said Mr. O'Malley tonight. "I am frank to say we came to Washington with some misgivings, but they were quickly dispelled. Officials talked matters over with us frankly and in a most businesslike manner. They met us more than half way. We cannot say too much in praise of the attitude displayed toward us. They have the food and are anxious to dispose of it where it will do the most good. We have the means of insuring the Government against loss and of reaching the people who are anxious to get the surplus foodstuffs. It was very easy for us to get together."

As a matter of fact, this proposition is considered perhaps the most important yet laid before the War Department, since through it all surplus foodstuffs that can be marketed to advantage commercially can be disposed of without undue delay.

Department Will Fix Prices.

The War Department will fix the price, and experts of the Director of Sales Office are now assembling data from many sources on which to determine prices. The rule adopted, which was suggested by Mr. O'Malley and his Buffalo associates, is to ascertain the average present-day retail market prices on the articles available for sale and then make an available for sale and then make an arbitrary percentage reduction under the average price. This reduction, Mr. Morse said, will be a substantial one. Data is being assembled from the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, leading wholesale organizations, retail organizations and elsewhere tions and elsewhere.

The new plan for the sale of surplus foodstuffs by municipal authorities will not interfere with the distribution of quantities of food by parcel post in compliance with the direction contained in the resolution passed by the House of Representatives

Officials of the Post Office Department were in conference with Assistant Secretary Crowell and Mr. Morse this afternoon at the War Department working out details for the distribution has ment working out details for the distribution by parcel post. The plan adopted calls for the consignment of food in quantities not less than one standard case to the Postmasters of the country, who will be furnished with price lists as soon as they are available, and who will take orders from their patrons. As the orders come in the Postmasters will make their requisitions and forward them to the nearest zone supply officer. Patrons of Post Offices may purchase in any quantity, from a single pound in any quantity, from a single pound

Plan to Be Perfected Soon.

Plan to Be Perfected Soon.

"We have no means as yet of knowing just how much food we will call for at the outset," said Mr. O'Malley, a statement which was seconded by Messrs. Stafford and Wilson of Buffalo. "When we came here we did not know whether the proposition would be accepted. Now that it has been fully approved, we shall take immediate steps to canvass the situation, create organizations for handling and distribution and devise means for insuring cash payment and safeguarding the funds.

"Mayor Hylan promised in advance to have every department of the City Government co-operate. This means that all municipal agencies will be placed at our disposal so far as it is possible without crippling other work. For example, we will have the use of police stations, fire engine houses, public markets, school houses, if necessary, automobile trucks of

various city departments as they are available. There will be some overhead expense, of course, but this will be relatively small and will still permit the sale of this foodstuff to the people at prices substantially below market prices.

All That Are Interested.

"Our suggestion that the sale prices be based on present market prices was due to the fact that the War Department made some of its purchases at relatively low prices, while it paid relatively high prices for other articles. The plan of striking an average will work to the advantage of the people and the Government. If some articles were sold at, say 20 per cent. below the cost to the Government, the figure would be so low that the people would not want to purchase those articles which must be sold at much higher prices to get anywhere near cost."

anywhere near cost."

The new prices may be ready tomorrow night, but Mr. Morse is not
sure the work can be finished before

morrow hight, but all sure the work can be finished before Monday.

The surplus foodstuffs include 14.-076,882 pounds of bacon, 38,590,879 pounds of corned beef, 26,288 274 pounds of roast beef, 1,477,596 pounds of sugar cured ham, nearly 23,000,000 pounds of corned beef hash and 60.-000,000 pounds of fresh frozen beef. There also are quantities of frozen chickens, and these and all other meats and canned goods and vegetables can be handled readily. The surplus supplies include millions of cans of corn, tomafoes, baked beans, stringless beans, squash, pumpkin, also breakfast foods, crackers, jam, candy, dried fruits, vegetables, &c.

Expects Saving of 25 Per Cent.

Expects Saving of 25 Per Cent. Expects Saving of 25 Per Cent.
Representative Clyde Kelly said:
"This will mean a saving of around
25 per cent. on staple food products
which are absolutely necessary to the
people of America. The Post Office
and War Departments are co-operat

people of America. The Post Office and War Departments are co-operating now to serve the greatest way possible to get these foods to the people at reasonable prices.

"The postal system is the people's system, serving the same purpose in the body politics as the veins and arteries of the human body. It reaches every home in America and is the one logical distributing agency in handling this problem.

"The distribution of 341,000,000 pounds of food supplies, including canned vegetables and meat products, tremendous though it seems, is but a drop in the bucket compared to the parcel post business. Last year this system handled 2,300,000 packages of all sizes and kinds.

"Distribution of the present surplus of vegetables and canned meat products will be much smaller than the Christmas rush experienced every December. The task is a great one, but the plan is perfectly practical.

"It will mean a drop in the market, but that drop is absolutely necessary. The War Department, in taking this food supply out of the market, raised the price of fodstuffs 25 per cent. or more. It is now a sacred obligation on the part of the Government to release thees foodstuffs and bring the price back to normal."

Wants Shoe Price Inquiry.

Representative Igoe expressed hope

Wants Shoe Price Inquiry.

Representative Igoe expressed hope

Representative Igoe expressed hope that Congress would order an investigation into the price of shoes and that the Ways and Means Committee would prepare a deport on the taxes paid by the profiteers, in compliance with his resolution. Mr. Igoe added: "My idea is that the effective way to stop profiteering, not only in food supplies, but in shoes, clothing and in fact, in everything else, is to tax the extortions of the profiteers. This business of prosecuting violations of the Anti-Trust Laws is good, but it is a slow, tedious process, and with the aid of eminent lawyers and legal technicalities the trial is delayed, and the aid of eminent lawyers and legal technicalities the trial is delayed, and when finally brought to trial the defendant is not obliged to disgorge.

nor has the pendency of the prosecu-

tion caused an abatement of his iniquitous methods.

"Let the prosecutions go on if you will, but if a profiteer find his profits taken away by a law that is certain and immediate in its operations, I venture the prediction that he will stop profiteering.

"We have now an elaborate and effective system in operation under which we know practically what every individual, firm and corporation carned in 1918, We know that prices are continually increasing and that some one is getting the money.

Would Make Profiteers Disgorge.

Would Make Profiteers Disgorge.

would Make Profiteers Disgorge.

"It occurs to me that if an individual in business or a corporation or firm is increasing net earnings in 1919 over 1918, allowing for new capital invested, that such increase should receive very careful scrutiny. We should be able under such examination and through a properly framed law to make the 1919 profiteer at least pay over to the Treasury what it has extorted from the public.

"Speaker Gillett and Representative Mondell, the Republican floor leader, both still decline to agree to the consideration of the resolutions until action by the committee. It is evident that the resolutions are far more far reaching than it was at first supposed, and if the one providing for the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission is adopted as written, it will result in a report on the whole situation within five months which would be a record for investigations by that body."

State Institutions Plan To Buy Cheap Army Food

ALBANY, July 31. - Prospective purchasers of surplus army food

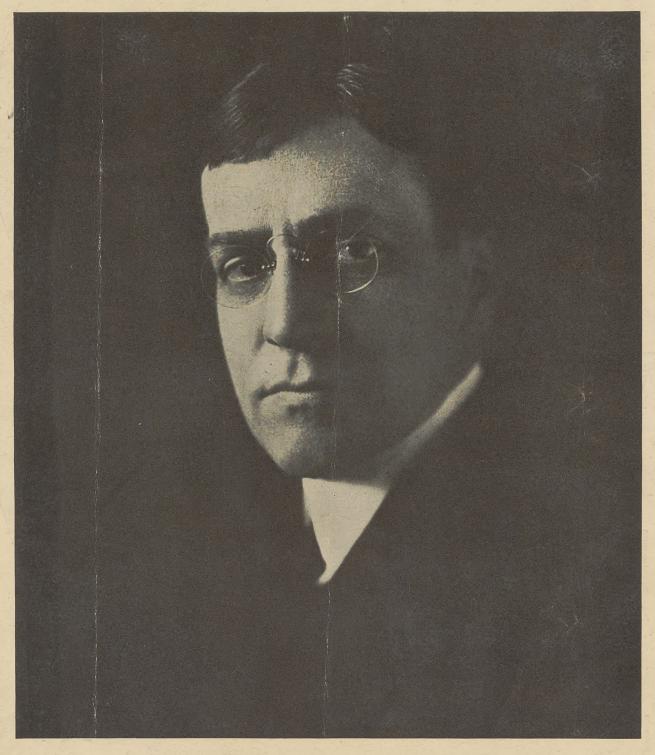
purchasers of surplus army food stores began negotiations to-day through Commissioner Eugene H. Porter, of the Division of Foods and Markets, for the purchase of supplies now stored at the big government warehouses in South Schenectady. State Education Department employes have a co-operative association which is planning for a substantial purchase, and the state hospital commission will be another customer. Mayors of two up-state cities will have representatives at Commissioner Porter's office tomorrow.

The State Hospital Commission, which has the care of the State's insane, plans to purchase a quantity of foods, as the high cost of living has been felt at many State institutions. Such purchases by the commission is made possible by a special act of Legislature, which authorized it to purchase Government supplies without asking for competitive bids. A representative of the Hospital Commission will go over samples and prices at Commissioner Porter's offices to-morow. fices to-morow

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August, 1919

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Published Monthly.

At 226-242 William St., New York

CAPTAIN EDWIN N. APPLETON......EDITOR

MAJOR ELBERT E. WONDERLY......TREASURER

226-242 William Street, New York.

"A PERMANENT MILITARY POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES"

By the Secretary of War

Attention of all those associated with the R. O. T. C. is invited to the article entitled "A Permanent Military Policy for the United States," by the Secretary of War, appearing in the Saturday evening Post, May 31, 1919.

The entire article is worthy of the study and thought of every Army officer, and that portion dealing with the relation of the War Department to civilian activities is particularly deserving of study. The following quotation is taken from the article:

"The policy of the War Department should therefore be to encourage military training in schools, and increase both in number and efficiency the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and particularly to give that system a definiteness which would lead to the attachment of its graduates to the military service as reserve officers, with occasional opportunities provided for the retention of what they have learned by active association with the troops of the Regular Army in maneuvers, garrison life, and attendance upon the special post-graduate schools."

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR SENT TO THE PRESIDENTS OF ALL INSTITUTIONS THAT MAINTAINED UNITS OF THE S. A. T. C.

War Department, Washington, July 1, 1919.

To Presidents of Institutions Having Units of the Students' Army Training Corps.

Dear Sirs:

The settlements recently completed between your institution and the United States Government terminate the contractual relations entered into last autumn for the purpose of carrying into effect the plan of the Students' Army Training Corps. While that plan was a logical if not imperative step at the time when it was undertaken, when a long war appeared to be in prospect, and when it was necessary to mobilize the entire energies of the nation, the signing of the armistice on November 11 prevented it from ever being fully carried into effect. The abrupt termination of the S. A. T. C. before sufficient time had elapsed for its complete development, the interruptions due to the influenza epidemic and to other conditions incident to the early stages of organization, created difficulties which could not fail seriously to disturb the order of academic life. I am, therefore, glad of this opportunity to express to you my recognition of the patience, devotion and skill with which both teachers and executives played the parts which they were asked to play. The proposals of the War Department almost invariably met with a prompt and cordial response, and a willingness to make very genuine sacrifices where these seemed to be required by the nation's military need. A copy of the final report on this work is being sent you under separate cover.

In the matter of the financial adjustments which were recently concluded, the institutions have shown not only forbearance in their claims, but in many cases great generosity in the actual terms of the settlement. It is a fact which is deserving of public recognition that the service rendered by the educational institutions has been wholly without pecuniary profit to themselves. The settlements have one and all been made upon the principle that the Government should protect institutions only from actual financial loss. The institutions have asked no more, but on their own part have often given more, not only in personal devotion, but in the use of very valuable property and other educational facilities at their disposal. For all this service in so far as it relates to the War Department I beg to express my profound gratitude; and at the same time I desire to bespeak for the War Department your continued co-operation in the time to come. Any wise provision for the national defense will inevitably involve the utilization of educational agencies. As war is now largely a matter of applied science, so military training is largely a matter of education. Any permanent military policy that may be adopted will therefore depend to no small extent for its successful execution upon your counsel and active assistance.

Very truly yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

August, 1919

M. T. C. Cross-Continent Tour On



Secretary Offers Bill for Enlistment of Youths in Nineteenth Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-War department recommendation for a system of universal military training of three months for all eligible youths in their nineteenth year was presented by Secretary Baker today to the senate and house military commit-tees for their guidance in determining the permanent military policy of the nation.

the nation.

The bill calls for a regular army of twenty-one divisions and necessary auxiliary services, with a peace strength of 510,000 enlisted men and a war strength of 1,250,000. The reserves to fill up the divisions to full strength would be provided through a modified form of the selective service act under which the national army was raised for the war with Germany.

was raised for the war with Germany.

For training purposes, only youths in their nineteenth year would be called to the colors for a three-month period, to be attached to regular divisions for that time. It is estimated this would provide an annual class of 600,000 men to be given intensive military instruction, stripped of all vocational or other educational features.

vocational or other educational features.

For two years after training the youths would be required to submit certain reports giving their addresses, changes in status as to dependents, physical condition, etc. They would receive \$1 for each report called for and submitted, thus encouraging the making of reports. In the event of war all men in this status would be called to the colors to fill up the regular divisions and compose the first replacement units. One feature of the universal training plan is complete federalization of the registration and induction machinery. Local and appeal boards would be created as during the war,

WASHINGTON POST:

AUGUST, 7, 1919.

BAKER PRAISES WORK OF K. OF C.

Supreme Knight Awarded Honors by France and U.S.

Special to The Washington Post.

Special to The Washington Post.

Buffalo, Aug. 6.—Indorsement of their war relief and reconstruction work, presentation of the cross of the Legion of Honor and the distinguished service medal upon Supreme Knight James A Flaherty and addresses by Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, marked today's session of the peace conference of the Knights of Columbus.

After a procession in the center of

the peace conference of the Knights of Columbus.

After a procession in the center of the downtown district and before a vast crowd of knights from all parts the country. Dr. Marcel Knecht, of the French high commission, in the name of France, pinned the cross of the Legion of Honor upon Supreme Knight Flaherty's breast and Secretary of War Newton D. Baker bestowed the distinguished service Medal upon Mr. Flaherty.

Previous to this ceremony in the square, the election of supreme officers had been held. James A. Flaherty, of Philadelphia, had previously been reelected supreme knight, and all the other officers were elected today, as follows: Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich., deputy supreme knight; William J. McGinley, of New York, supreme secretary; Daniel J. Callahan, of Washington, D. C., supreme treasurer; Joseph C. Pelletier, of Boston, supreme advocate; Dr. E. W. Buckley, of St. Paul, Minn., supreme physician; Thomas J. McLaughlin, of Newark, supreme warden.

Four supreme directors were chosen, as follows: John H. Reddin, Denver, Col.; Paul Leche, New Orleans; William D. Dwyer, Minneapolis, and J. J. Leddy, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Speaking of the league of nations

Leddy, Canada.

Speaking of the league of nations before the Knights of Columbus, Secretary Baker said:
"I don't know whether the league

"I don't know whether the league of nations is a perfect league or not; I suppose it isn't. We could not expect to have this covenant perfect. Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando and President Wilson did their best. It may be that if some other person had been there he might have suggested more perfect laws. But, surely it is the best that anybody has done. It is something stable and fixed, some beginning from which to build a new civilization, better and freer and higher."

Mrs. Genevieve Walsh, supreme regent of the Daughters of Isabella, presented the Kinghts of Columbus with \$6,000 for their war work, making a total of \$20,000 given by that organization.

ing a total of \$20,000 given by that organization.

The Knights of Columbus propose to vote \$50,000 at their peace convention to put their educational plan into operation. The exact plan will be made public after its ratification by the suprems convention.

COST OF NEW ARMY STAGGERS SENATE

Gen. March Tells Military Committee 510,000 Men and Universal Training Will Aggregate \$900,000,000 Annually.

650,000 OF NATION'S YOUTH AVAILABLE IN FIRST YEAR.

Period of Service Cut From Original Estimate of Nine Months, Chief of Staff Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The estimated cost per year of maintaining a standing army of 510,000 men, with the universal military training system as an adjunct, will be \$900,000 .-000, according to Gen. March, Chief of Staff.

Members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, before whom Gen. March appeared this afternoon, gasped when he made this statement. The expenditures made necessary by the increased army, he said, would total \$798,660,000, while those on account of the universal military training system would reach \$94,066,-500. The cost per man he placed at \$1,597. The allowance for air service under the new plan would be \$48,000,000 a year.

The programme contemplates the equipment of each man from new extense. If old equipment is used the expense would be only \$633,000,000 for the first year.

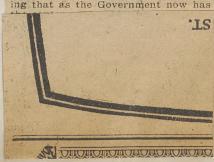
Mensure Is Advocated.

Measure is Advocated.

Gen. March advocated the War partment measure to reorganize a increase the efficiency of the Unit. States Army and formulate a mil tary policy for this country. He eplained all the features of the bill and said Secretary Baker now approves of it. He said the Secretary Lad changed his views regarding universal military training. His objections, he said, were overcome by the arguments presented.

It was estimated by Gen. March that 650,000 young men would be available for military training the first year. Of that number 500,000 would be able to qualify for service. Under the bill as drawn, he said, members of the National Guard will varticipate in the yearly training.

Nine months' compulsory military training for youths had been recommended by the special board of army officers appointed to study the matter, Gen. March said. The General Staff reduced the period to seven months, and later this was cut to three months, but over his opposition, the General explained. Universal training, the witness said, was the "backbone" of the department's bill, adding that as the Government now has



1919. 00 AUGUST

Secretary Offers Bill for Enlistment of Youths in Nineteenth Year.

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The bill calls for a regular army of twenty-one divisions and necessary auxiliary services, with a peace strength of 510,000 enlisted men and a war strength of 1,250,000. The reserves to fill up the divisions to full strength would be provided through a modified form of the selective service act under which the national army was raised for the war with Germany.

was raised for the war with Germany.

For training purposes, only youths in their nineteenth year would be called to the colors for a three-month period, to be attached to regular divisions for that time. It is estimated this would provide an annual class of 600,000 men to be given intensive military instruction, stripped of all vocational or other educational features.

vocational or other educational features.

For two years after training the youths would be required to submit certain reports giving their addresses, changes in status as to dependents, physical condition, etc. They would receive \$1 for each report called for and submitted, thus encouraging the making of reports. In the event of war all men in this status would be called to the colors to fill up the regular divisions and compose the first replacement units. One feature of the universal training plan is complete federalization of the registration and induction machinery. Local and appeal boards would be created as during the war,

WASHINGTON POST:

AUGUST 7, 1919.

BAKER PRAISES WORK OF K. OF C.

Supreme Knight Awarded Honors by France and U.S.

Special to The Washington Post.

Buffalo, Aug. 6.—Indorsement of their war relief and reconstruction work, presentation of the cross of the Legion of Honor and the distinguished service medal upon Supreme Knight James A Flaherty and addresses by Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, marked today's session of the peace conference of the Knights of Columbus.

After a procession in the center of the downtown district and before a vast crowd of knights from all parts the country. Dr. Marcel Knecht, of the French high commission, in the name of France, pinned the cross of the Legion of Honor upon Supreme Knight Flaherty's breast and Secretary of War Newton D. Baker bestowed the distinguished service Medal upon Mr. Flaherty.

Previous to this ceremony in the square, the election of supreme officers had been held. James A. Flaherty, of Philadelphia, had previously been reelected supreme knight, and all the other officers were elected today, as follows: Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich., deputy supreme knight; William J. McGinley, of New York, supreme secretary; Daniel J. Callahan, of Washington, D. C., supreme treasurer; Joseph C. Pelletier, of Boston, supreme advocate; Dr. E. W. Buckley, of St. Paul, Minn., supreme physician; Thomas J. McLaughlin, of Newark, supreme warden. Four supreme directors were chosen, as follows: John H. Reddin, Denver, Col.; Paul Leche, New Orleans; William D. Dwyer, Minneapolis, and J. J. Leddy, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Speaking of the league of nations before the Knights of Columbus,

iam D. Dwyer, Minneapolis, and J. J. Leddy, Saskaton, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Speaking of the league of nations before the Knights of Columbus, Secretary Baker said:

"I don't know whether the league of nations is a perfect league or not; I suppose it isn't. We could not expect to have this covenant perfect. Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando and President Wilson did their best. It may be that if some other person had been there he might have suggested more perfect laws. But, surely it is the best that anybody has done. It is something stable and fixed, some beginning from which to build a new civilization, better and freer and higher."

Mrs. Genevieve Walsh, supreme regent of the Daughters of Isabella, presented the Kinghts of Columbus with \$6,000 for their war work, making a total of \$20,000 given by that organization.

The Knights of Columbus propose to vote \$50,000 at their peace convention to put their educational plan into operation. The exact plan will be made public after its ratification by the suprems convention.

COST OF NEW ARMY STAGGERS SENATE

Gen. March Tells Military Committee 510,000 Men and Universal Training Will Aggregate \$900,000,000 Annually.

650,000 OF NATION'S YOUTH AVAILABLE IN FIRST YEAR.

Period of Service Cut From Original Estimate of Nine Months, Chief of Staff Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The estimated cost per year of maintaining a standing army of 510,000 men, with the universal military training system as an adjunct, will be \$900,000.-000, according to Gen. March, Chief of Staff.

Members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, before whom Gen. March appeared this afternoon, gasped when he made this statement. The expenditures made necessary by the increased army, he said, would total \$798,660,000, while those on account of the universal military training system would reach \$94,066,-500. The cost per man he placed at \$1,597. The allowance for air servunder the new plan would be

\$48,000,000 a year.

The programme contemplates the equipment of each man from new stores. If old equipment is used the expense would be only \$633,000,000 for the first year.

Measure Is Advocated.

Measure is Advocated.

Gen. March advocated the War partment measure to reorganize a increase the efficiency of the Unit States Army and formulate a military policy for this country. He explained all the features of the billiand said Sceretary Baker now approves of it. He said the Secretary Lad changed his views regarding universal military training. His objections, he said, were overcome by the arguments presented.

It was estimated by Gen. March that \$50,000 young men would be available for military training the first year. Of that number \$500,000 would be able to qualify for service. Under the bill as drawn, he said, members of the National Guard will carticipate in the yearly training.

Nine months' compulsory military training for youths had been recommended by the special board of army officers appointed to study the matter, Gen. March said. The General Staff reduced the period to seven months, and later this was cut to three months, but over his opposition, the General explained. Universal training, the witness said, was the "backbone" of the department's bill, adding that as the Government now has the cantonments, this was an appropriate time to inaugurate the plan if it ever was to be tried out.

Senator Chamberlain (Dem., Ore.) said there semd to be much opposition to the universal military training plan, and asked what particular benefit Gen. March believed would come to the Nation from putting such plan into effect.

Improvement Physically.

Cen. March said inquiries made by

Improvement Physically.

Improvement Physically.

Con. March said inquiries made by him during a recent inspection trip over the country showed that the present draft system had resulted in men being turned out better physically and morally than when they encred the service.

Gen. March said had the proposed plan been in effect when the United States entered the war, the country would have been saved "billions of iollars."

Gen. March was unable to conclude his statement to-day, and will appear again to-morrow. Secretary Baker will present his views to the committee next week and Gen. Pershing and other experts later.

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BAKER BRINGS BACK SOLDIER PRISONERS

Clemency to Be Shown to All Whose Penalty Is Unduly Severe.

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(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen.

Pershing has been directed by Secretary Baker to return general military prisoners to the United States as soon as practicable. In making this announcement the War Department

announcement the War Department said:

"The Adjutant General will take necessary steps to insure that a clemency memorandum, in case of all general prisoners returned from overseas, be forwarded to the Judge Advocate General by the Commandant of the place of confinement with the least possible delay after the arrival of prisoners. General prisoners arriving from overseas with six months or less to serve are to be confined at camps or stations near ports of debarkation until their cases have been examined and reported on.

"Whenever a recently convicted general prisoner files his first application for clemency, the Commandant of the place of confinement shall forward the application with the proper notations and recommendations. In

ward the application with the proper notations and recommendations. In cases where the Commandant regards the sentence as unduly severe, &c., he shall forward elemency memorandum, even though no application for elemency or for additional elemency has been filed by or in behalf of the prisoner."

WASHINGTON POST

AUGUST 16, 1919,

DESK OFFICERS MUST EXERCISE.

War Department Orders Minimum of Various Forms.

The army wants its desk officers to have the same wasplike waists as its field officers.

A War Department order yesterday stated that all officers below brigadier general, except those actually attending drills and other instructions with troops, shall have a half day a week in addition to Sundays and holidays for physical exercise.

On these days off officers must engage for not less than two consecutive hours in one or more of the following forms of exercise:

Walking, swimming, tennis, golf, basetall, rowing, medicine ball, handball, football, basketball, lacrosse, boxing, fencing, wrestling, track events, horseback riding, physical exercise similar to Swedish exercises or exercise with gymnasium apparatus.

Each officer will be required to sign a certificate every month declaring he has complied with the regulations.

In addition each officer below the grade of brigadier general is to be examined physically every January.

Secretary of War Baker has already taken up tennis.

TRAINING CAMP MEN FOR MILITARY BILL

Chairman McIlvaine Declares Association Indorsed Chamberlain-Kahn Measure.

DEFINES IT AS AMERICAN

National Guard Insists That Their Organization Would Be Reduced to Home Guards.

The Training Camps Association of the United States, which is the organization of the men who were trained at Plattsburg, Fort Myer, and other officers' training camps in all parts of the country, issued a statement yesterday as-suming full responsibility for the so-called Chamberlain-Kahn Universal Military Service bill, which was recently in-troduced in the Senate and House by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Representative Kahn of California.

The statement was issued as a result of the denunciation of the bill by the National Guard Association of the United States, which is opposing the proposed legislation. The Guard Association characterized the bill as "the swan song of the General Staff."

The Training Camps Association state-ment was issued by Tompkins McIlvaine, acting Chairman of the Executive Com-mittee, and the Chairman of the Committee on Universal Training of the as-

As acting Chairman of the Executive Committee," said Mr. McIlvaine, "of the Military Trainings Comps Associa-tion of the United States and as Chairman of its Committee on Universal Training, I desire to call attention to certain erroneous statements given out by the National Guard Association at its conveition held this week in New York.

It is evident that those responsible for the action the National Guard Association, which might more appropriately be called the State Adjutant General's Association, either had not read the National Service Act or that they deliberately misrepresented its provisions.

read the National Service act, introduced the yeliberately misrepresented its provisions.

"The National Service act, introduced in Congress by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Kahn, is not an Administration bill, is not a General Staff bill, but is the bill of the Training Camps Association. This bill was prepared by the Training Camps Association's Committee on Universal Training, of which I am Chairman, and was introduced verbatim by Messrs. Chamberlain and Kahn, and is sometimes called the Chamberlain - Kahn Universal Military Training bill.

Defines it as American.

"Instead of the bill providing for a Prussian system, as wired by the Guard Association to the Secretary of War, the bill is intensely American in every feature and is drawn upon the principle of eequality of obligation and opportunity

for all:
"Instead of providing for a professional army of half a million men, as in the Administration or General Staff in the Administration or General Staff bill, our bill, the National Service act, contemplates that the permanent peace strength of the regular army should be no greater than that now allowed by Law, to-wit: some 217,000 enlisted men. "Instead of abolishing the citizen soldiery, as claimed, the National Service act will ultimately train as a citizen soldier every American boy. "Instead of disregarding the 4,000 000 veterans, the National Service act calls upon them to form a Federal reserve force, organized territorially according to their places of residence, in order that they may transmit to the youth of the country their traditions and experience in the war; their places in the reserve force will progressively be taken by the youth of the country as they graduate from the training camps.

"Instead of providing for a large body of professional officers the National Service act contemplates that the officers, non-commissioned and specialists of the Citizens' Army shall be choosen from the ranks with additional training to qualify them for the successive steps in promotion, including all grades from the lowest to the highest. "Instead of abolishing the Guard as State force the National Service act provides means whereby the Guard can obtain recruits in ample numbers from the graduates in the training camps—men so serving being excused from service in the Federal Reserve. The Guard is restored to its constitutional function by the National Service act and cannot be ordered out of the country without its consent and that of the several States. Nor would the Guard be discharged, as now, from State service by any call into Federal service. Thus the States would not hereafter be stripped of all military protection when they most need it, that is in time of war, as they were during the present war. We would not have the absurd spectacle of the Guard, now trained by border and foreign experience, being disbanded.

Whatever the action taken at the meeting of the so-called National Guard Association, I have reason to believe that the National Service act will be approved by the great majority of National Guard officers who served on the border and in France."

National Guard Statement.

The National Guard Association also issued a statement which was given out as a reply to an editorial printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Thursday.

The Guard Association says that THE TIMES misinterpreted a telegram sent by the association to Secretary of War Baker and to the members of the Senate

the association to Secretary of War Baker and to the members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, as "a resolution" and then it adds, "without any resolutions before it, proceeds with its comments on the resolutions."

The statement further declares that THE TIMES was mistaken when it said that the so-called Baker bill, which is the General Staff bill, did not "provoke the National Guard Association to pass resolutions of condemnations, &c."

"The National Guard Association, serious in its attempts to prevent the passage of legislation which is obnoxious to the American people, but at the same time to offer constructive criticism," the statement continues, "gave two days' consideration to the provisions of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, before issuing its statement to the War Department and to the Adjutants General of every State in the Union.

"It did not depend upon the newspapers for its information about the provisions of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, but it sent a representative to Washington and obtained copies of the bill as soon as it came from the Public Printer, and with the bill itself before them, the Law Committee, the Executive Committee, composed of Generals and Colonels, some of whom fought on the other side, together with some of the best military legal minds of long years' experience, gave the most thoughtful consideration to the provisions of the Beneral Staff, to create jobs for Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants who now hold temporary rank as Brigadier Generals, Colonels, and Majors, brought home to them.

Wrote to Adjutants General.

Wrote to Adjutants General.

The convention had hardly recovered from the shock which it received from the Chamberlain-Kahn bill before it read in the newspapers of the so-called Baker bill. Relying on the newspapers

in the newspapers of the so-called Baker bill. Relying on the newspapers for its information, it adopted resolutions opposing the passage of the bill, and it addressed a letter to the Adjutants General of every State of the Union, urging opposition to the bill. Those in attendance at the convention were the men who have kept up the National Guard for a great many years, and know about the difficulties of enlistment, and when the Chamberlain-Kahn bill takes control of a man's life from the time he is 18 until he is 38, the guard is unable to find where it is to obtain its recruits.

"As to casting a stignma on the National Guard, the bill destroys the National Guard, the bill destroys the National Guard, the bill destroys the National Guard as a first fighting force, and places it in the clas with home guards from which only three months' service per year can be required, and that must be within the boundaries of the United States, and then only under certain conditions. In fact, the only mention that the National Guard gets, besides placing it in the class of home guards, is the fact that after a man has taken his service he may be, if he is within the limit, allowed in the National Guard, taking this limited service in the National Guard, taking this limited service in the National Guard instead of doing full duty in the reserves."

News of Army and Navy

Officers From Overseas Have Submitted Report Advocating Different Military Policy From That Embodied in War Department Bill-Gen. March Disapproves Plan to Establish Independent Air Service—New Signal Corps Schools — Future Strength of Navy Undetermined—Personnel Situation Arouses Interest—Marine Corps Preparing Peace-Time List of Officers.

ITH appearance before the senate military committee, which is considering the army reorganization bill, of officers that served with the American expeditionary forces in France, it is found that those officers, as was

it is found that those officers, as was expected, do not indorse in all particulars the bill prepared in the War Department.

While Lieut, Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who commanded the Second army, and Maj. Gen. James W. Mc-Andrew, who was Gen. Pershing's chief of staff, approved many features of the bill in principle, and particularly that relating to universal military training, they criticized some of the projects carried by the bill. Gen. Bullard was less inclined to voice criticism, being in favor of a peace-time army of 578,000 men. Gen. McAndrew indicated disagreement between the officers that had served abroad and those in this country in regard to the future military policy, and he told the committee that he thought that a standing army of about 300,000 men would be sufficient for our purposes. He also stated that he does not consider three months of training sufficient for the youths of the country, and he asserted that it should be six months.

In connection with the military

In connection with the military problem, considerable interest is des-ti

represent a compromise of the views of the officers of the general staff, where it was prepared, there is a marked difference of opinion among army officers generally as to the proper policy for the government to adopt in connection with the proposed periodical training of young men.

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Even the supporters of the universal training is necessary. This was selected by the chief of staff, and the attention of the combatant troops, which also have been developed by the chief of staff, and the fraining is necessary. This was selected by the chief of staff, and the attention of the combatant proposal. The fraining is necessary. The Army War College believed that eleven months was the minimum. Gen. March returned to approve this proposal, and the va

-Second Floor.

Against Consolidated Air Service.

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The military authorities are oposed to the proposition to consoliactivities of the govnament, under activities of the gov-02.6818 amorand 10 aniwork A

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fresh from stock. wing tip; high and low heels. These come turn sole; tipped or plain toe and imitation In kidskin and nubuck, Goodyear welt or

given a short course in electricity and the handling of technical signal corps equipment. Thereafter the course for the most part will be devoted to the tactical phases of signal corps operations with troops in the field, and in that respect there is advantage in having the school at Fort Leavenworth in close association with the school of the line.

Another signal corps school for which preparations are being made is one for enlisted men at Camp Alfred Vall, N. J., where, among other advantages, there already is the best equipped radio laboratory in the country. It is planned to conduct courses of instruction, commencing January 1, and July 1, of each year, and lasting six months, with about 11 officers and 16 noncommissioned officers as instructors. Instruction will be given in telephony telegraphy, radio, meteorology, and still and motion photography. photography.

The news that Secretary Baker and others visiting the government works at Muscle Shoals, Ala., on the Tennessee River, have agreed to name one of the projects "Wilson Dam" is viewed with some alarm by friends of the administration. It would be too easy for enemies of the administration to read it backward.

Nach Post Sunday aug. 17/19.

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AUGUST SUNDAY. Officers From Overseas Have Submitted Report Advocating Different Military Policy From That Embodied in War Department Bill—Gen. March Disapproves Plan to Establish Independent Air Service—New Signal Corps Schools — Future Strength of Navy Undetermined—Personnel Situation Arouses Interest-Marine Corps Preparing Peace-Time List of Officers.

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In connection with the military problems

months.
In connection with the military problem, considerable interest is destined to be aroused among members of the congressional military committees as to the contents of a report prepared by a board of high-ranking officers convened by Gen. Pershing in France, with Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman at its head, to consider and recommend a permanent military policy for this country, with the particular manner of organizing the army.

military ones that do not include military obligations, for disclosure of the fact that adherence by this country to the treaty in its present form and without reservation would mean maintenance of a large army would simply confirm some of the arguments the opponents of the treaty have made.

Universal Military Training.

When Mr. Baker came to Washing-Milet Mr. Baker came to washing-ton in 1916 to enter upon his duties as Secretary of War, succeeding Lindley M. Garrison, he had pronounced paci-fist tendencies, and he has been slow to recede from his opposition to any to recede from his opposition to any scheme for universal military training of the youths of the country. However, his conversion seems to have been complete, now that he has indorsed the War Department army bill with its training features.

Although the bill as presented may

represent a compromise of the views of the officers of the general staff, where it was prepared, there is a marked difference of opinion among army officers generally as to the proper policy for the government to adopt in connection with the proposed periodical training of young men.

These differences are along two broad lines, one group being for compulsory military service without qualifications, while the other favors the These differences are along two broad lines, one group being for compulsory military service without qualifications, while the other favors the universal training idea. In explanation, Gen. March, when before the Senate military committee stated that the "War Department did not believe that it was either American or desirable to have compulsory military training, and the recommendations which have been submitted to you here are based upon the theory of universal military training, with a limit in time for such training, based upon our experience in turning out men in this war. It is combined with the strength for the regular army, which permits the organization of new corps developed by this war, and retains the divisional and corps organizations of the combatant troops, which also have been developed by fighting in France."

Even the supporters of the universal military training idea are not a unit on the question of the amount of training necessary. This was rejected by the chief of staff, and the matter again referred to the war college for consideration. After careful study the war college revised its estimate and decided that seven months was the minimum. Gen. March refused to approve this proposal, and he was responsible for a decision to submit a plan for three months of training. He asserts that men were thrown against the Germans with only three months' training and got away with it.

Against Consolidated Air Service.

Dickman at its head, to consider and recommend a permanent military points of this country, with the particular manner of organising the acts.

It understood that the report of this board was forwarded by Gen. Pershing without forwarded by Gen. Pershing without for the country of this board was forwarded by Gen. Pershing without for the country of this board was forwarded by Gen. Pershing without forward for the country of the second with the forces in France on the classes of troops that should compose the army, their numbers, armament and equipment, and manner of administration. It is the country of the format backed by the War Deligation will want to know what it contains. Possibly and the release of the War Department to reach that we have the contains the release of the war bepartment to reach the view of the format of

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Another signal corps school for which preparations are being made is one for enlisted men at Camp Alfred Vail. N. J., where, among other advantages, there already is the best equipped radio laboratory in the country. It is planned to conduct courses of instruction, commencing January 1, and July 1, of each year, and lasting six months, with about 11 officers and 16 noncommissioned officers as instructors. Instruction will be given in telephony telegraphy, radio, meteorology, and still and motion photography.

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Nach Post Sunday aug. 17/19.

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Mus kegon, mich. Caug. 2, 1919.
Must Gey. of Nan thinks about thuman Iraning Camps.



AUGUST 5. 1919.

WHAT SECRETARY BAKER WANTS.

Secretary Baker recommends universal military training at a moment when the people of this country are more tired of militarism in all its phases than they have been in two generations. Possibly that fact has something to do with the extreme mildness of the programme which he proposes. Compared with the training in European countries, his suggestion of three months' service with the regulars at the age of nineteen and two years in the reserve is so mild a form of conscription that the most embittered opponents of universal service can hardly muster much enthusiasm for the battle against it.

As military training, Secretary Baker's plan would, of course, have little value. Three months in camp won't make a soldier, even under the pressure of war conditions. Military science nowadays changes overnight so rapidly that things learned a year ago belong to the dark ages; from to-day's enlightened point of view. Whatever these young men learn in their three months must be learned all over again if a war should develop. Secretary Baker must himself recognize the futility of his scheme as preparedness or he would not have made his proposal at this moment, with the league of nations in the throes of birth and the size of every country's military establishment still to be modified by international agreement.

The real value of the plan lies on the side of pure physical education. The astonishing influence of army life on the physique of the men who have experienced it is only equalled by the astonishing physical inferiority of our manhood in general as revealed by the draft board reports on examinations. Three months of daily calisthenics and drill will not make a weakling over into a Sandow; but it can give him a new impetus toward physical improvement which, combined with the mental discipline of an equal period spent in learning to "obey orders and keep your mouth shut," should have considerable social value.

This being so, it is a pity that these useful aspects of Secretary Baker's plan cannot be had without the introduction of the military element at all. Opposition to the plan will be based on an overestimate of the importance of the latter aspect; and, in truth, his scheme as outlined leaves the door wide open for a later complete development of militarism which America undoubtedly does not want. If some genius will come along and show us how we can have the good results of physical training and discipline without the evils of army life and the army's "fixed ideas" he will find a warm welcome awaiting him.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TOMORROW 9 A. M.

THE CAMP ROOSEVELT NE

SEND THIS PAPER HOME TO MOTHER

VOL. I, NO. 3.

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919.

FOUR PAGES

TRAINING GAMPS APPROVED BY BAI

What Secretary of War Thinks About Summer Training Camps

"The great camps, therefore, in addition to being places for military instruction should have elaborate trade and other schools."

"The importance of this is illustrated by our experience in the present war; the colleges of the country produced vast bodies of young men, trained in the various sciences, who came into the Army bringing not only wholesome, strong and sound bodies, trained in the fields of college athletics, but minds disciplined by sound education and ready to carry forward into warfare the technical and scientific training they had already received. The relationship ought never to be broken, but ought rather to be developed and constantly maintained in a fresh and mutually helpful manner."

"The policy of the War Department should therefore be to encourage military training in schools, and increase in both number and efficiency the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and particularly to give that system a definiteness which would lead to the attachment of its graduates to the military service as Reserve Officers, with occasional opportunities provided for the retention of what they have learned by active association with the troops of the Regular Army in maneuvers, garrison life, and attendance upon the special post-graduate schools."

"This war has taught us that the prolonged periods of training once deemed necessary in any adequate system of universal training are not necessary. It is possible, therefore, to devise a system which will give helpful and valuable military training to the youth of the country by the use of practically vacation periods without seriously interfering with education in colleges or in trade, and this can be done with obvious advantage to the youth of the country itself. It would seem too clear for controversy that regularity of life and habits, ordered co-operation, and the creation of strong community ideals among young men associated in military training are national and personal assets of the highest value."

"It is my belief that, properly safeguarded, a policy could be adopted ad put into operation without the creation of any aggressive or militaristic ideals; in fact, the operation of such a system would probably have exactly the opposite effect by showing to the men of the country the businesslike seriousness of war, and giving them some comprehension of the extended operations necessary to conduct it, and its cost both in money and in peril, so that the whole matter of war would be better understood and looked upon as a thing to be avoided." "The modern war college will study electricity, chemistry and physics, and its maps will be charts of the industrial establishments of the nation suitable for the production at the highest speed of vast

quantities of intricate and novel devices. Soundranging devices, anti-submarine protection and gas warfare are apt illustrations of the essential char-acteristics of modern combat. The scientific instruments upon a single fighting airplane are bewildering in number and intricacy. Their effective use requires scientific education, their effectiveness depends upon the perfection and delicacy of their construction. Perhaps no single implement so strikingly illustrates the progress war has made since the time when men whittled clubs and lay in wait for their enemies."

"A modern army will not consist of professional soldiers but of the whole body of citizens in arms."

"The physical and moral health of the Army must be an object of first concern. The permanent Army should therefore be encouraged to develop all the advantages which our experience has shown us to lie in sound recreational and social activities, and it should constantly be borne in mind that these activities should be of such character as to be understood and adopted by the citizen body which the emergency calls in, to the end that when the call comes the whole army will move with the sympathy of con an city sendiment and with as little break as possible in the influence which at home have sustained the wholesomeness and healthfulness of the. soldier."



Honorable Secretary of War, Newton Baker

CAMP ROOSEVELT NEWS

Published by the Camp Roosevelt Y. M. C. A. and Printed by the Muskegon Chronicle. A Paper Devoted to the Interests of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, the Scoutcrafters, the Officers and the Faculty of Camp Roosevelt.

ASSISTANT EDITOR. ERNEST CUNNINGHAM ASSOCIATE EDITOR LIEUT. NORMAN GREGG, U.S.A. JOE BUSH, QR. LIEUT. EARL BARKLEY, U. S. A.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR. CHARLES H. SMITH
SPORTING EDITOR. E. C. DELAPORTE
SOCIETY EDITOR. OCIETY EDITOR MRS. M. JUDSON, MAHURIN SSISTANT SOCIETY EDITOR MISS LILLIAN EWERTSEN HARDLY D. BATES EDITOR OF COMPANY NEWS..... HAROLD D. BATES

COFFEE-MILLS AND "YOUR PAPER"

This is "Your Paper." The editorial "We" of "Us" will sing your songs.

But "The Camp Roosevelt News" must be more than a one or two man or even a three man proposition. It must be the combined plus-perfect effort of all.

To succeed, we must publish the news. And you must bring that news either to "Ye Editor" or to one of the several representatives this paper has scattered about

When you hear a funny remark, you must know that 'Joe Bush'' and his angry mob seeks same. Tell him.

When something happens, make the necessary notaions and turn them in. It all helps make a bigger and

Then when that is all done, read the paper. If you like t, tell others. If you don't, tell us. Finally when you are finished send it to mother. She'll enjoy reading it.

THE SPOKEN WORD.

'Twas many a year ago that a great Greek Philospher said: "Of the unspoken word you are master, but the spoken word is master of you."

Truly in these days of haste and speed, we are prone ever and anon, to fiery-like blurt out some of our baser feelings ere we use the old think-tank.

Something happens which we disapprove and immediately from the house-tops we proclaim it to the world, never stopping for a moment to think what damage it

Next you overhear some mumbling in the hall and 'busy-ears' and "openmouth" over work the eight-hour day. The result is that the next day you hear that the 'Joneses'' are at it again and that "'I understand she will file divorce proceedings at once."

Teachers and leaders of the country have tried to show the foolishness of gossip for years. Educators have laid down tactful rules. Yet the serpent lives. Let's kill it.

We recommend seven commandments as follows: Speak well of everybody or speak not at all.

Avoid argument.

Don't bring up debatable points or subjects.

Make non-committal answers, keep silence or hange the subject when a question is asked that is liable o lead to trouble.

5. Consider the consequences of your taking sides or naking statements before so doing.

6. Consider the effect of your words on your auditor

7. Consider the effect of your words provided your listener tells others what you have said.

The Angry Mob

"What does the angry mob sau."

It is with a strange mingling of emotions that we write the second edition of The Angry Mob. This is due to the vague rumors that some authority have been offended our careless attempts at badi-To those who feel that we struck maliciously at their lignity, we offer our tear-bedewed dignity, we offer our tear-bedewed apologies. We admit that we are not authorities on military usage. Those details are handled entirely by our expert on the war game, GI Can I. Colonel Can will remove his feet from the top of the table and smite the old mill in answer to any curry which may be received. any query which may be received as exclusively reported in The News last week. Those anxious to be enlightened on any subject will do well to lay their worries at the colonel's door.

There are some compensations in There are some compensations in column conducting. Among the brick-bats hurled at us by the disgruntled were discovered some words of praise, rhetorical roses among putrid legumes. We sincerely thank those who liked our initial attempt. It prevented us from erecting a neat headstone and inscribing thereon, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." The unintelligible rumble of The Angry Mob continues, thanks to you, more or less thanks to you, more or less gentle friends.

So much of Paragraphs So and So, The Angry Mob No. 1 is amended to read "Dedicated only to those possessing a sense of humor." A very wise and very witty Frenchman once said something to the effect that sllence was the hardest verbal left hook that could be hung on the chin of anybody. We'll say he said something.

Just as Joe Bush was about to continue the assault on the unsus-pecting public he was suddenly called to Wilson avenue and the following is the result of the overtaxing of the brain of Joe Bush,

As Goldberg says, "They all fall for it, sooner or later." If you don't believe it, take a look around and see the war clubs being carved.

Lost in the woods. A very prominent family of camp. We mention no names, but Don and Jimmy were mighty tired.

FAMOUS SAYINGS OF

who enlisted in 1917."

Lieutenant, his dimple deepening: "Well, that is a case where they have been discharged for some time and still wear their uni-FAMOUS (?) PEOPLE "Mister, hold up your head."form; you see they are not entitled

"Mister, hold up your head."—Lieut. Parkinson.
"Details for Tomorrow"—Lieut.
Henry Julius Morgan.
"O, for the goodness, goodness sake"—Johnny Irvine, Company

"I'll get you"—Sergeant High-tower, Company "B."
"Do you think that you are a hard boiled egg?"—First Lieut.

Norman Gregs.
"What does the angry mob say?"—Officers' mess "Parkinson." 'Can I get seconds today?"-

Vance at mess.

"Halt. Who comes there?"—
Nearly every sentry on duty.

"Loot" reading from columns of the Tribune: "Senate passes bill to retain eighteen thousand officers." Second "Loot": "If they deecide retain eighteen thousand more e should get in on the last thou-

Sentry on post, "Halt, who goes Maysack: "No one, I'm standing right here."

. . .

Cadet from "E" Company de-ires to know why the band played 'Oh, how I hate to get up in the norning," and the bugler, "I can't tet them up in the morning." We eel that down deep there is hid-len a pun which later we may be ble to solve for you.

Cadet of "B" Company to an-her cadet who had spoken to him an undertone:

an undertone:
"Don't whisper to me. I'm used
being yelled at."—(Lieut. G. P.
urrish commands Company "B" -Editorial Note.)

CONTENTMENT.

Perfect contentment kills all am-pition. What scout hiding an ice ream cone would change places with the president of the United tates during that glad few min-tes!

Pedley: "Did you have your car put together yet?" Lorentz: "No, I need a ten penny nail before I can finish it." After a very inspiring lecture elivered by a Lieutenant of the aced Boot Brigade. (Cadet rising to the point of order): "In our lecture, Lieutenant, you statd that an officer or enlisted man aced Boot Brigade. (Cadet risg to the point of order): "In
bur lecture, Lieutenant, you statit that an officer or enlisted man
ears a silver chevron for every
x months of domestic service, yet
see officers wearing two chevrons

* * *

A well known correspondence is still waiting for the two destroythe challenge and Capt. Mahuran will
fix up the matches. Delzell of the
"Y" has been appointed the official trainer of the camp.

Steve's Sister Falls In Love With Kampus

Sunday, July 20—This was sure an uneventful day. The third battalion of two weekers left yesterday and some of the next contingent began to drift into camp today. Gee—watta herd of rookies! One of 'em called me "Sir" but that was excusable, my being a kaydet major at the Pyro and wearing wrapped puttees.

Steve nearly busted a lad in our stent. She wrote too and about nine tent the of the letter was about the "perfectly wonderful looking Man" in the kodaks of Steve and me I sent home. Do you get that —MAN? I kidded Steve and he got fussed and found he had wash his leggings although he scrubbed them yesterday. Tonight he showed a lotta interest in my family.

Steve nearly busted a lad in our family.

they get K. P. and guard duty and all that old stuff. Oh boy! No band for parade tenight and our lines looked like the right guide was playing "Crack the Whip."

The boat is in and the new guys are tramping by in the dark with cots and mattresses? I wish they would shut up so a fellow could sleep.

Monday, July 21—Had tent pitch:

"light duty" and I didn't have to to nothing all day. Swell chance to write a lot in this diary but I don't feel like it somehow. Wonder what Sis put in that fudge.

What gets me is that "the perfectly wonderful looking man" seemed to survive nicely. He told me to thank Sis for it nineteen times. He can have it all next time.

Monday, July 21-Had tent pitch-

Monday, July 21—Had tent pitching today and you should see me and Steve scuttle around with our pegs and shelter halves. Steve is a mere kaydet again and we are the file or as our K. O. says "the rank and file"—me being the rank end of it. There are several large quarries of ivory in this company.

After the sergeant had drawn word pictures of how it was done, there were birds who didn't know whether they were blowing a bugle or excavating for a new theatre. Steve says I had better lay away from the Brunswick-lay away from the B

Tuesday, July 22—The customary and a march problem up hill and down and through the woods, ending to knock anybody for ing up coming back by the lake. a long and decisive goal who keeps It was great stuff but some grind ne awake after "taps." I sure am at that. Me and Steve aren't slattired. If it just hadn't been for the Daily News band which got can go to town for dinner. I bet going yesterday for the first time. I don't think I could have rambled around in the review.

The and Seve aren't satisfies that. We all seve aren't satisfies that the satisfies and seve aren't satisfies that the satisfi

round in the review.

I'm kinda off Steve. He was ergeant-major at bean headquarters today. Pretty soft.

Wednesday, July 23—Sis sent me me, there is a regular girl. Funny Steve is so nutty about Sis. There's nothing remarkable about her. Well, anyway, we're just back from the movies and I'm going to

a box of fudge and a cake today get some good hay. 'Might.

additional chevrons when

Your friend, "Ja Da."

Cadet in History Class: "What's

the use of studying history? Look what Henry Ford did without it!"

"From a Few Lines to Roscoe."

I am writing you a few lines to let you know that I am writing you a few lines.

this war and never went on strike for higher wages.

Postum—There's a reason.

hen who sits on a china egg?"

they are not in the service.

Your friend,

"Ja Da."

What is this we hear about the
"Loots" usurping the right side of
the walk while accompanying the
Commandant?

With one pistal in camp, it looks
as though the "Loots" of the Third
Battalion will have to go back to
Chicago Saturday armed with
swagger sticks.

(Continued from Page One.)
was awarded to the exponent of
the Waterman "Ideal."

The third scrap between Reynolds of Company "B" was the most scientific bout of the evening. Both
scrappers fought cautiously and
with skill. Reynolds carried the
first round but in the second, Irvine, the lighter of the men, did
some fancy stepping and evened up "OUR CLAIM TO DISTINCTION"
We may not have much that entitles us to fame, but when we are dead and gone we may be written down as one who lived through ncy stepping and evened un was a very close one and a return bout will probably be staged in the Fourth Bout A Massacre.

OVERHEARD AT PHYSICAL DIRECTORS' MEETING.

"What a perfectly good excuse the car strike would be for getting home late, and here we are out of the city!" Some people are born that way.

HEARD AT MESS.

"Well, from now on I eat my minced ham, etc. I might as well eat it first as last." Moral: No leavings, no hash.

AN EXCEPTION.

Dr. Tullis: "Perseverance always conquers."

Mr. Lockett: "How about the hen who sits on a china egg?"

"Wenth Bout A Massacre.
From the very start, Goodman of Company "A" at his mercy. His double handed rushes and short, stiff body punches sent Deitzman recling around the ring. This bout was somewhat like the Willard. Dietzman stood up and let himself get mauled all around the canvas and again, like the Kansas Giant, he came up smiling at the end.

The fifth bout was also somewhat of company "A" winning an easy decision over Maxwell of Company "G". Maxwell came back strong in the third but Iron had already accumulated a too big a lead for

accumulated a too big a lead for him to overcome.

him to overcome.

Delzell is Trainer

After the final bout, Captain
Mahuran, who is to have charge of
having announced that all the boxing, announced that bouts would be staged every Tues-

Claude Grigsby, Company "H," fifteen years old, Sunday rescued Ivan Hyde, thirteen years old, best "lookers" in the lot. where Mona Lake empties into Lake Michigan

season since Camp Roosevelt has been estaablished at Lake Harbor. Grigby, who was out for an afternoon walk with Edward Stern of his company, heard the cries of Hyde as he approached Mona Lake. Hyde, who is camping with

Lake. Hyde, who is camping with his parents north of Mona Lake, had ventured too far out and was going down for the third time when Grigsby found him.

Grigsby had just qualified as a life guard, and was the first to pass the Red Cross examination, according to Captain Maysack, who has the Cantu, teacher of Spanish and French; born near Monterey, which is the Cantulate that the first to the fidmantly in the air."

Wilson: "McManus, name the three methods of geometric proof." McManus: "Analytic, synthetic, and anaesthetic."

Abel Cantu, teacher of Spanish and French; born near Monterey, visit from the whole family over

Grigsby comes from Tilden "Tech," Chicago, and lives at 5243 Ellis Avenue. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Grigsby, and is enrolled at Camp Roosevelt for four weeks. Grigsby says he has been swimming since he was seven

BOY SCOUT NEWS

Troop No. 10.
Troop Ten will organize a baseball nine for the Muskegon Boy Scout Baseball League. The next meeting of the troop will take place meeting of the troop will take place next Tuesday evening. After a 20 minute period of drill and calisthenics on the old golf links a game of indoor baseball between the two patrols will take place. This will be the first of a sovice. the two patrols will take place. This will be the first of a series of games to be played at the regular Troop Meetings each week. The Patrol Leaders are urged to get their teams lined up for the first contest next Tuesday evening and to boost for a large attendance. This will probably be a means of starting new interest in the troop. Troop Good Turns. '
When the troop is hiking—or at any other time when an opportunity presents itself for the doing of a good turn—Scouts and Leaders

Overheard on the Campus

Bernard W. Broek, teacher of the hitory and civics at the Camp the channel): "Say, lad, do you know thigh; born at Beaverdam, Michi-where boys go that fish on Sun-High; born at Beaverdam, Michigan; completed public schools, Milwaukee; high school, Harvey, Illinois; Ph. B., University of Chicago, '02, and one year graduate work; J. D., DePaul University; Delta Theta Phi, Law; taught, Hazel Crest, Illinois; principal, Homewood, Illinois; instructor, history wood, Illinois; instructor, history actions and civice Hyde Park High School. and civics, Hyde Park High School Chicago, since 1909. One of the

Hall (in Physics): "Levenson, This is the first rescue of the eason since Camp Roosevelt has Levenson, (scratching his bean): "Let me see—I've got it in my head—"

> Principal Smith: "Bucholz, you can't use the term 'volts' in that problem any more than you can

Red Cross examination, accordto Captain Maysack, who has
Camp Roosevelt Life Saving
ps.
Abel Cantu, teacher of Spanish
and French; born near Monterey,
Mexico; received elementary and
secondary education there; A. B.
'17, University of Wisconsin;
a manager in the Morris Packing taught in William Jewell College, Liberty Ladies' College, Westport, Kansas City, high school, Universi-ty of Louisiana, University of Wis-

High School, One of the mark we are allowed to give here."

Graham: "What are the differences between plants and ani-mals?" Kershaw: "Plants are green and most animals ain't."

Van Hise: "How do you account for rainfall, Lipsey?" Abe: "It is due to the humanity

in the air."

manager in the Morris Packing company.

the organization of Thrift Stamp see the character building side of

see the character building side of Scouties in their troops. Troop Eight is still in the lead. Some of the other troops should give battle and help Uncle Sam in this way. Thrift is necessary for advancement. Teach the nation Thrift and poverty will be one of the things of the past. We should not fail in doing this big good turn for Uncle Sam and the American people in doing this discourse in doi

PEARSALL NAMES TWO

This will probably be a means of starting new interest in the troop.

Troop N.o 5.

A game of indoor baseball between the patrols will take place in this Troop next week also. Troop Five has some splendid athletic fellows in their organization. Scoutmaster Olson will probably turn out a championship winner. A large turn out is expected Monday evening. Members of the troop are urged to spread the good word.

Thrift Stamp Societies.

Scoutmasters are urged to push

Business

Never before in the ness outlook been so

Every factory wh them whirling for over bigger sales an meet the demand.

The Muskegon Sa is making large gain of our prosperity. accounts and in mos which is proof concl bounds.

Farm crops with the greatest prosperi Farmers are continu

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1919.

The Christian Mortos.
The May 16, 1919.
The World of To day,

Mexico is a country of great distances, of rugged mountain chains, intricate canyons, and savage deserts, in which guerrilla warfare could be carried on interminably by its 15,000,-000 people, if they did not lack for leaders. In the past they have always had leaders when they believed that their independence was menaced, and it cannot be denied that they have fought bravely. The cost of policing Mexico would be immense for an American army of occupation, and civil administration would swell the total to a sum that Chairman KAHN has probably not calculated. It is all very well to be complacent about the efficiency of the American Army as a fighting force; we all know what it can do, and regard the Mexicans in arms as no match for it; but the " job" would be much bigger than beating them in the field, and it would run on for years, with divers kinds of perplexities and embarrassments, involving, too, political consequences that might alienate countries in South America from the United States. For these reasons Chairman KAHN was somewhat rash and emotional in declaring for armed intervention as the proper course to be pursued with regard to Mexico, instanter as it were.

Armed intervention is an alternative that can wait a while. There are other means of bringing the Mexicans to their senses, and they should be tried. There is the punitive expedition for outrages committed upon Americans. If President CARRANZA cannot suppress brigandage on the border, if he cannot protect our people in the Tampico region, it can be done in thorough fashion by American soldiers and marines. A few such lessons, and there would be order on the Mexican side of the border and peace along the coast-at no great cost, too. The trade boycott and the blockade would be efficacious if the Carranza Government, which has no naval resources, continued to be obstructive and truculent when demands were made upon it for satisfaction. The Mexicans cannot feed and clothe themselves without exporting to other countries, chiefly the United States. A blockade of Mexican ports would bring the Carranza Government to its knees, or it would give place to one stronger and more reasonable. Chairman KAHN might ponder this alternative. There is general agreement that something should be done, and done quickly, to convince the Mexicans that they must not go on killing and plundering American citizens; but to make war upon Mexico when a more sensible and humane method could be found to teach her the lesson needed would not be the part of wisdom.

WAR NOT NECESSARY.

Chairman KAHN of the House Military Affairs Committee has decided what the solution of the Mexican problem shall be, or ought to be. "I "am very, very tired of fooling with "Mexico," says Mr. KAHN impatiently. He "stands ready to give "the Administration any legislative "aid needed in securing the protec-"tion of American lives and prop-" erty." Mr. KAHN urges armed intervention upon the President "if "another bandit crosses into the "United States and destroys lives or " property, or if they shoot across the " border and kill or wound American "citizens." On second thought, Mr. KAHN leaves a loophole for the Mexican Government: " if it is unable to " restrain its citizens in these mat-"ters." Intervention means invasion, he admits, and invasion means war, "but in my opinion the time has come when we should act decisively." He estimates that one hundred thousand men would be able to do "the job." Obviously, he includes pacification, but does not look beyond it.

The speculation is rational—whether it is timely may be doubted—that 100,000 regulars could make a successful campaign in Mexico, and occupy the capital, forts, and larger cities in the interior; but that would be only a beginning of the business.

THE (HRISTIAN WORK

CONTINUING

THE EVANGELIST AND NEW YORK OBSERVER

Vol. 107.—No. 7.

New York, August 16, 1919.

Whole No. 2737.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, FREDERICK LYNCH, D.D.; ASSOCIATE EDITOR, WILLIAM WATSON HALLOCK; MANAGING AND LITERARY EDITOR, PHILIP I.

BOBERTS; CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, VIOLETTE REYNOLDS; CONTRIBUTING STAFF, PETER AINSLIE, D.D., HUGH BLACK, D.D., S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D., SIDNEY L. GULICK, D.D., J. HERMAN RANDALL, D.D., WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE.

Entered at New York Post-office as second-class matter, New York.
Yearly subscriptions, \$3.00 in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications and remittances should be sent to The Christian Work, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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THE WORLD OF TO-DAY

It begins to look as if the Administration was seeking out methods to dampen the supporters of the League of Nations and give the opposing Senators ammunition of the

most effective kind. First came the Shantung matter. The American peace delegation yielded on that. Since then it has

been a powerful weapon in the hands of Senators Borah, Johnson and Reed, and been the one thing every speaker has had to face. The President should have made a declaration on Shantung immediately upon his arrival in America and should have used every influence to have made Japan say publicly that she had no intentions of keeping it. Then came the treaty with Great Britain and France-a triple alliance-in which Great Britain and the United States agree to go to war against Germany if Germany should attack France. The immediate result of the American delegation agreeing to this was to discredit everywhere the League of Nations and to cast suspicion upon it. "You see," say Senators Borah, Johnson and Reed-and many others, even friends of the League-"the very men who made it have no faith in it, for they begin making military alliances inside the League itself." And it is a hard argument to meet. For the League either does protect France or it does not. If it does we do not need any alliance; if it does not, we do, and then the League is no good. As a matter of fact the League accomplishes just what the alliance would-it pledges all nations in the League to go to the assistance of France should she be attacked from the outside. That ought to be enough. It is proving a hard battle to get the League through the Senate, even were it unassailable at any point, but with this plea for a triple alliance, it is making the fight a thousand times harder. Let Mr. Wilson explain all he will, there is a lurking suspicion in England, France and America that its framers are not sure of it. Here again America should have stood like a rock. And now comes Mr

Baker with a plan for universal military training. Just as Secretary Daniels gave the League the greatest boost it has had by going before the Naval Affairs Committee and withdrawing his previous request for ten more battleships and ten more cruisers, saying: "We do not need them now we have got the League of Nations," so Mr. Baker has given the League its greatest blow by coming out, right when the friends of the League are engaged in trying to line up the people of the nation to influence the Senate, and demanding universal military training. The League stock immediately went down with a thud. One could hear it all over the nation. Everybody to-day is saying: "Well, evidently Secretary Baker takes no stock in the League, for he is trying to militarize the United States as it never was before the war." And no argument is available against this. We can not ourselves any longer believe that Mr. Baker has faith in the League. It was extremely significant that a body of soldiers, the National Guard Association, protested to Mr. Baker at once against this thing and said: "The League of Nations and the Chamberlain-Kahn bill can never go hand in hand. Either the League of Nations is a snare and a delusion, or there is no necessity for the passage of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill."

The action of the National Guard Association is so significant that it deserves special attention. At a meeting held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, New York, last week it

denounced the proposed Chamberlain-Kahn Universal Service bill as "the swan song of the General Staff" and as an act, which

if passed, will be a stigma upon "the citizen soldiery which bore the brunt of fighting as shock troops" in the European War.

R

The views of the association regarding the proposed legislation which would provide military instruction for all the youth of the country are embodied in the following telegram which was sent to Secretary Baker and to the members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. The telegram, addressed to Secretary Baker read: "Four million veterans of the Great War are a sufficient nucleus for the organization of any army which may be required for some time to come. The American people will not tolerate the ruthless abandonment of a policy which created that great civilian army which answered the call, never flinched in the face of the severest fire, and whose record of achievement stands as a guarantee of its ability to handle any situation which may confront it.

"The Chamberlain-Kahn bill abolishes the citizen soldiery of the United States, which public sentiment demands shall be the backbone of its military strength, and at a time when the people are struggling under the burden of excessive taxation creates at enormous expense the machinery for the establishment in America of that detestable Prussian system which is abhorrent to the American people.

"The League of Nations and the Chamberlain-Kahn bill can never go hand in hand. Either the League of Nations is a snare and a delusion, or there is no necessity for the passage of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill.

"The Chamberlain-Kahn bill is the swan song of the General Staff. Failing utterly in its efforts to secure necessary recruits for the Regular Army, it now attempts in time of peace, under the guise of a unversal service bill, to resort to conscription and to seize from their homes the youth of America for service in the Regular Army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, in the Canal Zone, and even in Russia, should the military dictator created by the provisions of this vicious bill determine that the emergency demanded

"The Chamberlain-Kahn bill destroys and places a stigma upon the citizen soldiery which bore the brunt of fighting as shock troops, and creates a centralized military oligarchy, with dangerous potentialities for political abuse and the destruction of the freedom which is vital to the existence of the country.

"Therefore, the National Guard Association of the United States, through its officers, executive and legislative committees, in conference assembled, representing that great body of citizen soldiers whose record of efficiency entitles it to the fullest measure of support, opposes the passage of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill."

At last some good things in relation to the Shantung matter are beginning to happen. Viscount Uchida has come out with a statement that Japan never meant to keep Shantung,

Viscount Uchida and having taken it from Germany, in-President Wilson Throw tends to return it to China at the earliest possible moment - as soon as an agree. ment with China can be reached. The Viscount says:

"It will be remembered that in the ultimatum which the Japanese government addressed to the German government on Aug. 15, 1914, they demanded of Germany to deliver, on a date not later than Sept. 15, 1914, to the imperial authorities without condition of compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiao-Chau with a view to eventual restoration of the same to China. The terms of that demand have never

elicited any protest on the part of China or any other Allied or associated powers. Following the same line of policy, Japan now claims as one of the essential conditions of peace that the leased territory of Kiao-Chau should be surrendered to her without condition or compensation. At the same time abiding faithfully by the pledge which she gave to China in 1915, she is quite willing to restore to China the whole territory in question and to enter upon negotiations with the government at Peking as to the arrangement necessary to give effect to that pledge as soon as possible after the Treaty of Versailles shall have been ratified by Japan.

"Nor has she any intention to retain or to claim any rights which affect the territorial sovereignty of China in the Province of Shantung. The significance of the clause appearing in Baron Makino's statement of May 5, that the policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany, must be clear to all.

"Upon arrangement being arrived at between Japan and China for the restitution of Kiao-Chau, the Japanese troops at present guarding that territory and the Kiao-Chau-Tsinanfu Railroad will be completely withdrawn."

President Wilson welcomes "with the greatest interest the frank statement made by Viscount Uchida with regard to Japan's future policy respecting Shantung," but does not want this attitude to be based on old agreements which the United States has never recognized and which did not influence the United States at Paris. The President says that at Paris, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, in reply to a question put by himself, declared that:

"The policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany, and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsing-tao."

The President seems to regard Viscount Uchida's letter as a very frank and trustworthy statement and there is no reason why it should be taken otherwise. We should like to say that we believe Japan has a wonderful chance just now to reinstate herself in the good estimation of the world, in the confidence of America and in the friendship of China. Should she come out with a frank, clear-cut statement to the effect that she renounces all political claims upon Shantung and intends to return it to China the moment the peace treaty is signed it would not only remove all suspicions as to her motives—and she is under suspicion just now because of Korea and Shantung, and also greatly disliked-but it would cause a wave of reaction in her favor throughout all America, take away the sting from the attack of her enemies, and, best of all, establish just that friendly, coôperative relationship with China that she needs for her economic development in that great country, which needs assistance in its development, and which would welcome such assistance from a friendly Japan more than from a Western power.

The country has been so much absorbed with strikes, with the movement of the Brotherhood of Railroad Employees to nationalize the railroads and with the discussion of the

high cost of living that the consideration of the League of Nations by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has been lost sight of. The principal feature of the discussion

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At the request of Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, Oregon, author of a bill to reform the courts-martial system, Mr. Ansell described how he had been "disciplined" by being "demoted to the very bottom" of the Judge Advocate General's office. He said that two weeks after the distinguished service cross had been awarded to him he appeared before a Senate committe eto tstify rgarding the alleged injustice of the courts-martial system. Two weeks the courts-martial system. Two weeks later, he said, he was relieved as Acting Judge Advocate General with the rank of a Brigadier in violation of the department's orders governing demotion in rank. He was returned to his regular rank of Lieutenant Coonel, he said, and placed on the Clemency Board with Colonels taken from civil life and with onl yone year's service.

Secretary Baker's statement that his demotion was "in due course," and without regard to his attack on courtmartial procedure was contradicted by Mr. Ansell. He also denied charges that he had "surreptitiously" soughtpromotion to the office of Judge Advoc

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Few general officers ever commanded more than a company of troops before the war, and as army post and departmental commanders they were swamped in "red tape" of administrative routine. In the Spanish War Major Gen. Leonard Wood was only a regimental commander, while General Pershing's Philippine experience was the "bushwhacking of guerrla warfare."

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The testimony developed that the United States now has 10,718 airplanes, of which, however, only 3,328 are service planes. The major part of the present equipment is obsolete, Mr. Baker said, but he declared the types are better than any in Europe.

Reticent on Captured Aviators.

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Mr. Baker also said there is some uncertainty as to whether the army aviators now held for ransom had landed by nistake in Mexico, or, as they claimed, had landed on the American side and were captured there. He added, however, that he did not care to go into any more details than those already published.

"But it is just another evidence of the inability of the Mexican government to preserve order in that country, isn't it?" asked Senator Sutherland (Republican), of West Virginia.

The Secretary replied that the men had been captured in the Big Bend country, which he explained was "wild and sparsely settled."

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HOW PERSHING WAS CHOSEN

Secretary Baker Selected Him on His Record Without Seeing Him.

From The Chattanooga Times. When Secretary of War Baker was in Chattanooga last Saturday he told for perhaps the first time the circumstances attending the selection of General Pershing to command the American forces in Europe. It was while en route to Chickamauga Park that the Secretary told the

"When we got into the war," said the Secretary, "it became necessary to select the commander of the army the United States was to send to France, and upon me devolved the selection. I had the department furnish me with all the records of the general officers of the army. I sat up all night going over those records, and long after day dawned had, by a process of elimination, made my selection. That morning I sent for General Scott, who was then Chief of Staff; the General promptly came to my office and I announced to him that I had made my selection of commander of the Ameri-

can expedition to France.
"'Who is it?' asked General Scott,
with a note of anticipation in his voice.

'General Pershing,' I replied. There was a moment's silence and with a sort of gulping in the throat the General congratulated me on the choice and said, good old soldier that he was, that a better one could not have been made.

"General Scott may have thought that he would be selected, but as he was within four months of the retiring age that was impossible, as I was deter-mined that the man who went over first in command was to continue, provided he proved capable.

"That afternoon I went over to the

"That afternoon I went over to the White House to make the President acquainted with my action. I told the President that I had selected the General to command our forces in Europe.
"Who is it?" asked the President.

"General Pershing,' I replied.
"Do you know him?' queried the

President.

'I never met and to the best of my knowledge never saw him in my life, was my answer.

The President then asked how I came to make the selection and I told him my process.

"'Very well,' said the President, 'if you are satisfied you have made the best possible selection, appoint him and I will back you up.'"

And that is how General Pershing happened to be selected as commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the European war.

ming free very 8 +26/19 By indorsing the Kernan report on the army's court-martial system Secretary Baker strikes another blow at the belief long confidently held that his natural zeal as a reformer would be felt in military administration. He seems to adopt without qualification the old military view that the system of military justice, so-called, is not primarily a system of justice at all, and was never intended to be, but rather is a system for the maintenance of strict army discipline. The monstrously severe court-martial sentences, as they seem to the civilian mind, are in reality a machinery of terror designed to have a deterrent effect on the potentially insubordinate. The only redeeming feature of such sentences is that when peace comes the 20 and 30-year terms of imprisonment are usually reduced by 75 or 80 per cent, except in the particularly flagrant cases. It would surprise the army authorities, perhaps, if they knew how many hundreds of thousands of young Americans, who had left the army with clean records, now entertained strong feeling against some of the methods by which the rank and file are held subservient to the officer class.

NEW YORK TIMES, AUGUST

ORDNANCE EXPERTS NEEDED

Yet His Department Would Be Left with Only 51 Trained Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Major Gen.
C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, submitted today a statement to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in which he declared that the enactment of the so-called Baker-March bill for the recovering of the very learning. enactment of the so-called Baker-March bill for the reorganization of the regular army would result in grave injury to the military organization of the United States. It would not only "seriously impair the efficiency of the army," but "virtually nullify the whole prepared-ness program" of the United States, according to his view

Owing to the fact that General Williams is the officer who directed the organization of the great munitions manufacturing machine, which sprang into being after this country entered the war, his views are expected to have considerable weight in mapping the fu-

The General contends that under the proposed law, which might more properly be called the General Staff bill, the great Ordnance Department is destroyed and left with only "fifty-one trained officers who can legal to the content of and left with only "fifty-one trained officers who can legally be assigned to the study of such important problems as the design and production of light field artillery, machine guns, railroad artillery, artillery ammunition of all kinds, pistols, automatic rifles, heavy tanks, light tanks, trench artillery, aircraft armament, &c." craft armament, &c.

The war has established beyond the slightest reasonable doubt that the controlling factor in the entire military effort is the munitions program, this memorandum says, and it continues:

"We have abundant reservoirs of raw material in our military effort."

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"We have abundant reservoirs of raw material in our millions of males of military age, in our minerals, timber, foodstuffs, &c. The crux of the problem lies in our abality to gonvert these raw materials into finished product—whether it be soldiers or military equipment. The materials into finished product—whether it be soldiers or military equipment. The materials into finished product—whether it be soldiers or military equipment. The materials into finished product—whether it be soldiers or military equipment. The materials into finished product—whether it be soldiers or military equipment. The materials into finished production depends of trained personnel available for the purpose.

"Inasmuch as it is not the rate at which we can train our man-power, but the rate at which we can manufacture munitions that is the fundamental basis on which we must build our entire structure of national preparedness, no scheme of training for possible participation in war will to other than lull the Nation into a false sense of security if it does not recognize, appreciate and provide for training the technical personnel necessary to mobilize and direct the industrial army upon which modern warfare makes the field army wholly dependent.

"An army possessing the best possible morale, well-disciplined, well-organized, well-trained, with proper provision made for clothing it, for feeding it, for housing it, for paying it, for transporting it, is absolutely helpless as an effective military force, unless adequate provision is made for arming it."

The European method of keeping alive the knowledge of the design and production of implements of war by stimulating an export trade in those implements of war by stimulating an export trade in those implements of war by stimulating an export trade in those implements of war by stimulating an export prade in those implements of war by stimulating an export prade in those implements of war by stimulating an export prade in those implements of war by stim

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Baker-March Measure Would Virtually Nullify Whole Preparedness Program, He Says.

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"Yet," General Williams says, "in the face of the plain lesson of our most recent experience—that the munition program is the critical and controlling factor in the whole preparedness problem—this bill, which apparently provides the Ordnance Department with 400 officers, due to the operation of Section 31, actually provides but fifty-one

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tion 31, actually provides but fifty-one officers with any ordnance experience."
He recommends a permanent officer personnel for the ordnance arm of 480 officers.

DECLARES BAKER FOUGHT CLEMENCY

Ansell Says Secretary, and Gens. March and Crowder Opposed Reform.

Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general of the army, told the Senate military committee yesterday that Secretary Baker, Gen. March, chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Crowder, judge advocate general, and other general officers placed deliberate obstacles in his stacles in his way when he sought to obtain clemency for soldiers given harsh sentences.

When he first made a formal report on the general subject of reform in the system in 1917, Ansell said, the report "never got hevend" Gen Crow-

der. Immdiately, he said, the report "never got beyond" Gen. Crowder. Immdiately, he said, he was relieved—"with the knowedge, if not the suggestion of Secretary Baker"—from all duties relating to military justice.

"The truth is," said Mr. Ansell,
"that they didn't like my liberal
views. Of course, they won't say it,
but the facts speak louder than

words."

When he had opportunity later as acting judge advocate general to review court-martiol sentences and sent clemency recommendations to major generals, Ansell said frequently he received curt replies "amounting to mind your own business."

After the armistice, Ansell stated, army punishments, especially in camps in this country, became more severe. At Camp Dix in particular, he said, punishments were "shocking."

"Between the treatment of the cases of officers and enlisted men there is

of officers and enlisted men there is a world-wide difference," said Mr. An-sell, replying to a question.

Wash. Port aug. 30/19.

BAKER IN DARK ON SILESIA

No Decision on Sending Yanks, He Tells House Committee.

Secretary of War Baker and Assistant Secretary of State Long were Secretary of War Baker and Assistant Secretary of State Long were questioned by the House foreign affairs committee yesterday as to the policy of retaining American troops in Europe and Siberia and also as to reports that American soldiers were to be sent to Silesia to police that country during the plebiscite provided for in the peace treaty.

Mr. Baker told the committee no decision had been made as to sending troops to Silesia, but that a brigade of regulars was to be sent to Europe to replace units of the First division now being withdrawn.

The troops in Siberia are being withdrawn, he said, as volunteers are obtained to replace them.

Mr. Long was examined in executive session and members declined to discuss what he said. He will be heard again today.

BAKER ASKS LAW TO SPEND FUND

Has \$8,000,000 Needed by Camps, but Must Have Congress Act.

Legislation under which the War Department could expend \$8,000,000 from funds already appropriated for the purchase of camp sites and the completion of construction now under way at the camps was recommended to Congress yesterday by Secretary Baker. The secretary said this legislation was made necessary because the last army appropriation bill prohibited the department from acquiring additional real estate. The appropriations requested by Secretary Baker included;

Camp Holabird, Md., \$313,000; Camp

Baker included:

Camp Holabird, Md., \$313,000; Camp Knox, Ky., real estate, \$1,200,000, and construction, \$650,000; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., real estate, \$300,000; Chanute Field, Ill., \$208,000; Camp Bustis, Va., coast artillery school, \$51,300, and Camp Humphreys, Va., engineer school, \$20,400.

Wach Post aug. 30/19.

BAKER PICKED OWN JURY, SAYS ANSELL

Former Judge Advocate Renews Attack on Courts-Martial.

Fostering of unfair and prejudiced inestigation of army court-martial practices through "packed" bodies of inquiry, were charged to Secretary Baker and Judge Advocate General Crowder yesterday by Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general, in resuming his statement before the Senate military subcommittee.

Mr. Ansell declared the inquiries.

before the Senate military subcommittee.

Mr. Ansell declared the inquiries made by the American Bar Association committee, Inspector General Chamberlain and the army tribunal headed by Maj. Gen. Kernan were "biased" and that recommendations in favor of the existing court-martial procedure were a foregone conclusion. The American Bar Association committee, he said, was "handpicked" and "stacked." Its investigation, he said, "was unfair," and was closed without calling any of a long list of witnesses he suggested. Army officers testifying in support of the present system, he added, had their expenses to Washington paid, while witnesses he suggested were warned that they would have to pay their own way, and then were not given an opportunity to testify.

Mr. Ansell said his charges of obstruction by War Department officials of his efforts to reform court-martial practices had been misinterpreted. He did not mean to include Gen. March, chief of staff, among the obstructionists, who, he said, were Secretary Baker, Gen. Crowder and Acting Judge Advocate General Kreger.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1919.

STANDS BY ARMY

Baker Approves Kernan Report Sustaining Courts-Martial.

FOR MINOR CHANGES ONLY

Reflects Opinions of 225 Officers Who Were Circularized.

Most Serious Defect in Present System Said to Be Lack of Competent Trial Advocates and Counsel. Chamberlain Bill Criticized 48 Subversive of Military Discipline as Soldiers' Councils Have Been.

In approving the report submitted to him by Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, head of the special War Department board on courts-martial and their! procedure, Secretary Baker yesterday | from the President and the War Detook the official stand that the present system should not be changed except in minor details. Inferentially, the Secretary upheld Gen. Kernan's view that "courts-martial have always been agencies for creating and maintaining the discipline of armies" rather than agencies for the "nice exemplification of technical rules of

Condemned by 43 Officers.

The War Department board's report reflected the opinion of 225 officers who were circularized. More than half of these gave hearty approval to the present system, 43 condemned it as basically wrong, and the remainder, a total of 67, pointed out specific weaknesses which they thought should be remedied. Tempo-

rary officers were about equally divided for and against any changes.

The most serious defect in the existing system, the report asserts, arises from the "lack of competent"

trial judge advocates and counsel" and as a remedy it is recommended that defense counsel be appointed for each general and special court-martial, and that special inducements be offered young officers to study law in order that they may be fitted for these and other special duties.

Approved by Fighters.

"It is noticeable," the report said, "that officers who served with fighting units are as a class favorable to the present articles; on the other hand, officers whose duties kept them from the scenes of battle, view the system with a more critical eye and manifestly compare it with criminal practice in the civil community to the advantage of the latter."

Declaring that the "sovereign remedy" proposed by the most pronounced critics is to transfer administration to those who are lawyers first and soldiers by courtesy only, Gen. Kernan expressed the opinion that this would make it impossible for the commander to obtain among his troops the necessary discipline to military success, which is the "first purpose of an army."

The report criticizes the pending Chamberlain bill which would take partment heads the power to review court-martial findings and place appeal "in civilian hands, pure and simple, that is, the court of military appeals, or in the quasi-civilian legal hands of the judge advocates provided for general and special courts-martial." Under such a system, the report holds, "the power to discipline effectively, inseparately bound up with the power of effective command, would be paralyzed."

"Grotesque" Findings Justified.

Referring to charges that sentences imposed upon soldiers for minor offenses have been "grotesquely severe," the report takes the view that although such were the possible effects of apparently trifling misdeeds, in most cases other factors justified the

Aside from the loss in discipline re-Aside from the loss in discipline resulting from unpunished acts of disobedience, the report says, there must be faced the unfair proportion of duties which fall upon the obedient soldier as a result, and in many cases the grave danger to the health or the actual existence of the offending soldier's organization.

dier's organization.

"A lighted cigarette in a city park is an entirely different matter from one in a powder plant," the report declared.

Happenings in Europe Cited.

Gen. Kernan and the other members of the board express strong opposi-tion to the Chamberlain bill's pro-posal that enlisted men be appointed

posal that enlisted men be appointed to sit on courts, on the ground that it is "out of harmony with the American conception of democracy and of our confidence in our institutions."

"This change," the report adds "would seem to be more in harmon with that form of discipline which i Europe recently resulted in the estal lishment of soldiers' and workment councils."

DENIES J. D. RYAN MISUSED FUNDS

Senator Thomas Defends Former Assistant to Baker.

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John D. Ryan, former Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of air-craft production, was defended in the Senate yesterday by Senator Thomas, Democrat, from what Thomas said were insinuations in a report made to Secretary Baker by two Republican members of a congressional subcommittee now in the West investigating operations of the War De-

gating operations of the War Department's spruce production division.

The report alleged, Senator Thomas said, that approximately \$5,000,000 of government funds were squandered in the construction of 38 miles of railroad for the spruce production division, and converted to the uses of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, in which Mr. Ryan is a director. While the committee may have found waste of aircraft funds, Senator Thomas said, such inuendoes against Mr. Ryan were "unjust and unreasonable."

He read to the Senate a letter from Brice P. Disque, of New York,

former brigadier general in charge of the spruce division, which said Mr. Ryan had no connection with the con-struction of the road.

"It is encouraging to find that Secretary Baker has so far changed his prewar views on militarism that he now advocates the army not only as an army but because it is an educational institution for young men," says the Lowell Courier-Citizen. It is not probable that Secretary Baker is any more enamored of militarism than he was before the world experienced four years of its blessings. And, so far as is known, Secretary Baker never discouraged young men from entering the army. If he now advocates the army as an educational system it is because, thanks to new ideas, the army is to become an educational system in the common sense of the word. It is to fit a young man for the occupations in everyday life which he may enter on completing his term of enlist-

BAKER WILL RUSH MEN FROM SIBERIA

Promises House Committee to Get Draft Troops Back, but Points Out Difficulties.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-Promise to use every effort to bring drafted men out of Siberia was made to the Home Foreign Affairs Committee today by Secretary of War Baker.

"I do not want to leave you under the impression that it is an easy thing to do," said Mr. Baker. "Many of these men who have volunteered recently for service in the Regular Army have been obtained to fill the places of others, and are not available to be sent to Siberia. But we want to get every emergency man out of the service as rapidly as possible."

He said troops at Archangel were sent to guard large military stores. and while there were acting with the British and French. Mr. Baker denied any troops had been sent to Silesia, but said it might be necessary for some to go later.

"At the time the Siberian situation

"At the time the Siberian situation came up it was determined that the United States should send the preponderance of forces there, as they were closest," said Mr. Baker. "The British and French found it easier to send men to Archangel and had larger forces there than the United States."

Springfied Rep.

MILITARY JUSTICE

To the Editor of The Republican:-

You say "Secretary Baker" . seems to adopt without 'qualification the old military view that the system of military justice so-called . . is a system for the maintenance of

is a system for the maintenance of strict army discipline." Well, what would you have? An army without discipline?

You refer to "the methods by which the rank and file are held subservient to the officer class." It is discouraging to find a journal with the standing of The Republican debasing itself by pandering to such bolsheviki notions as these. Shall "the officer class" be subservient to the rank and file? Shall we run the army like a town-meeting?

The system of military justice "so-called" or however called, is the system approved by Washington, Taylor. Scott, Grant and Lee and Pershing. It will be a sorry day for us when we allow it to be relaxed.

E. P. PENDLETON,

Washington, D. C., August 30, 1919.

The Troops in Siberia

The need of a clearer statement than has yet been made in regard to the scope and purpose of intervention in Siberia is shown once more in the answer made by Secretary Baker to the House foreign affairs committee, apropos of a resolution, now under consideration, which calls for the return of American troops, After promising that the drafted men, 500 of whom are now on their way home, would be returned as fast as volunteers were available, he went on to explain that the American troops were strictly neutral and were taking no part in sectional troubles. And then came the curious statement that "They were keeping the Siberian railroad open to get supplies in for the Russian co-opera-'tive societies, representing about 25,000,000 families or 100,000,000 'individuals, who were buying clothing and stores through the war department; the total of these pur-'chases had aggregated \$25,000,000."

The special interest of this lies in the fact that to find 100,000,000 individuals it is necessary to take in soviet Russia. By the latest statistics the population of Siberia is less than 10,000,000, and of this a considerable part has now passed under soviet rule. Is it indeed the case that the war department is undertaking to open up trade with soviet Russia by way of the Siberian railway? It is quite true that the cooperative societies have developed remarkably in Russia under the stress of war and revolution, and that being nonpolitical they flourish both under the soviets and in the territory held by Kolchak. In the opinion of many business men they offer the most hopeful means for the resumption of trade with Russia.

Yet to trade with European Russia by way of Vladivostok and the trans-Siberian railway is so staggering a proposal, involving as it does thousands of extra miles by sea and then a 4000-mile haul over a demoralized railway already burdened by the demands of civil war, that it may well be wondered whether the secretary of war was speaking seriously. That the government is opposed to the blockade of soviet Russia which the allies are applying has more than once been intimated, but the Siberian railway does not at present offer a very hopeful means of evading it.

It might be said perhaps that soviet Russia is shortening the haul by pushing Kolchak back, but on the other hand the United States is sending arms to enable him if possible to check this process and thus to interfere with the very trade which Mr Baker says the army in Siberia is protecting. Russia is a land where the unexpected happens constantly, but is it really true that the Kolchak government is asked to allow the passage of goods for soviet Russia, as the secretary's statement would imply?

Such an attitude would so far as it goes justify the claim that the service of the Unit-ed States army in Siberia is neutral in character, and there is not a little evidence that Gen Graves has conscientiously tried to avoid entanglement in the civil war. Yet this attitude of detachment, difficult enough at the best, has been made almost impossible by the necessity put upon the United States government of rushing a fresh supply of rifles, manufactured in this country for the former Russian government, to the relief of Kolchak whose army lost a great part of its arms in his long and hasty retreat over the Urals.

It is impossible, moreover, to treat the action of the United States as though it stood alone. Though our soldiers are not at the front they are playing a part in a huge antisoviet campaign which takes in both Asia and Europe, and when the British government is heckled in the House of Commons about north Russia, it points to the American army in Siberia to show that the allies have a common policy. Have they? If so, what is it? It is by that common policy, if there is one, that the work of our army in Siberia must be judged, and as evidence of muddling increases there will invitably be a demand for a clearer statement than has yet been made.



SPRINGFIELD, MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1919

The Republican

SPRINGFIELD, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1919

EIGHTEEN PAGES

Advocates of the Plumb plan of railroad control are premature in discovering in the war department's acceptance of workmen's co-operation in the Rock Island arsenal evidence of administration approval in principle of the brotherhoods' proposal. It also is too much to say that the experiment gives "conclu-'sive proof" that the participation of labor in the control of management will serve greatly to increase efficiency. It does, however, give evidence in support of the contention, and it is to be hoped that more such ventures may be undertaken for the public enlightenment. That the future is to see great development in industrial democracy in this country is a lively possibility, without respect to the fate of Mr Plumb's idea.

Not Nationalized as Yet

WHETHER the wish of Secretary Baker WHETHER the wish of Secretary Baker was father to the thought or not, it looks as if he argued without his host when he assumed that the harness shop at the Rock Island arsenal had been nationalized. For it seems that the step toward democratization of our industries has not yet been taken in a harness shop or the farriers' shop or anywhere else at Rock Island. Even if the so-called step had been taken in the Rock Island arsenal, it would not mean very much, save that there are lots of people in this country who like to jump at conclusions. Too often village experiments in foreign cantons, where every one lives the simple life Too often village experiments in foreign cantons, where every one lives the simple life of necessity, have been advocated as a universal new law of freedom for other and very complex civilizations. No doubt today the harness shop at Rock Island is the most surprised shop in the world. And well it might be; for we are a long ways off from nationalization of our industries by executive flat.

> Secretary Baker should not make any apologies for the experiment in shop management which the war department has been promoting at the Rock Island arsenal. Many people must regard it as one of the best things done by this administrationa really "forward-looking" development, to quote one of Mr Wilson's phrases. The experiment obviously involves no impairment of the final authority or responsibility of the commandant of the works; it does enable the civilian employes, through a committee chosen by themselves, to participate in the shop management. The same development has taken place in private establishments here and there, and a progressive government will not be blind to developments of this character.

Labor's Voice Only Advisory at Arsenal Is Baker's Reply

Rock Island Test Not "Democratization of Industry," Says War Secretary; Doesn't Know Plumb Plan

New York Tribune Washington, Bureau WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The authority of the commanding officer at Rock sland Arsenal is complete, Secretary of War Baker declared to-day in a statement replying to the assertion that the apopintment of a workers' committee at the government plant can be characterized as the "democratization of industry."

Secretary Baker's statement said: "The publication of the correspondence between representatives of arsenal employes and the Secretary of War has led to widespread misunderstanding of the situation. The War Department has encouraged the formation of committees of its employes in the arsenals, which committees consult freely with the men and act in an advisory capacity to the management on questions of shop conditions, production and wages. By this means hearty cooperation has been secured, and complete sympathy between the management and the employes has resulted. The authority of the management, however , is wholly undiminished by the advisory relation of the committees. The management of the plants is undisturbed. The government operates them and the authority of the commanding officer is as complete as it has always

officer is as complete as it has always been.

"The whole purpose of the steps taken is to bring about understanding and good feeling, but not in any sense to part with either the responsibility or the authority of the government in the management of these industrial enterprises."

Secretary Baker later said that he was unfamiliar with the provisions of the Plumb plan of operation of the railroads, but that he was certain there was no parallel between the scheme in vogue at the arsenals and the suggested reform in railroad administration.

"This plan," Secretary Baker said, "grew out of the war and was inaugurated long before the Plumb plan was advanced. It is a hopeful and helpful experiment, and has produced a very happy relationship between the men and the government."

OFFICERS' AUTHORITY AT ARSENALS IS UNCHANGED

Secretary Baker Explains

War Department Policy and

Its Purposes. -Washington Star

Secretary Baker says that the new policy of the War Department in the government operation of arsenals does not in any way diminish the authority of the Army officers com-manding these establishments. In an authorized statement he explains the

situation as follows:

"The publication of the correspondence between representatives of arsenal employes and the Secretary of War has led to widespread misunderstanding of the situation. The War Department has encouraged the formation of committees of its employes in the arsenals, which committees consult freely with the men and act in an advisory capacity to the management on questions of shop conditions, production and wages; by this means hearty co-operation has been secured and complete sympathy between the management and the employes has resulted. The authority of the management, however, is wholly undiminished by the advisory relation of the committees—the management operates them, and the authority of the committees—the management of the plants is undisturbed—the government operates them, and the authority of the commanding officer is as complete as it has always been.

"The whole purpose of the steps which have been taken is to bring about understanding and good feeling, but not in any sense to part with either the responsibility or the authority of the government in the management of these industrial enterprises." of War has led to widespread mis-

EMPLOYES PUT IN CONTROL AT ARMY ARSENAL

Committee of Workers at Rock Island Even Has Say on Bids Submitted

RESULTS DECLARED TO BE SATISFACTORY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31-Acutal control of the production activities of Rock Island arsenal harness shops, including appointment of foremen and the determination of prices to be paid workmen has been turned over to committees of the employes. This became known today when Secretary Baker made public correspondence between the war department and representatives of the employes. Matters of administration are left with the regular management, but even bids submitted on contracts are influenced by the committees.

In carrying out the new plan, which is characterized in the correspondence as "the first recognition of the principle of democracy as applied to the manufacturing industry," an arsenal orders branch has been established in the ordnance department here to obtain orders from other government agencies. An advisory committee of employes' representatives is included in this branch, who actively assist in figuring cost when bidding for work.

Results Said to Be Satisfactory

Official reports to Secretary Baker assert that the result has been not only one of greatly increased efficiency and contentment among the men, but a radical reduction in manufacturing costs. Two examples cited are orders for mail locks, formerly costing \$45 per thousand, but produced at Rock Island for \$38, and an order for azimuth optics at prices reduced from \$55 each to \$20.74.

It was learned tonight that the system soon would be extended to other departments of the Rock Island arsenal and if found successful would be placed in operation in all United States ar-

Development of the new system, the announcement said today, grew out of the situation immediately following the signing of the armistice when it became apparent that the operating force would be reduced for lack of work, but the necessity for a change had been foreseen even before the war.

"A condition of antagonism and distrust" had grown up prior to the war between the management and the workmen, according to a memorandum submitted by the employes' committees, as a result of the attempted introduction of "so-called scientific management methods" and the men "finally found their only recourse was to place a deliberate limit on production."

On the outbreak of the war, however,

it was said, the men voluntarily removed these limits, insisting only that piece work prices should not be reduced without their consent. Instances are cited of he men recommending reduction in piece work prices in order that the arsenal could secure additional orders and of voluntarily agreeing to work during lunch hours in order that an order "which had been figured very closely" might be filled.

Summarize the Effect

In a letter to Secretary Baker, R. L. Cornick and James L. McCort, employest representatives of the arsenal orders branch, summarize the result as follows:

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"Primarily the employes no longer feel like more employes, simply bent on holding down a job, quite apart from their conception of life, for no other purpose than the earning of wages, the only crude means available to them for securing the necessaries and perhaps a little of the better things of life. They are beginning to see that they are on their way towards becoming partners in a large enterprise, that is manufacturing useful things for the government.

"It is our conviction, more now than ever before, that before long the opportunity will be ripe for us, to secure outside talent in the form of competent management engineers and production experts to advise us as workers what we can do to help improve things, what the management can do and finally what we and the management can do jointly."

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WORKMEN SHARE ARSENAL CONTROL

War Department's Experiment Pleases Both Sides and Output Is Cheaper.

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At Rock Island

To the Editor of The Tribune.

IR: In your issue of to-day on the editorial page you publish very conspicuously an article entitled "The Government Takes a Partner," and in the headlines occurs the statement that "employes elect their own foreman and practise a kind of self-government."

The system of committees instituted at the Rock Island Arsenal is similar in organization and purpose to the committees now organized in various private industrial enterprises.

The purpose of these committees is indicated in a statement issued by the Secretary of War on September 2, 1919, a copy of which I inclose herewith, and which you did not publish in the article mentioned

I have not instituted at Rock Island the kind of system indicated in the headlines of your article and I have no intention of doing so. C. C. WILLIAMS, Major General, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

New York, Sept. 4, 1919.

[Inclosure]

Inclosure]

The Secretary of War authorizes the following statement to-day:

The publication of the correspondence between representatives of arsenal employes and the Secretary of War has led to widespread misunderstanding of the situation. The War Department has encouraged the formation of committees of its employes in the arsenals, which committees on ult freely with the men and act in an dvisory capacity to the management on questions of shop conditions, production and wages; by this means hearty coöperation has been secured, and complete sympathy between the management and the employes has resulted. The authority of the management, however, is wholly undiminished by the advisory relation of the committees; the management of the plants is undisturbed; the government operates them, and the authority of the commanding officer is as complete as it has always been.

The whole purpose of the steps which have been taken is to bring about understanding and good feeling, but not in any sense to part with either the responsibility or the authority of these industrial enterprises.

[The editorial page article referred to by General Williams was merely the full text of the letters and memorandum issued from the War Department News Bureau on the Rock Island Arsenal experiment. The headline was The Tribune's own. It read "The Government Takes a Partner." It was suggested by statements contained in the War Department's own matter, e. g.:

"The situation eventually so developed

"The situation eventually so developed that the employes were permitted to select their own foreman, a very interesting and worthy enlargement of the principle of democracy already mentioned." ... "They even went so far, as long as they enjoyed a genuine participation in the determination of shop processes and piecework prices, to recommend reductions in these prices when earnings became excessively out of proportion, due to improved methods of manufacture, always trying to be consistent in one direction as well as another." ... "There is attached hereto a statement concerning the way things work when the employes are enabled to participate in the management of the shop." ...

The statement from Secretary Baker printed above with General Williams's letter had already been published in full in The Tribune's news columns.-Ed.]

1 BAKER TURNS SHOP OVER TO WORKERS

"First Recognition of Principle of Democracy in Manufactur-Increases Production.

CUTS COSTS, BRINGS PEACE

Arsenal Harness Makers Appoint Foremen, Determine Wages-"Feel Like Partners," They Report.

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Resented Scientific Management.

Development of the new system, the announcement today said, grew out of the situation immediately following the signing of the armistice, when it became apparent that the operating force would be reduced for lack of work, but the necessity for a change had been fore-seen even before the war. "A condition of antagonism and distrust" had grown

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U. S. RUNS ARSENALS

Baker Says Government Has Not Yielded Control

EMPLOYES MERELY ADVISE

Secretary of War Issues Statement After Plumb Plan League Compares New Policy of Operation With Labor's Proposal to Run Railreads of the Country.

(By the Associated Press.)

The new policy of the War Department in operating arsenals does not in any way diminish the authority of commanding officers of those institutions, Secretary Baker made plain yesterday in a formal statement.

"Wide misunderstanding of the situation has resulted," Secretary Baker said, "from the publication of correspondence between representatives of arsenal employes and the Secretary of War."

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Secretary Baker's official explana-tion of the new policy was as fol-

To Heighten Good Feeling.

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Secretary Baker issued his statement after the Plumb Plan League had issued a statement comparing the new plan of operation to the Plumb plan for operation of railroads.

The President Approves.

With most commendable caution and tact, Gen. March, chief of staff, has conveyed to the House committee on military affairs the fact that President Wilson indorses the idea of universal military training without actually quoting the President to that effect. "Secretary of War Baker has indorsed it." Gen. March said, "and because of the Secretary's position it is a fair assumption that the President approves it, although I cannot quote the President."

The assumption of Gen. March is a very reasonable one, and it is not likely to be questioned by the public, much less by the President himself. In fact, it is anticipated that the President will make a specific recommendation in due time calling for the enactment of a universal training law. Gen. Pershing is to be invited before the military affairs committees of the Senate and House to give his views upon the question of universal military training and upon the requisite size of the standing army, and there seems to be a strong sentiment in Congress to defer largely to his judgment on these matters.

It is the belief of experienced legislators that the prejudice which existed before the war against training the youth of the nation in the rudiments of military service has to a great extent disappeared. Parents who frowned upon the idea a few years ago are now inclined to approve it, having had an opportunity to witness the benefits which camp training conferred upon their boys, and now being impressed with the fact that if a national emergency should at any time arise which would require a call to arms it would be better for the young men to have the elementary training in advance. And this shift of sentiment appears to be rather accurately reflected in Congress.

There is such a close relation between the idea of universal training and the size of the standing army that the two subjects must necessarily be considered in conjunction. If the youth are to be trained for military service in an emergency, it is the general opinion that the regular army need not be so large as otherwise. In fact, the whole question of a military policy is involved, and the fate of the league of nations likewise will prove a factor in its decision. Gen. Pershing's views upon the subject will be awaited with interest, and no doubt will have great influence upon Congress

Mash Port. sept. 6/19

1 BAKER TURNS SHOP OVER TO WORKERS EP 1-1919

"First Recognition of Principle of Democracy in Manufacturing" Increases Production.

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In carrying out the new plan, which is characterized in the correspondence as "the first recognition of the principle of democracy as applied to the manufacturing industry," an arsenal orders branch has been established in the Ordnance Department here, to obtain orders from other Governmental agencies.

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Official reports to Secretary Baker assert that the result has been not only greatly increased efficiency and contentment among the men, but a radical reduction in manufacturing costs. Two examples cited are orders for mail locks, formerly costing \$45 per thousand, but produced at Rock Island for \$38, and an order for Azimuth optics at prices reduced from \$55 each to \$20.74.

Resented Scientific Management.

Resented Scientific Management.

Development of the new system, the announcement today said, grew out of the situation immediately following the signing of the armistice, when it became apparent that the operating force would be reduced for lack of work, but the state force sharper had been force. be reduced for lack of work, but the necessity for a change had been foreseen even before the war. "A condition of antagonism and distrust" had grown up prior to the war between the management and the workmen, according to a memorandum submitted by the employees' committees, as a result of the attempted introduction of "so-called scientific management methods," and the men "finally found their only recourse was to place a deliberate limit on production."
"On the outbreak of war, however, it was said, the men voluntarily removed these limits, insisting only that plecework prices should not be reduced without their consent. Instances are cited of the men recommending reduction in piece-work prices in order that the arsenal could secure additional orders, and of voluntarily agreeing to work during lunch hours in order that an order "which had been figured very closely" might be filled.

Give Baker the Results.

In a letter to Secretary Baker, R. L. Cornick and James L. McCort, employes' representatives of the Arsenal Orders Branch, summarize the result as fol-

Franch, summarize the result as follows:

Primarily, the employes no longer feel like mere employes, simply bent on holding down a job quite apart from their conception of life for no other purpose than the earning of wages, the only crude means available to them for securing the necessaries, and perhaps a little of the better things of life. They are beginning to see that they are on their way towards becoming partners in a large enterprise that is manufacturing useful things for their Government.

It is our conviction, more now than ever before, that before long the opportunity will be ripe for us to secure outside talent in the form of competent management engineers and production experts to advise us as workers what we can do to help improve things; what the management can do and finally what we and the management

U. S. RUNS ARSENALS

Baker Says Government Has Not Yielded Control

EMPLOYES MERELY ADVISE

Secretary of War Issues Statement After Plumb Plan League Compares New Policy of Operation Rafficads of the Country. With Labor's Proposal to Run

(By the Associated Press.) The new policy of the War Department in operating arsenals does not in any way diminish the authority of commanding officers of those institutions, Secretary Baker made plain yesterday in a formal statement.

"Wide misunderstanding of the situation has resulted," Secretary Baker said, "from the publication of correspondence between representatives of arsenal employes and the Secretary of War."

Secretary Baker's official explana-

Secretary Baker's official explana-tion of the new policy was as fol-

To Heighten Good Feeling.

To Heighten Good Feeling.

"The War Department had encouraged the formation of committees of its employes in the arsenals, which committees consult freely with the men and act in an advisory capacity to the management on questions of shop conditions, production and wages; by this means hearty cooperation has been secured, and complete sympathy between the management and the employes has resulted. The authority of the management, however, is wholly undiminished by the advisory relation of the committees—the management of the plants is undisturbed—the government operates them and the authority of the commanding officer is as complete as it has always been.

"The whole purpose of the steps which have been taken is to bring about understanding and good feeling, but not in any sense to part with either the responsibility or the authority of the government in the management of these industrial enterprises."

Secretary Baker issued his statement after the Plumb Plan League had issued a statement comparing the new plan of operation to the Plumb plan for operation of railroads.

The President Approves.

With most commendable caution and tact, Gen. March, chief of staff, has conveyed to the House committee on military affairs the fact that President Wilson indorses the idea of universal military training without actually quoting the President to that effect. "Secretary of War Baker has indorsed it," Gen. March said, "and because of the Secretary's position it is a fair assumption that the President approves it, although I cannot quote the President."

The assumption of Gen. March is a very reasonable one, and it is not likely to be questioned by the public, much less by the President himself. In fact, it is anticipated that the President will make a specific recommendation in due time calling for the enactment of a universal training law. Gen. Pershing is to be invited before the military affairs committees of the Senate and House to give his views upon the question of universal military training and upon the requisite size of the standing army, and there seems to be a strong sentiment in Congress to defer largely to his judgment on these matters.

It is the belief of experienced legislators that the prejudice which existed before the war against training the youth of the nation in the rudiments of military service has to a great extent disappeared. Parents who frowned upon the idea a few years ago are now inclined to approve it, having had an opportunity to witness the benefits which camp training conferred upon their boys, and now being impressed with the fact that if a national emergency should at any time arise which would require a call to arms it would be better for the young men to have the elementary training in advance. And this shift of sentiment appears to be rather accurately reflected in Congress.

There is such a close relation between the idea of universal training and the size of the standing army that the two subjects must necessarily be considered in conjunction. If the youth are to be trained for military service in an emergency, it is the general opinion that the regular army need not be so large as otherwise. In fact, the whole question of a military policy is involved, and the fate of the league of nations likewise will prove a factor in its decision. Gen. Pershing's views upon the subject will be awaited with interest, and no doubt will have great influence upon Congress

Hash Post. sept. 6/19

SAYS ARSENAL TEST PROVES PLUMB PLAN

appointment of foremen and the determination of prices paid workmen, to committees of employes approximates application by the Government itself of he principles of the Plumb plan. What was done at the Rock Island

arsenal, as announced by the War Department yesterday, was described in the correspondence and statements made public by the War Department as being "the first recognition of the principle of democracy as applied to the manufacturing industry." The documanufacturing industry." The documents made public by the War Department comprised a letter written by Secment comprised a letter written by Secretary Baker on Aug. 23 to R. L. Cornick and James L. McCort, employes' representatives in the ordnance department in Washington, expressing Secretary Baker's "pleasure in the results which have been attained," and further stating Mr. Baker's "hope that the policy which has already been productive of so much good will be successfully pressed."

The celerity with which the Plumb plan leaders have seized upon the an-nouncement which was given out officially at the War Department yesterday cannot be otherwise interpreted than as cannot be otherwise interpreted than as an effort to make it appear that the Government itself has been won over to the Plumb plan in what has been done at Rock Island. Coincidental with the interpretation by Mr. Plumb of the Rock Island experiment as being nothing more nor less than an application of the principles of the Plumb plan for nationalization of industry, the statement issued here tonight by Manager Keating of the Plumb Plan League takes the same view of the Rock Island experiment. The statement in part follows:

"The report given out by the War Department of the results of the Government's experiment in industrial democracy at Rock Island Arsenal is a happy and timely illustration of the truth of one of the basic principles for which we are contending. We maintain that the participation of labor in the control of management will serve greatly to increase efficiency. The War Department report gives conclusive proof of this by showing the extraordinary results that have been obtained at Rock Island under workingmen's control.

Says Plumb Plan Is Americanism. an effort to make it appear that the

Says Plumb Plan Is Americanism.

"In advocating the Plumb plan we are dealing with a great natural monopoly, which, under private ownership, has been managed with incredible inefficiency in an attempt to maintain a fictitious competition. If in the field of legitimate competition, as in the field of legitimate competition, as in the case with the Rock Island Arsenal, the Government has demonstrated the success of industrial democracy, it is fair to assume that the same principle will be even more successful when applied to a monopolistic enterprise like the railroads.

roads.
"This principle of industrial democracy is nothing but old-fashioned, bedrock Americanism. If a man is worthy of a vote in the political field he is worthy of a voice in the field of economic life.

"We have to return to fundamental Americanism and rescue the human factor of co-operation in industry. Of course, men will work harder and better when they share in the responsibilities of the industry and in the rewards of their own labors. There is no fear that American workingmen are not capable of participating in the management of industry.

League Asserts War Department Has Applied Its Principles at Rock Island.

WORKERS TAKE OVER PLANT

WORKERS TAKE OVER PLANT

Government Makes Public Correspondence Telling How Employes

Conduct Big Arsenal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Advocates of the Plumb plan for the nationalization of the railroads of the country asserted today that the action of the War Department in turning over actual control of production activities in the Rock Island arsenal harness shops, including appointment of foremen and the determination of prices paid workmen, to the regarding it:

War Department's Statement.

War Department's Statement.

"With the signing of the armistice, the arsenal employes faced a situation raising grave doubts as to the security of their employment since the products which they had been engaged in turning out were, of course, for use in the war with Germany. Having well-functioning organizations in existence in several of the War Department arsenals, and with members of these orzanizations conversant to an unusual degree with production problems, the employes designated representatives to take up the subject with the Secretary of war and Chief of Ordnance. The outcome was the approval of the suggestion that an arsenal orders branch be established in the office of the Chief of Ordnance to secure orders from other departments of the Government needed and the arsenals were equipped to manufacture. The experience of the War Department in securing the employes' assistance and devotion by according them a large measure of control over the conditions of production and labor in the arsenals naturally led to creating an advisory committee of employes' representatives in the arsenal orders branch. Employes' representatives actively assist in the work of this branch in figuring costs when bidding for w. &c."

The letter which Messrs. Cornick and McCort, the employes' representatives, wrote to Secretary Baker, said:

"Primarily the employes feel that yourself and General C. C. Williams are interesting yourselves in them in a vital significant way, that is, concerning the stability of their positions, rather than in paternalistic ways such as have been tried with questionable results in so many instances during the past. They realize that their status is now in the process of change. They no longer feel like mere employes, simply bent on holding down a job quite apart from their conception of life, for no other purpose than the earning of wages, the only crude means available to them for securing the necessaries and perhaps a lift the of the better things of life. They are beginning to see that they are on their way towards becoming pa "With the signing of the armistice, the arsenal employes faced a situation raising grave doubts as to the security

ployes' committees, handling grievances, &c., for, they said that that was not their fort. They did not feel able to confront the management in sufficiently forceful ways while prosecuting cases of such a nature.

"But, they said, they clearly saw their opportunity in the chances which now existed for functioning on production committees. Their abilities, they felt, lay in that direction and they most enthusiastically? welcome the circumstances which promise them these new opportunities for self expression. At Frankford and Rock Island instances have occurred where the employes have 'gotten after' individuals who have not been doing as well as they might.

Snirit of Co-operation.

Spirit of Co-operation.

A striking instance f the splendid spirit of co-operation which automat-ically develops when the employes are given an incentive and a chance for given an incentive and a chance for self-expression recently occurred at the Frankford Arsenal. The Post Office Department was in the market for a large order of dials for registered mail locks, for which they had previously pald \$45 per thousand. Frankford Arsenal submitted an estimate of \$38 per thousand, so when the committee on estimates in formed the employes they had figured very closely in order that this work could be secured for them the employes were very eager to express their appreciation of this new condition and volunteered to work during lunch hour if necessary to live up to their committee's judgment as to direct labor costs.

hour if necessary to live up to their committee's judgment as to direct labor costs.

"There is attached hereto a statement concerning the way things work when the employes are enable to participate in the management of the shop. This is but a mere indication of what really can be made possible in a large way throughout all the arsenals. In short, a spontaneous efficiency is in the making, which, we sincerely feel, will before long produce records of production that will make the most ardent Taylor system advocate envious. And this will all be because the employes want to produce, not because they are obliged to do so.

"We find that as a whole the attitude of the local management is conducive toward the development of this new spirit. Where misunderstandings have existed or still exists we hope to help straighten them out by education and the demonstration of our unalloyed sincerity and loyalty to all the interests at stake."

"We are and will for a long time suffer from the heritages of the conditions."

the demonstration of our unalloyed sincerity and loyalty to all the interests at stake."

"We are and will for a long time suffer from the heritages of the conditions we are now on the way towards eliminating. It is our conviction, more now than ever before, that before long the opportunity will be ripe for us to secure outside talent in the form of competent management engineers and production experts to advise us as workers what we can do to help improve things, what the management can do, and finally, what we and the management can do jointly.

"We are not unaware of our own limitations in this respect, and, when the time comes, we hope sincerely that you and the Chief of Ordnance will gladly extend to us the opportunity to have our technical experts co-operate with the arsenal management and their experts for the purpose of doing everything possible to warrant the fullest utilization of the arsenals as centers of production."

To this letter Secretary Baker replied:
"The Government needs not only the hands of its employes, but their heads and their hearts and the spirit of cooperation and loyal enthusiasm illustrated by the instances which you cite to me are not only evidence of a present sound situation but promising of constant future improvement."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

BAKER'S REMO

Secretary of Odd Fellows Sends Puzzling Telegram to President.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

Advices were received in Washington tonight from the president's special to the effect that a telegram had been received by the president from William A. Jones of Baltimore, grand secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, demanding the removal of Secretary of War Baker "for failure to co-operate with certain plans for the Pershing parade in Washington."

The president directed that a reply be sent stating that he was at a complete loss to understand what the telegram means.

It developed here tonight that two

complete loss to understand what the telegram means.

It developed here tonight that two or three days ago Representative Coady of Maryland was asked by the Baltimore Odd Fellows to request Secretary Baker to order a postponement of the Pershing parade in Washington, which had been set for Sept. 17. The reason assigned was that the international convention of Odd Fellows is to be opened in Baltimore soon after that date and those in charge of arrangements realized that a side trip to Washington to see the parade would be an attractive feature.

Although congress had passed a special bill, making Sept. 17 of this year a legal holiday, in the District of Columbia, the request was submitted by the Maryland congressman to Secretary Baker. Today Representative Coady received a letter from

tative Coady received a letter from Mr. Baker explaining that it would be

Mr. Baker explaining that it would be impossible to comply with the request.

Secretary Baker's letter to Mr. Coady follows:

Never until now has a full division with battle equipment paraded in America. The task of gathering and moving the physical equipment of a division is tremendous and any shifting of time would entail great physical hardships upon the persons who have arranged for the huge number of animals necessary and the large accumulation of equipage needed.

Full publicity has been given to the date and hundreds of thousands of persons have made their plans accordingly. Congress itself has made the 17th legal holiday and any change now would entail the reversal of that action. Furthermore, the keeping of many men in the service even for another day, who would otherwise be eligible for discharge after the 17th, would represent thousands of dollars of additional expense to the government.

of additional expense to the government.

For these and other reasons you will agree with me, I think, that it is not feasible to change the date of the parade of the First division and the reception to Gen. Pershing.

The telegram which President Wilson received from Mr. Jones, follows: The Honorable Woodrow Wilson (Personal):

With malice toward none, we, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and kindred and allied associations and bodies, in the spirit of patriotism, request the immediate removal of Secretary of War, the Honorable Newton D. Baker, for fallure to co-operate in the arrangements for the parade of Gen. Pershing and the First division at Washington, D. C. Millions of men demand this. Answer Odd Fellows, Baltimore, Md.

The Government Takes a Partner

Full official description of its experiment with labor in the Rock Island Arsenal

N MONDAY last there was published throughout the country a news account of the government's labor experiment in the Rock Island Arsentl, where employes elect their own foreman and practise a kind of self-government. The news report was summarized at labor to the state of the state ately started a heated discussion as to whether or not the government was setting an example in the "democratization" of industry according to the Plumb plan. After three days Secretary Baker issued a statement saying the case was misunderstood, that the authority of the government was still absolute, and that the functions of the workers' committee were advisory only. Below will be found the full text of the memorandum and letters that were originally sent out by the War Department's News Bure au and summarized by the news correspondents

[From War Department News Bureau]

August 28, 1919. The War Department authorizes publication of the following: (1) Letter written to the Secretary of War by the arsenal employes' representatives on the arsenal orders branch of the office of the chief of ordnance; (2) memorandum submitted by the employes' representatives with that

ea and controlled institution.

The next thing which developed concerned itself with the policy which the new officer who was placed in charge of the harness shop employed with regard to the particular production and labor problems existing. This officer came from a firm which had a very bad reputation with labor, and consequently was immediately regarded by the employes with extreme suspicion. The men, however, with clearcut frankness, went to him and advised that they were willing to cooperate to their fullest capacity, provided they found him square and provided he would not hold it against them that they were members of a legitimate labor organization. It remains to the credit of this officer that he accepted the situation on this basis, apparently realizing what it meant from the point of view of production. He was ready to agree to anything which in his estimation would bring about

improvements in mutual confidence and good will between the shop management and the workers. The situation eventually so developed that the employes were permitted to select their own foreman, a very interesting and worthy enlargement of the principle of democracy already mentioned, Consenues 'wmen dence offi? propot still

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"Chief, Arsenal Orders Branch.

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"H. K. RUTHERFORD.

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Full official description of its experiment with labor in the Rock Island Arsenal

N MONDAY last there was published throughout the country a news account of the government's labor experiment in the Rock Island Arsentl, where employes elect their own foreman and practise a kind of self-government. The news report was summarized from a long memorandum and two letters made public by the War Department. It immediately the self-government is a summarized to the self-government in ately started a heated discussion as to whether or not the government was setting an example in the "democratization" of industry according to the Plumb plan. After three days Secretary ernment was still absolute, and that the functions of the workers' committee were advisory sent out by the War Department's News Bure au and summarized by the news correspondents

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The memorandum is presented first in making these papers public in view of its explanation of the principal steps which led to the participation of the employes of the Rock Island Arsenal harness shop in control of matters connected with production, management, pay, hours, etc.

The development of the arsenal orders branch in the office of the chief of ordnance and of representation of employes of the manufacturing arsenals in an advisory capacity in connection therewith is not explained in the letters or memorandum reproduced herewith. Briefly, it was as fol-

With the signing of the armistice the arsenal employes faced a situation raising grave doubts as to the security of their employment, since the products which they had been engaged in turning out were, of course, for use in the war with Germany. Having well functioning organizations in several of the War Department arsenals, and with members of these organizations conversant to an unusual degree with proauction problems, the employes designated representatives to take up the subject with the Secretary of War and chief of ordnance. The outcome was the approval of the suggestion that an arsenal orders branch be established in the office of the chief of ordnance to secure orders from other departments of the government for such things as the government needed and the arsenals were equipped to manufacture. The experience of the War Department in securing the employes' assistance and devotion by according them a large measure of control over the conditions of production and labor in the arsenals naturally led to creating an advisory committee of employes' representatives in the arsenal orders branch. Employes' representatives actively assist in the work of this branch, in figuring costs when bidding for work, etc.

The Memorandum

The memorandum submitted to the Secretary of War, with the letter addressed to him by the employes' representatives, follows:

Before the war the harness shop of Rock Island Arsenal was in a very deplorable condition from the point of view of production and efficient operation. A condition of antagonism and distrust between the management and the employes had grown up because of many familiar reasons, principal among which were the attempted introduction of so-called scientific management methods and the breaking of promises made to the men that any increase in production brought about by their ingeniousness, resourcefulness and ability would not be used against them for the purpose of reducing the increase in wages which they secured thereby. As a result of this the men found that their only recourse was to place a deliberate limit on production; thus the aforementioned resourcefulness, ingeniousness and ability of the men, instead of being directed into constructive channels for the purpose of improving production and methods of manufacture, were diverted into methods for limiting production. Their experience had taught them that when their inventive ability was used constructively it worked against them because it reduced either their earnings or resulted sooner or later in discharges or lay-offs of their members. The normal progress in the purpose for which the shop existed was consistently retarded or limited.

When the United States entered the war and it became very apparent that maximum production was of the greatest importance the men in the leather shop voluntarily agreed to take off the limits which they had placed on productivity, providing, however, that piece work prices were not reduced without their consent. They felt constrained to insist upon this feature since not only had their past experience taught them that they stood a serious chance of having their earnings cut, but also that they might have to put up with such subterfuges as changes in operation for the purpose of providing arguments to the management to back up their insistence on reducing prices. Thus it came to pass that on a very vital matter, namely, the establishment of piece work prices, the men were given the basic privilege of participating in the process whereby these prices were determined. This in reality was the first recognition of the principle of democracy as applied to the manufacturing industry conducted by the Rock Island Arsenal, a government owned and controlled institution.

The next thing which developed concerned itself with the policy which the new officer who was placed in charge of the harness shop employed with regard to the particular production and labor problems existing. This officer came from a firm which had a very bad reputation with labor, and consequently was immediately regarded by the employes with extreme suspicion. The men, however, with clearcut frankness, went to him and advised that they were willing to cooperateto their fullest capacity, provided they found him square and provided he would not hold it against them that they were members of a legitimate labor organization. It remains to the credit of this officer that he accepted the situation on this basis, apparently realizing what it meant from the point of view of production. He was ready to agree to anything

which in his estimation would bring about

improvements in mutual confidence and good will between the shop management and the workers. The situation eventually so developed that the employes were permitted to select their own foreman, a very interesting and worthy enlargement of the principle of democracy already mentioned. Consequently, when the committee previously referred to, together with the democratically selected foreman of the shop, began to function cooperatively with the management of the shop a very remarkable change in the atmosphere manifested itself. The men had confidence in what was going on; thay stepped into the breach and began to produce. Old grievances, misunderstandings, suspicions were all cleared away like a fog before a breeze, and everybody began to breathe freely and act enthusiastically.

For instance, it has been the custom in the past to reimburse individuals for suggestions which resulted in improved processes of manufacture. However, since these new relationships came into existence the men refused to accept these bonuses, first personally requesting that they be paid to a central beneficiary fund, but finally agreeing that even this was not the fairest arrangement and deciding not to accept any bonus for any purpose whatsoever. They even went so far, as long as they enjoyed a genuine participation in the determination of shop processes and piecework prices, to recommend reductions in these prices when earnings became excessively out of proportion, due to improved methods of manufacture, always trying to be consistent in one direc-

tion as well as another. Many other specific in lances might be cited to illustrate the benefits which automatically results as a consequence of the new spirit which came into existence. The officer in charge prepared a report covering the entire situation. The many suggestions he refers to were actually submitted by the men both before he was in charge and after he assumed control. This officer was quick to see the value of these suggestions, as already implied, and carried them out. The net result was a most remarkable increase in production carried on by contented and willing men.

The Employes' Letter

The letter addressed to the Secretary of War by R. L. Cornick and James L. Mc-Cort, employes' representatives on the arsenal orders branch, follows:

Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, Aug. 21, 1919. Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Sir: We, who are now in Washington with the arsenal orders branch, representing the employes of the manufacturing arsenals of the ordnance departn the liberty of preparing this letter in the hope that we may adequately convey to you and your associates of the War Department interested in the arsenals our sincere appreciation of the opportunity for cooperation and service in the highest sense of the terms which you have made possible. We consider that your liberal attitude toward us in our endeavor to inaugurate a policy which sought to further by worthy means the interests of the military establishments, the government and the public jointly with that of the employes has rapidly borne most wholesome fruit. Thus briefly, therefore, we take pleasure in submitting to you the following evidence of the new spirit which is coming

into existence at the arsenals. Primarily the employes feel that yourself and General C. C. Williams are interesting yourselves in them in a vital, significant way, that is, concerning the stability of their positions, rather than in paternalistic ways such as have been tried with questionable results in so many instances during the past. They realize that their status is now in the process of change. They no longer feel like mere employes, simply bent on holding down a job, quite apart from their conception of life, for no other purpose than the earning of wages, the only crude means available to them for securing the necessaries and perhaps a little of the better things of life. They are beginning to see that they are on their way toward becoming partners in a large enterprise; that is, manufacturing useful things for

their government. It has been very gratifying to us to note, many times, that the necessity on the part of the men for economical production is well understood. For instance, at Watervliet Arsenal recently during the noonday rallies which were being held the appeals of the speakers, who were from the workers, were for efficiency. At Watertown some of the men stated that, in the interest of the workers, their abilities were limited when it came to functioning on employes' committees, handling grievances, etc., for they said that that was not their forte. They did not feel able to confront the management in sufficiently forceful ways while prosecuting cases of such a nature. But, they said, they clearly saw their opportunity in the chances which now existed for functioning on production committees. Their abilities, they felt, lay in that direction, and they most enthusiastically welcomed the circumstances which promised them these new opportunities for self-expression. At Frankford and Rock Island instances have occurred where the employes have "got after" individuals who have not been doing as well as they might. A striking instance of the splendid spirit of cooperation which automatically develops when the employes are given an incentive and a chance for self-expression recently occurred at the Frankford Arsenal. The Postoffice Department was in the market for a large order of dials for registered mail locks, for which it had previously paid \$45 a thousand. Frankford Arsenal submitted an estimate of \$38 a thousand, so

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cured for them the employes were very eager to express their appreciation of this new condition and volunteered to work during lunch hour, if necessary, to live up to their committee's judgment as to direct labor costs.

An instance of increased efficiency brought about by this new interest is expressed in a letter from Colonel H. K. Rutherford, artillery division, to Captair O. S. Beyer, jr., arsenal orders branch ordnance department:

ordnance department:

"Captain O. S. Beyer, jr.,

"Chief, Arsenal Orders Branch.
"Dear Sir: Regarding the optics fo
the azimuth instruments, model of 1918
we asked Frankford Arsenal for an est
mate covering the manufacture of 4
sets of these optics. In reply they off
to make them at the cost of \$20.74 a set

"This estimate is very gratifying, com
pared to the contract price being paid to
the Spencer Lens Company of \$55 each.

(Signed) "H. K. RUTHERFORD,

"Colonel, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A."
There is attached hereto a statement

There is attached hereto a statement concerning the way things work when the employes are enabled to participate in the management of the shop.* This is but a mere indication of what really can be made possible in a large way throughout all the arsenals. In short, a spontaneous efficiency is in the making, which, we sincerely feel, will before long produce records of production that will make the most ardent Taylor system advocate envious. And this will all be because the employes want to produce, not because they are obliged to do so.

We find as a whole that the attitude of the local management is conducive toward the development of this new spirit. Where misunderstandings have existed or still exist we hope to help straighten them out by education and the demonstration of our unalloyed sincerity and loyalty to all the interests at stake.

It is true that there is still much that must be done before we are down to "bedrock." Indeed, as you undoubtedly appreciate, the opportunities for improving production coincidently with finding work from other departments of the government suitable for manufacture at the arsenals are unlimited. We are and will for a long time suffer from the heritages of the conditions we are now on the way toward eliminating. It is our conviction, more now than ever before, that before long the opportunity will be ripe for us to secure outside talent in the form of competent management engineers and production experts to advise us as workers what we can do to help improve things, what the management can do, and finally what we and the management can do jointly. We are not unaware of our own limitations in this respect, and, when the time comes, we hope sincerely that you and the chief of ordnance will gladly extend to us the opportunity to have our technical experts cooperate with the arsenal management and their experts for the purpose of doing everything possible to warrant the fullest utilization of the arsenals as centres of production. The time will be ripe for this as soon as the basic spirit of cooperation and mutual confidence all through the arsenal organizations has been created.

We especially recognize our limitations in problems of administration and attribute our very pleasing success to the interest and ability of Captain O. S. Beyer, jr. One million three hundred thousand dollars' worth of work has been secured for the arsenals through this branch up to date, and we believe we have proven your good judgment in creating this branch. Captain Beyer has remained in the service the last several months because of his interest in utilization of surplus manufacturing facilities in arsenals, and it is our desire to express the deepest appreciation of his sacrifice.

In conclusion, we take pleasure in advising you of our sincere desire to do everything pessible to raise the relationship between the arsenal employes and the War Department management to the highest level, so that as industrial establishments we hope the government arsenals will become a worthy object lesson for the industries of the nation as a whole.

We hold ourselves in readiness in case you wish to discuss this matter with us. R. L. CORNICK, JAMES L. M'CORT,

Employes' Representatives, Arsenal Orders Branch.

[*This statement is the memorandum preceding this letter to the Secretary of War.]

The Secretary's Letter

The Secretary of War replied to the above letter as follows: War Department,

Washington, August 23, 1919. Gentlemen: I have received your letter of August 21 and read it with deep gratification and interest. The government needs not only the hands of its employes, but their heads and their hearts, and the spirit of cooperation and loyal enthusiasm illustrated by the instances which you cite to me are not only eviof a present sound situation, but promising of constant future improve-

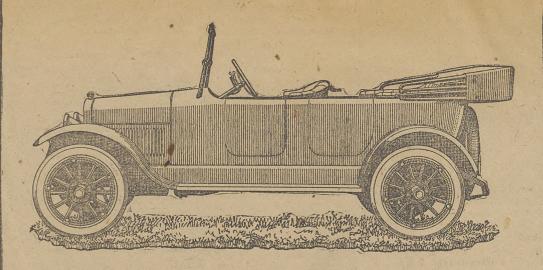
I am taking great pleasure in forwarding your letter to General Williams, the chief of ordnance, with a note expressing my own pleasure in the results which have been attained, and further expressing the hope that the policy which has already been productive of so much good will be successfully pressed.

If any opportunity comes to you to express to the employes in the arsenal the substance of this interchange of letters between us, I would be glad to have it done and to have the men know that the War Department desires cooperative and helpful relations between the management and the men, and appreciates the spirit in which the men are responding to their

important and responsible task.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

Development



HILE the great plants of the Maxwell were busy in war production the engineering laboratories were working night and day on a Post-War Maxwell.

Today this car is in our salesrooms. It expresses in a decisive way the progress of automobile making in this country.

Unquestionably it leads the way among cars selling under \$1200.

There's a new type radiator, larger, more efficient, more handsome; a new Elliott type front axle, which makes steering now a tireless pleasure; a new rear axle, heavier, with an indestructible four pinion differential; an improved electric system; a new idea in an instrument board; a larger and more convenient gear shifting lever; full crown fenders with wire edge reinforcing, (the front fender aprons are crowned to eliminate all vibration and rattle); a new way of anchoring the running board; a larger gas tank, and hunglin the rear; a new tire carrier; a new emergency brake, located at the transmission, and not on the rear wheels: a heavier service brake, and equipped with equalizer to

prevent any tendency to skid. Also equipped with Hot Spot and Ram's-horn.

These are but a few; and yet it is the same fundamental chassis on which 300,000 Maxwells have been built.

To miss seeing this Post-War Maxwell is to miss the motor car treat of the year.



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OPEN EVENINGS

Bronx Branch, 175th Street and Grand Concourse

The habitues motley company and female, the the German cap with people who spectable. Thus merchants and cians, lawyers, directors, high whispered that prosecutors are company. The close by midni curtains are dra the conventions. however, and I in a suburb of I till 8 in the mo "For the rest

what one can se anywhere—a upon gain, utter thing but the

Everywh

"And this is in Berlin, but Essen, Breslau, a word, everyw if, as might be

"At the large thing for a ma (£4,000) in an 30,000 marks (£ The people who marks (£500) a tract attention. in the smaller of 3,000 marks place every n winning are cor in the long ru in the long rumakes the prof hitherto so fa to 750,000 mar greatest win (£100,000). The

have been a pul "Doubtless su the authorities clubs, but it is this that the fi to tax them and revenue from th

Labor Asked

DULUTH, Min president of the sembly, has his in Duluth will pa

test against the Furthermore, plan, if no mate cost of living of posed demonstra posed demonstra coöperation with luth, will hold a on the first Sur continuing until in the price of f The parades an lution introduce

the trades a special commit the plan. The the plan. The strong support who believe that as are proposed ving quick action Mr. Jensen bel lawful combinat interests to get e the public.

Owl Can

The owl has n the globe of whi in its socket by cartilaginous compensate for in the eye, the o

Ohe Britt Fork Times would mean that not we only, but all NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1919.

MAKE US A MILITARY POWER?

"teeth," said the President at her with us. If we drive her out, Columbus. That is the difference be- she will perforce make what combimajority of the Republican Senators. able to stand alone than is any other now and forever, with all the heavy rank insincerity; if China was lawproposed in the Baker-March bill will training of youths between 19 and 21 proposed in that bill will have to be dropped and the conscription system. of Continental Europe, whereby every. man must pass years in the army and be subject to call, will have to be sub-

For what will be the result of victory for these Republican Senators over the Treaty of Peace? There are two results, one of which is certain. In the first, the United States will be isolated. The Treaty is already virtually a fact; it has been ratified by two nations and will be ratified within a few days by two more, and it takes the ratification of only three to put it into effect. It will go into effect with the United States left out, if these Senators have their way. It will draw the allied nations closer tosether and make their interests common. The defeat of it at Washington will force the world into two antagenistic groups, with ourselves and whatever other American nations may choose to throw their lot in with us -not all of this continent, by any means on one side, and Europe, with Germany ultimately included, against us. It is all very well to swell out our chests and say that we are a match for the whole world, but, granting that to be true, we should have to live in a state of constant and highly expensive preparedness for war on short notice. Does the taxpayer, does the father of a family, like the idea? A man who met the President on his tour said that he had lost two some in the war; that he had a third, and that he and men like him were depending on the President to see that they did not lose the sons that remain to them. He might have done better by saying that he was looking to the United States Senate to decide whether or not those boys' lives should go the way of the others.

Or, if not that, if the United States is not isolated, then Japan will be isolated, as these Senators are trying to isolate her. What will be the result of that? Germany has been trying for years to make an alliance with Japan. Russia would be willing. There, again, would be two groups of Powers, even if dissatisfied Italy did not join them. Such a combination

would be immensely powerful; it "All the News That's Fit to Print." the nations of Europe outside the PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. combination, would have to begin Abouth S. Ochs. Publisher and President. drafting and tax-levying to meet the new menace.

And it is all so needless. Japan DOES THE SENATE MEAN TO prefers our friendship and that of the Allies to any German or Russian friendship. If we do not force her "I would rather have everybody on out of our councils, her national pol-"my side than be armed to the icy and interest are enough to keep tween his position and that of the nations she can, for she is no more Let them have their way, and we Power, under present-day conditions. shall have to be armed to the teeth, The talk about our helping China is taxation and waste of industry that fully entitled to take over the German that implies. The army of 500,000 rights in Shantung, her title has already been taken from her, and we have to be swollen to two, three, or could do nothing except to the market the military over it, which every member of the

Senate knows we would not do. The reservations framed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with the prefatory resolution, have evidently been prepared, not to make the Treaty a better instrument, which is the only honest purpose an amendment could serve, but to kill it altogether so far as the United States is concerned. Ratification by the Senate is not to take effect or bind the United States until these reservations have been accepted by at least three of the four principal allied and associated Powers. Yet the reservation relating to Article X. has been so viciously drawn as to make it quite improbable that any of the allied nations could accept it. The words "except by the action of the Congress of the United States," which appear at the end of this reservation, might, perhaps, be held to apply to all the preceding conditions set forth, to the effect that we could not employ our military or naval forces or assume under Article X. any obligations to resist external aggression upon a member of the League, in which case the reservation would be merely interpretative since the President, has explained and everybody knows that no action under that article would be taken without the authority of Congress; or these words, " except by action of the Congress of the United States," might be held to apply only to the final clause of the reservation, to the effect that no mandate would be accepted by the United States under Article XXII. The interpretation of a court upon that point might be determined by a mere mark of punctuation. If the reservation was not drawn with vicious intent to destroy the Treaty, there is evidence of a purpose to make its meaning so doubtful that none of the allied Fowers could prudently accept it. As it appears in Washington dispatches, this reservation would be equivalent to a rejection of Article X., which is the very heart of the covenant. Minds honestly intent upon making the Treaty better by amendment would not work in that way. The natural, the almost inevitable consequence of adopting this resolution would be the death of the Treaty

Arm us to the teeth if you will, Senators, if you have no consideration for the interests of the United States, if hatred of the President so possesses you that you are willing to saddle war taxation on us forever, make conscription necessary, and take the last boy from the father and mother who have already given two. But remember that for all these things an accounting will be demanded of you.

n.y World

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE WELCOME TO PERSHING

Here is the official programme for the welcome to Gen. Pershing and the 1st Division:

MONDAY-6.30 A. M.: Mayor's official party will board steamer Patrol at Pier A, North River, to meet the Leviathan with Gen. Pershing and staff aboard down the bay. 6.45 A. M.: Secretary of War Baker, the Congressional Committee, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and civilian representatives of the President will board a destroyer at 23d Street, North River, to meet the Leviathan. 8.30 A. M.: Gen. Pershing and staff will disembark at Pier 4, Hoboken, a short welcoming speech being made by Mr. Baker, and Gen. Pershing replynig. Gen. Pershing and staff will then board Patrol and proceed to Pier A. 10.30 A. M.: Reception of Gen. Pershing as city's guest by Mayor at City Hall. Gov. Smith present. Mayor's address of welcome. Then Gen. Pershing and escort will proceed to the Waldorf-Astoria. Luncheon to follow at Waldorf. 6.30 P. M .: Dinner at Ritz-Carlton to Gen. Pershing and staff by Rodman Wanamaker. 8.30 P. M.: Dinner party will attend performance at Hippodrome.

TUESDAY-2.30 P. M.: Gen. Pershing will greet 50,000 school children in the Sheep Meadow, Central Park. Boy Scouts of America will act as escort for Gen. Pershine from entrance to park, 72d Street and Fifth Avenue. 8 P. M.: Reception at Elks' Club. 9 P. M.: Reception in Carnegie Hall to Gen. Pershing by George Washington Memorial Association.

WEDNESDAY-10 A. M.: Parade and review of 1st Division, led by Gen. Pershing, 110th Street to Washington Square. 7 P. M.: Concert in Central Park, Gen. Pershing to be present for twenty to twenty-five minutes. 8 P. M.: Dinner to Gen. Pershing at Waldorf, Rodman Wanamaker toastmaster. Speeches by Secretary Baker, Mayor Hylan and Gen. Pershing.

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Sen. Balais between in m

THE WORLD: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1919.

PERSHING'S NEW RANK.

With a eulogy well deserved and fittingly supplemented by the President's written message, Secretary of War Baker presented to Gen. Pershing on his landing a commission carrying the highest rank known to the American Army. European states confer higher military titles than that of General, but not one of them carries honor more distinguished.

Although Washington was always General by common consent, he was in fact "Commander in Chief" by designation of the Continental Congress. The Congress of the United States created for him the rank of General in 1799, but he died before the commission was issued. Thus, while we have had many Lieutenant Generals, beginning with Scott, Pershing is only the fourth to gain the full rank, his predecessors being Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

Of the appropriateness of this designation in every respect there can be no question. It has been conferred, as always heretofore, in recognition of victorious achievements in war. Without disparaging any other soldier of the Republic, it is to be said in truth of Pershing that he has commanded mightier armies than any other American, and that the operations successfully conducted by him thousands of miles away have been on a scale so stupendous that a few years ago they could hardly have been imagined.

In his acknowledgment of the approval of his fellow-countrymen as thus and otherwise expressed, Gen. Pershing, with characteristic self-effacement, accepts his honors as a tribute to the American Expeditionary Forces that he led to triumph, and that is another reason why he is the hero of the hour.

PERSHING'S WELCOME TO NEW YORK AS RECORDED BY THE CAMERA



TO BE HE SHOW THE PARTY OF THE

We Can't Rewrite Treaty, Must

Take It or Leave It, Says Wilson

President Discusses Proposed Reservations, Declaring

He Would Willingly Give His Life to Preserve

Settlement as It Stands.

"We cannot rewrite this treaty," spatches but from the newspapers said he. "We must take it or that people are not in as good a humor over in France now as they

He said he believed the treaty ing to be more difficult to get a new

America and was ready with stout heart to uphold it. I said just now before opening that was habby to forget on a campaign ike this what party I belong to, and hope you will not think I am recall-

ing what party I belong to if I say how proud I have been to stand alongside of Senator Hitchcock in this fight. I would be just as glad to stand by Senator Norris if he would

great prairies and on those hillsides; sometimes in Washington you seem very far away. The voices that are most audible in Washington are not voices that anybody cares to listen to for very long, and it is refreshing to me to get out among the great had.

to get out among the great body

shoulder and the impulse of mass movement which is going to make

not absolutely guarantee peace.

"There is," he said, "no absolute guarantee against human passion." laughter. But he asserted, "a 10 per cent. guarantee against war is better than

Not Worried by Reports.

The President, while keeping a casual eye on the Senate debate, does Conference. not appear to be particularly conadheres to the belief that any at-

statement of National Republican Chairman Hays that he (the President) "is up against a wall of stone" in trying to organize sentiment throughout the country against reservations.

A study of the ternd of public sentiment toward the League in Nebraska justifies the bald statement that a great deal of the opposition to the League is to be credited to the speech recently mad by Senator Knox (Rep., Pa.), in which he described the terms of the treaty as very harsh on Gerof the treaty as very harsh on Germany. That statement has made a lot of friends for him among the German-born population, which approximan-born population, which approxiHe replied to criticism that

ly encouraged this large percentage of Germans to believe the reports coverly circulated by Republican leaders presumably inspired by Senate influence, that refusal of the Senate to ratify will be to the advantage of Germany. At any rate there is reason

the contrary, there is little active interest in it. The very excellent reasons for this condition of affairs are sons for this condition of affairs are that the people are too busy making money to care very much about it one way or the other, that they are fired of the controversy and particularly wearled of the Senate's attitude and talk. But there is not the slightest could vote they would direct the Senate of the reating that the people of the Stacte could vote they would direct the Senate to ratify the treaty as it stands and have done with it.

SIONX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 8.—The speech of the President to-night in they had ammunition enough for everyone of these guns to wear out the guns.

Lived In "Fool's Paradise."

And yet we were living in a fool's paradise. We thought Germany meant what she said. That she was armed for defense and that she was armed for defense and that she opinion of mankind, and do they think that they can bring this with a feeling of peculiar solemnity meant what she said. That she was armed for defense and that she opinion of mankind and we with a feeling of peculiar solemnity meant what she said. That she was armed for defense and that she opinion of mankind?

We always have been at pains to earn the respect of mankind and we carn the respect to the specific t

the centre of the alfalfa belt—gave the Eresident a characteristically joyous greeting. Five thousand persons roared a welcome at the railway station, and many more thousands, probably aggregating one-third of the 200,000 population, lined the viaducts and streets, cheered him and waved flags as he and Mrs. Wilson motored these world. And what I as an American poses that she should do the thing which she rid in 1914.

Now I have brought back from Eupon the conditions of the fulfillment of our linearing to retain it I for one am too proud as an American to say that any doubt will ever hang upon our right to withdraw upon the conditions of the fulfillment of our linearing to get the say of the world agree without taking and in which all the other nations of the and like ity when we were born and we are not gained to get any of the world agree when the average to the Auditorium.

crats. While the immense audience was shrilling raucous welcome to the President and Mrs. Wilson (in figured every resource and perfecting every mankind crystallize against her by foulard), the non-partisan managers skill, developing every invention the discussion of the purposes which told the leader of the fight for the League of Nations many comforting things.

Brown, Republicans, who have been making speeches for the covenant as it stands, assured him that public sentiment was rapidly crystallizing in favor of its immediate ratification.

The world, hyperbody had been looking on. Everybody had been looking on. Everybody had known, for example, it was known mental choice. You cannot have a new system unless you supply a subfavor of its immediate ratification.

Not Political Issue. Howells, Democratic National Com-mitteeman Mullens, G. M. Wattles, W. G. Yre and Rome Miller, Republic-W. G. Yre and Rome Miller, Republicans, and Major Smith and W. H. Thompson, erstwhile Bryanites (attitude uncertain), confirmed the President's previous statements that the great body of the people of the country do not regard the controversy over the League as political.

Certainly the unanimity of senti-

and hearty applause did not indicate the existence of any such division.

The President was in very good form, though the "fog" resulting from a mild attack of the "fu" in Paris last Spring troubled him at infrequent intervals and interfered with the clarity of his enunciation.

Mr. Wattles, who presided, paved the way for the most direct attack yet made by the President on the Senate by declaring that the country is becoming impatient at its programment of the moving to its inevitable duty.

table duty. Shows Copy of Treaty. The Chairman said in introducing the President that "the League of Nations transcends in importance all politics, and there is no justification for delay in the ratifying of it." He presented Mr. Wilson as "the great man to whom the whole world is indebted." The President, in a light

The Policy of Isolation.

The Policy of Isolation.

Then he plumped his question:

"Are you going to substitute for Pangeral suggestions which he said had been literally carried out by the Peace Conference.

"And yet," he said "the plant of the plumped his question:

"Are you going to substitute for Pangerianism a sinister Pan-Americanism?"

"No, no," roared the plumped his question:

"Are you going to substitute for Pangerianism a sinister Pan-Americanism?"

"No, no," roared the plumped his question:

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"No, no," roared the plumped his question:

"Are you going to substitute for Pangerianism a sinister Pan-Americanism?"

cerned over the gossip regarding the plans of Senator Lodge and his party high tribute to Senator Hitchcock, colleagues for the adoption of the who edits a newspaper in Omaha, and four reservations agreed on by the Foreign Relations Committee. He still licen if he would be just as glad to stand by Senator Norris (Republican) if he would let re." ican) if he would let me."
The President pictured the Senate

tempt to force the adoption of amend-ments will fail.

'He merely laughed when shown the statement of National Republican

The President pictured the Senate
as agreeing to come in and then sit-ting close to the door, with its hand
on the knob ready to run out if things
didn't go to suit it. This struck the
humorous side of the audience, which

He replied to criticism that the League covenant is not a perfect man-born population, which approximates 20 per cent. of the entire population of a State in which the legistive statue is not powerful enough to drive the study of the German language from the public schools.

Pleases Pro-Germans.

The Senator's declaration has greatly encouraged this large percentage of Comments to helicar the reports cover.

The most prolonged applause and go into it alone, but want to take the last two weeks the pro-Germanthe Senate followed two predictions.

The most prolonged applause and go into it alone, but want to take the last two weeks the pro-Germanthe Senate followed two predictions. One was that the conference at Paris German position. Germany through it says: "I see a chance for Germany ill still be sitting when the Senate the mouth of her Emperor, through the United States has acted on this her writers, and through every accordance of themselves." Senate the mouth of her Emperor, through and America to stay out and take

(Continued From First Page.)

(Conti

said he believed the American people wanted it ratified. He scored a telling point with both audiences by asking if they favored the substitution of a "sinister pan-Americanism for pan-Germanism" and was rewarded by a roar of negatives that fairly shook the rafters of the halls in watch he was speaking.

Another declaration that seemed to please his Nebraska and South Dakota auditors was his frank admission that the League covenant did not absolutely guarantee peace.

see, "contains most of the things that America is going to be included a mong them, and the only choice, my or come in later with Germany; whether we go in as founders of this covenant or go in after they who have made a mistake have admitted it and repented."

The President then proceeded to attack some Senatorial myths—Shantorial myths—Shantorial myths—Shantorial myths—Shantorial myths—Shantorial myths—Shantorial myths—Shantorial myths—Shantorial isolation, "who declare we conceived it as desirable that the United States should exercise its he poked a little quiet fun at his crihe poked a little quiet fun at his critics, which provoled a storm of laughter.

In Treaty Already.

ower alone, should arm for the purpose, should be ready for the enterprise and should dominate the world by arms."

The Policy of Isolation.

Then he plumped his question:
"Are you going to substitute for Panager and should the to Panager and should the panager and should dominate the world by arms."

The Policy of Isolation.

Then he plumped his question:
"Are you going to substitute for Panager and Germanism a sinister Pan-American as the panager and forget it.

Are there any patriotic Americans that desire the method changed? (Cries of "No!")

Do they want me to ask the Germanism?"

Wilson said, all that the Senate had written in would have to go back for the consent of Germany. The only way the Shantung provision ceivable. It is hideous. No man dare to propose that in plain words to an American audience anywhere."

For ten minutes after the President with Japan, England and American audience anywhere."

For ten minutes after the President with Japan, England and France.

"We cannot rewrite this treaty," spatches but from the newspapers without changing its meaning, and let me say there are indications—I wan not judging from official despectable. It is shideous. A man who said he he shock hands. A man who said he he shock hands have to go back to the consent of Germany. The could have to go back to the consent of Germany. The could have to go back to the consent of Germany. The could have to go back to the consent of Germany. The could have to go back to the consent of Germany. The could have to go back to the consent of Germany. The could have to go back to the consent of Germany. The could have to go back

ad always been a Republican said to the President.
"The Senate may talk its head off, but we vote out here, and if we get a chance at this League issue the a chance at this League issue the genate will see how useless are all its words. The people out here want the fullest guarantee we can get against wars. They are willing to accept your word for it, because we can't make out just what it is the Senate is driving at." leave it."

How Women Will Vote.

A sturdy dame in the middle seven-ties, who came from Finland fifty years ago, asked Mrs. Wilson to "tell

Germany. At any rate there is reason to credit the statements of Republican leaders susceptime to partisal

to credit the statements of Republican leaders susceptime to partisan influences, that the "German element" of the State is encouraging the Senate to keep up its fight to rject the treaty entirely. There is further reason to accept the reports that the rabid Irish element which is large in the larger cities of the State is "also against the League." The resonation in honor of the President was described by dissentors. It was rather an impressive "frost" because fully figore the five miles of thoroughfares through which the President was described by dissentors. It was rather an impressive "frost" because fully figore the five miles of thoroughfares through which the President motored before making his address in the Auditorium. To assert there is any sehsation ally acute interest in the League controversy would be disingentions. Because if a Audience—Details German War Plans. To the condition of affalts are stoned for this condition of affalts are stoned for the reports in the League controversy would be disingentions. Because if we have interest in it. The very excellent reasons for this condition of affalts are stoned for the reports of the company of the contrary, there is little active interest in it. The very excellent reasons for this condition of affalts are

and ordinary corn flakes

Crisper. Thicker.

Richer flakes full

of food value. and economical,

7,000 Heard the Speech.

Omaha—first in hospitality, hogs, butter and lead ore production and the centre of the alfalfa belt—gave world. And what I as an American world. And what I as an American

Former Senators Burkett and the rest of the world. Everybody the War Department in Washington, stitute, an adequate substitute for

flags as he and Mrs. Wilson motored through the streets to the Auditorium, where 7,000 heard his speech.

The meeting he addressed was of the fifty-fifty character in a political sense, there being rather more Republicans of prominence on the committee that arranged it than Demogration.

On the contrary, Germany had been preparing for that war for generative would have begun the war, and in which all the other nations of the world agree never to go to war. (Applause.) That is all.

If Germany had dreamed that anything like the greater part of the world would combine against her, she never would have begun the war, and in which all the other nations of the world agree never to go to war.

(Applause.) That is all.

If Germany had dreamed that anything like the greater part of the world would combine against her, she never would have begun the war, and in which all the other nations of the world agree never to go to war.

(Applause.) That is all.

If Germany had dreamed that anything like the greater part of the world would combine against her, she never would have begun the war, and in which all the other nations of the world agree never to go to war.

Cites Parallel With Germany. So what I want to point out to that the Germans not only had a vast the old, and I want to say that when Republican National Committeeman supply of great field guns, but that certain of our fellow-citizens take

says Gobby

earn the respect of mankind and washall always be at pains to retain i

Our stores will be closed Wednesday as a mark of respect.

Weber and Heilbroner

OF 30 REPORTERS

Too Hot to Talk About Mexico, He Says-Cutting Enemy's Lines at Sedan Stands Out as Great Feat of the A. E. F.

Backed up against one of the windows in an ante-room of his suite on the third floor of the Waldorf-Astoria. Gen. Persing faced thirty newspaper writers yesterday afternoon. They had been waiting for several hours to see the commander of the A. E. F., who during that time, with the assistance of an aide, had been vainly endeavoring to plough his way through a thousand telegrams which

which Gen. Pershing asked his interviewers, not even to say they had asked him, some one wanted to know if he was on active duty.

He insisted upon shaking hands with each of the news writers, many of whom he declared he remembered having seen earlier in the day. And when each of the visitors had intro
which Gen. Pershing asked his interviewers, not even to say they had asked him, some one wanted to know if he was on active duty.

Gen. Pershing looked around the room, grinned and replied:

"I should say Ins on very active duty. Pleasant duty, of course, but a trifle strenuous."

One of the visitors expresses a desire to know what one incident in the strenuous are when each of the visitors had intro-duced himself, Gen. Fershing, back-ing over toward the window, and "Cutting the enemy's lines at Sedan,"

should be accepted soon, but added: agreement from now on than it was "But no man can tell how long it before, and after dealing with some of those gentlemen I found that they ooking very stern, said: will take the United States Senate to do anything."

I did not come here this morning so much to expound upon the treaty as to talk about these things we call to talk about these things we call the company the company that the company the company to the company the company that the company the company that the company the company that the compa "If you came here expecting me to talk I am afraid you are going to be disappointed. You asked to see me and I am very glad to see you. Unreservations. A reservation is an as-through it again on changed sent with a "but" to it. "We agree, language. less there is some particular topic less there is some particular topic "It was inspired by military exitative would like me to talk about, gency." he added. Now I want to call your attention to some of these "buts." I will take them as far as I can in the order in this great subject without attention

the symbol came from Finland fifty years ago, asked Mis. Wilson to "tell the President he needn't worry about the women of this country, especially those who came from other lands. Just let us vote on it and we'll answor the Concressmen in Washington from the Concressment is sufficient to the Stantung clause, the provision the women of the corner from the tradity, and the war to the Stantung clause, the provision the Concression in the manual provision to the Stantung clause, the provision that the work of the corner manual provision that the war that the provision the Stantung clause, the provision the Concretant that the stantung clause, the provision that the work of the corner manual provision that the conference—therefore, I can with the stantung clause, the provision that the conference—therefore, I can with the stantung clause, the provision that the conference—therefore, I can with the stantung clause in the stantung clause the provision that the conference—therefore, I can with the can we stantung clause the tradity and the second's the conference—therefore Lses His Frown at Questions.

Mederal Pershing. "I don't know inything about it aanyway. I've just eturned from another situation."

To several other questions of a political bearing Gen. Pershing said: China?

If I felt that I personally in any way stood in the way of this settlement, I would be glad to die that it might be consummated, because I have a vision, my fellow citizens, that if this thing should by some mishap not be accomplished, there would arise from that upon the fair name of this people a stain which never matters that might be regarded as

Gen. Pershing laughingly remarked strategist. I think that covers it." he added, "the censor

is behind me."

Speaking of his reception, he said that nothing could equal the impression made on him by his homecoming. "When we anticipated our homecoming," he continued, "we understood we were to have some sort of reception; but w had no expectation of anything like this. I want to tell you it was affecting and I experience difficulty in finding words to describe it. But I suppose it's the way New York always does thinks."

His Praise for the Doughboy.

His Praise for the Doughboy. Some one asked him what he thought of the American doughboy. Gen. Pershing dropped his smile, his head went higher and he clipped out his words in a staccato.

soldier in the world," he said, "and it didn't take Europe long to find it Backed up against one of the win-

"Cutting the enemy's lines at Sedan,

strictly within the scope of my pro-fession, I should be pleased to"——

"And what is your opinion of Mar-shal Foch?" he was asked.

Gen. Pershing hesitated before he

replied:



Rounding up the world's best woolens!

> America's England's Scotland's

No custom tailor can point

often less than those asked for inferior qualities.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway "Four

ALL HONOR

-: TO :-

GENERAL PERSHING

-: AND THE :-

FAMOUS FIRST DIVISION

This Store Will Be Closed Wednesday, September 10th



300 Shares of the Capital Stock of

THE SENEFELDER LITHO STONE COMPANY, Inc. New York

> Manufacturers of Lithographic Stones and Printers' Materials.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, at the office of the Company, No. 32 Greene Street, New York City, at 11.30 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of Septem-

300 shares of the capital stock, par value \$100 each, being the entire authorized and outstanding stock of The Senefelder Litho Stone Company, Inc., a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

100 Shares of the Capital Stock of

THE SENEFELDER REALTY COMPANY, Inc.

A Realty Holding Company.

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100 shares of the capital stock, par value \$100 each, being the entire authorized and issued stock of The Senefelder Realty Company, Inc., a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

> Full description of and information concerning the property to be sold, the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, and the order thereof, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. DUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

> > FRANCIS P. GARVAN,

Micn Property Custodian.

Day in

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PERSHING, HOME, GETS A SOUL-STIRRING WELCOME; GENERAL, WAR-WORN, TOUCHED BY CITY'S GREETING:

First at Hoboken.

Through Lines and Kiss Him.

terday morning.

HIS COMMISSION AS A GENERAL

PRESENTED BY BAKER AT PIER

First to Greet Leviathan Off Ambrose

Lightship and Din Increases on Way Up

Bay-Commander Greeted by Relatives

ABSENCE, READ BY WAR SECRETARY.

Great Throngs Greet Army Chief at Battery, on Way Up

Broadway to City Hall, Where Freedom of City Is

Presented, and on Route to the Waldorf, Where

General and Staff Are Quartered—Two Women Break

Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expedi-

His warm welcome by the Nation and the metropolis, whose guest he

It continued up through Ambrose Channel, when five other airplanes

tionary Forces, arrived home from France on the transport Leviathan yes-

now is, visibly affected him. This greeting began off the Ambrose Light

Vessel just at dawn when a single scaplane circled around the great steam-

materialized out of the mist that blended sky and water into a deep violet,

to Gravesend Bay, where from Fort Hamilton sounded the seventeen-gun

salute that is Pershing's due, as the fifth full General in the United States

The welcome quickened at the Narrows, where the Mayor's commit-

Fleet of Steamers, With Shrieking Whistles,

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, REGRETTING

PRO-GERMANISM AGAIN MENACE IN U. S., SAYS PRESIDENT ALL ELEMENTS OF CHAOS HOPE

Takes Up Proposed Reservations to Treaty in Detail, Saying Pact Must Be Taken as It Stands or Left.

KNOX SPEECH HEARTENS PRO-GERMANS IN WEST.

Encouraged by His Sympathy to Believe That Rejection of Treaty by Senate Will Be of Help to the Fatherland.

By Louis Seibold.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 8. The elements of doubt, indifference and resentment regarding the League of Nations which are conceded to exist in the Missouri Valley did not find expression as the President swept through Nebraska to-day and came into the most southerly of the Dakotas to-night.

He made two addresses, in which he continued to explode some Senatorial myths, and broadly sketched the reasons why the Senate should ratify the German peace treaty and League of Nations covenant without reservations affecting the text of it.

His reception at Omaha was cordial ence of 5,000 attentive, enthusiastic and sympathetic. The assemblage of 3,000 that he addressed in this town of 30,000 repaid him for his instructive "renoisy appreciation.

The Dilatory Senate. For the first time since he started, censure in discussing the procrastination of the Senate. First at Omaha and later here he struck a responsive chord by painting this picture of the the Allies.

but I imagine that in the normal course of fatigue the Senate will have acted on this treaty before the Conference in Paris gets through with the Austrian treaty and the Turkish treaty and the Bulgarian treaty." The audiences to whom the Presi-

dent addressed this prophecy applauded it with unctuous approval. Pro-Germanism Threatens.

In his speech here to-night Mr. Wilson sounded a note of warning. "I want to tell you," said he, "that within the last two weeks the pro-

has again lifted its head." By keeping their nation out of the League of Nations, the President de- INDE clared, the pro-Germans hoped to make it possible to do what Germany Agen had tried to do in the war. "Every element of chaos." he told his audience impressively, "is hoping that no la

steadying hand will be placed on the

world's affairs. The President continued in both of to-day's speeches to answer some of Died the criticisms made of the League covenant by its Senatorial opponents. He clearly enumerated the reasons that actuated him to oppose textual amendments to the League covenant, F showed by concrete example the complications that would result. prophecised the effect on other peoples of the earth of disapproval of the essential features of the document and essayed with painstaking analysis to prove that any revisions were unnecessary to safeguard Amer-

Quotes Words of Treaty. He made a deep impression by quoting the exact terms of provisions to which the Senate excepted, using a copy of the treaty printed as "ex-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

WILSON TELLS HIS AUDIENCES LUDENDORFF REVEALS

TIRPITZ TELLS PLANS Ludendorff to-day reveals the inner secrets of the adoption by Germany of ruthless submarine warfare and how the German military chieftians hoped to beat America to victory.

SUBMARINE INTRIGUE:

Tirpitz tells how he tried to introduce the U boat warfare gradually, so that the world might not be shocked until he had built enough sea terrors; but how his plans were upset by the "disloyalty" of Admiral von Pohl. He defends the sink-

ing of the Lusitania. The Ludendorff and Tirpitz articles will be found on the first page of the second section of The World to-day and will continue to appear there.

AS A SPY, ADMIRAL SHINES TURKS' SHOES

Commander of Italian Battleship Headed Secret Service in Constantinople.

(Special to The World.) NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—Admiral Hugo port" in flattering terms of verbal and | Conz of the Italian battleship Conte di Cavour is now being entertained royally by members of the Newport the President sounded a bold note of summer colony and city officials, but a year ago he was a spy touring Germany and Austria in behalf of

This was revealed to-day by officers "The Peace Conference at Paris will of the ship. The officers say the Adstill be sitting when the Senate of the miral was for many months Chief United States has acted on this of the Italian Secret Service in Con treaty. No man, even one in the se- stantinople and at one time during crets of providence, can tell how long the war held the humble position of it will take the Senate to do anything, bootblack, shining the shoes of Turkish officials.

Then came far riskier exploits during the latter part of the war. Admiral Conz was sent to Austria, stage in which its political possibilithat country when the drive toward cratic candidate for Governor last Trieste looked so promising. From year. There is another gubernatorial Austria the Admiral went to Ger- contest next year. Mayor Hylan, in man soldier invalided from the front. following advice and suggestions much valuable information.

German element in the United States linguist, speaking ten different land- slightest. guages with equal ease.

ture, &c., for Sale Will, Interest—For Sale

Found and Rewards

nos and Player Pianos

ean Lines, Steamboats, Travel

Used Cars for Sale.....

Horses, Carriages, &c. Houses to Let and Wanted

emorial Notices ...

EX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.	by Gov. Smith, pursuant to the Gernor's promise that he would cl
ts Wanted 25 sements 32 on Sales 14 nobiles 15 mn Resorts 15 ing and Financial 15, 16 lers and Board Wanted 13 sess Opportunities 14 less Property 13 ing Academies 31	up the Public Service Commission muddle. The Governor will very problem about the a candidate for re-electronic form. In any event he will be Mr. Nixon's judgment as to we should be done with the fare quest the and Hearst are already "at our and Tammany, as distinct from Governor, is equally anxious to the Hearst influence in the city
and Apartments 13	ministration ended.

terest and Dividend Notices

(Continued on Twelfth Page.) Cardinal Gibbons urges all Catholica to

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU. Arcade, Pulitzer (World) Building, 53-63 Park Row, N. Y. Uily. Telephone Beekman 4000,

Burr Seeks Court Order to Stop Body of Benjamin M. Binkowitz, an Increase, While Mayor's Vigilance Committee Bitterly Attacks Judge Mayer.

SAYS HIS LETTER "LEAKED," TRACTION RING BENEFITED.

Asks "Who Got the Money?" - Then That Captors Took Him to Incensed—Strife Has Bearing on Gubernatorial Election.

fare, and that the developments of

from the Supreme Court an order restraining Commissioner Nixon from permitting the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation

to establish a zone fare system. Commissioner Nixon, asserting that the fare matter is the paramount question before the city Government, practically demanded that Mayor Hylan call a conference, at which a satisfactory solution may be found.

Mayor Hylan's new vigilance committee issued a statement containing an attack of Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer, and asserting that stock manipulators profited by advance information as to his opinion, published yesterday, and asking, "Who got the

money? Gov. Smith, after attending the Pershing ceremonies at the City Hall, had a talk with Mayor Hylan, from which he emerged in a more heated state than even yesterday's weather seemed to warrant, though he said he had indulged in "just a social talk."

Politics in the Situation. The situation has now reached fortifications in case Italy invaded R. Hurst wanted to be the Demomany disguised as a crippled Ger- his attitude on the fare question, is There he is said to have secured given by the Hearst organization, and there is every reason to believe The Admiral is an acomplished he will not alter his course in the

tion

These things being true many well informed politicians believe the suggestion from the Citizens' Union that the controversy mal lead to removal the east side." of the Mayor by the Governor was but both believe that continuation of the Mayor in office, under certain

View the City from the
WORLD RESTAURANT.
Special for To-Day, Tuesday Sept. 9, 1919:
London Broil with French Fried Potatoes, 40c
Rosst Leg of Watton with Mashed Turnip, 40c
Table d'Hote Diamer. 40c

FOUND MURDERED

Messenger for Richard Whitney & Co. of Wall Street, Discovered Near Milford, Conn.

ONE POLICE THEORY THAT HE WAS KIDNAPPED BY GANG.

Smith Sees Mayor, Seems Woods and Stabbed Him or Killed Him Elsewhere and Carried Body to Place in Auto.

Moves made in the traction situ- The body of Benjamin M. Binkoation yesterday by the city on the witz, a messenger who disappeared one hand and Public Service Com- Aug. 12 at the same time that \$173. missioner Nixon on the other indi- 000 in Liberty and other bonds discated that a climax will be reached appeared, was found Aug. 20 in the soon in the controversy over the town of Milford, Conn., half way bequestion of increasing the rate of tween New Haven and Bridgeport. fare, and that the developments of the next ten days will have farreaching consequences.

Briefly stated, the important de
Briefly stated, the important poments were:

| Corporation Counsel Burr sought | Headquarters in the belief that Inspector Faurot could help him solve

> Messinger Murdered. There is no question that the mesenger was murdered and that those who took his life escaped with the missing bonds. What now remains to be cleared up, besides the identity sngr stole the bonds himself and was killed by his confederates or by others who knew of the robbery, or whether to was kidnapped by a daring band I robbers while he was honestly per-

forming his duty. A reporter for The World who made aquiries about young Binkowitz's ecord last night, found that he had njoyed a very high reputation among his friends and neighbors, who all say that he must have been waylaid when

c was delivering the bonds. The young man was twenty-one years old at the time of his death He was graduated from Public School No. 20 a few years ago, and had fine school record. He stodd high fr nis studies, his deportment was excellent, and he made a mark in athetics. Running, jumping, baseball basketball and boxing-in all these sports he excelled the average boy of his age. His mother showed the rewhere he selected possible sites for ties are worth consideration. William porter several medals and cups he had won in public school games. A Skilful Boxer.

Because of his skill in boxing the boys of the neighborhood had nick named him "Johnson" after Jack the duskychampion of the time; and that was the reason the police said he had the alias of Johnson. In connection with his boxing ability, his friends said last night that if he was wavlaid and robbed of the bonds he must have made a good fight before drowning yesterday in Staten Island he was subdued. The condition of Sound when an automobile of which his body when found also indicated they were occupants crashed through that he had given his murderers a hard struggle.

on a railroad in New Jersey as a switchman and at Trenton his arm Mr. and Mrs. William Dietch of No. was caught between two cars and 42 Franklin Avenue and Charles Mer- rank of Admiral on William S. Sims badly injured. He was ill in a hos- rill of No. 46 Franklin Avenue, and William S. Benson, which repital for several weeks and his arm Mariner's Harbor, S. I. bore permanent scars from the accident. His mother said last night to a World reporter:

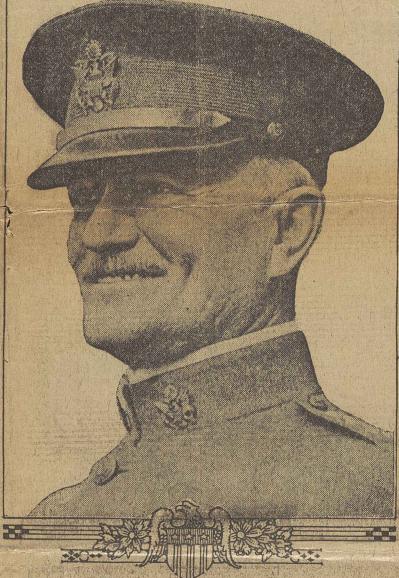
"He was a good boy, and he never associated with the bad element on

The youth went to work as usual not based wholly on a guess. Neither the morning of Aug. 12, which was boat, when a deckhand asked him to had served in the United States dur-Tammany nor Gov. Smith want to the last day his mother saw him. As move it further up near the bow. He ing the war. If the two names had see a repetition of the Sulzer case, he went out the door he kissed his started the machine and when close been brought up separately, he would

(Continued on Sixth Page.) THE "PILOT" ACCIDENT POLICY.

14th Goor-World Building Advt.

BLACK JACK'S' HOMECOMING SMILE



(64 WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER ON DECK OF THE LEVIATHAN YESTERDAY)

GEN. PERSHING'S TRIBUTES

Gen. Pershing paid the following tributes to the American doughboy upon his arrival from France. In his reply to Secretary Baker after he had received his permanent commission as General, he said:

Credit is due to those brave fellows who faced a well trained and well drilled army with the courage and enthusiasm which it would be difficult to describe. It is to them we owe this tribute (the reception).

I trust that those whom we left behind may receive the careful attention of an affectinate people, and their graves may be fittingly decorated as an eternal shrine where Americans may go and learn the new lessons of patriotism.

Later, in an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria, he said: The American doughboy is the finest soldier in the world, and it did not take Europe long to find it out. Judging what he did, his aggressiveness, devotion to duty and the efficiency he 'Lisplayed, we have every right to be proud of him. There is no doubt about that.

I assume the proficiency of the American soldier is due to the way the American boy is raised. He is encouraged to take the initiative and to feel at the start that he is really the master of his own destiny.

AUTO PLUNGES OFF BOAT INTO SOUND Dietch appeared, and it was believed

Car Breaks Through Ferry Gates was taken on board. The boat was -Three Occupants Rescued With Difficulty.

Three persons narrowly escaped the gates of the ferryboat Perth Amboy, bound for Tottenville. The

About 4 o'clock Thomas Watson of House to-day. Those opposing the Mariner's Harbor, owner of the ma- bill were Conelly, Garner and Jones, board the boat while he bought the and Johnson, Mississippi, and Thomptickets. According to Mr. Merrill, he had | Quinn said he did not approve giv-

driven the car to the centre of the ing permanent rank to a man who the machine darted through the gates General, he declared. The bill, when passed by the Senand into the Sound.

Capt. Abram Reckow, John Mc- ate, will place Sims, who commanded the Waldorf-Astoria. Donald, the boat's engineer, and two the American Naval forces in Eurodeckhands, Ned O'Leary and Richard pean waters during the war, and Ben-

Fitzgerald, threw life preservers to son, who acted as Chief of Opera-Merrill and Dietch, who were then tions, in the class with Farragut, FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE.

tee, on the police boat Patrol, and the fleet of official and non-official small steamers were waiting. There was a mighty din of whistles and waving And it went on, up past the Statue of Liberty, hardly visible from the Leviathan because of the mist, past the Battery, and up the eastern shore of the North River.

least three minutes before Mrs.

She too seized a life preserver and

tied up for nearly two hours. A bank

book lost by Mrs. Dietch was re-

covered by a bather a quarter of a

FOR SIMS AND BENSON

(Special to The World.)

ceived 244 affirmative votes in the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- Only

OPPOSE HIGH RANK

she had drowned.

son, Oklahoma.

At the Leviathan's berth, Pier No. 4, Hoboken, Gen. Pershing met and kissed his sisters, Mrs. D. M. Butler and Miss May Pershing of Lincoln, Neb., and his nephew, James F. Pershing jr. Handed Commission by Secretary Baker.

In an impressive ceremony on the pier, decorated in red, white and blue as it had been at other times for the President, the General, upon a raised platform, listened to short speeches by Secretary of War Baker, who also read a message from the President; by Senator Wadsworth and Representative Mondell of the Congressional Welcome Committee, by William G. McAdoo of the Citizens' Welcome Committee, appointed in

behalf of the President, and by Mrs. F. M. Schwacker of St. Louis. It was here that Secretary Baker presented to Gen. Pershing his commission as permanent General in the United States Army. Gen. Pershing bowed as he accepted the roll of parchment, sat down, held it in his hand or a moment, and then rising, tossed it to his son, Warren, ten, who had come from France with his father, and who sat in the front row with

After that Warren hung on to the commission. And when the Patrol left Pier No. 4 and started across river for Pier A, the Battery, amid a howling of whistles that pained the ears, and a waving of flags and hats from the thronged decks of the Leviathan and the pier floors, tow headed, brown eyed Warren was paying attention to nothing else but the comhauled aboard the boat. It was at mission.

The reception by the city began to reach its climax here. Whistles, pells, voices, made a din that rocked the air. When the Battery hove into view it was black with packed-in men and women.

Windows of multi-storied office buildings were thronged with heads and shoulders. And in a moment, as the returning popular hero in the leading auto with Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, turned into the canyon of Broadway, all windows were revealed to be in the same populous state. And the sidewalks were jammed from building wall to curb.

A roar of voices and a down-eddying storm of scraps of torn paper, mostly newspapers, instantly burst and ran in a wave with the General's auto up Broadway and through Park Row to City Hall Plaza.

Gen. Pershing arose seven times, saluted and waved his hands during this triumphal procession.

At City Hall a great throng was waiting, and it remained waiting while the General met the Mayor and went with him to the Aldermanic Chamber, where the formal welcome ceremonies were held.

Kissed Against His Will at City Hall.

As the General ascended the steps of the Hall a woman, who was not chine, asked Merrill to drive it on Texas; Huddleston, Alabama; Quinn identified, rushed up and kiissed him. The General smilled, quickly put out his hands and said, "Oh, no, madam; not that!"

From the City Hall the route was up Lafayette Street to Ninth Street, west in Ninth Street between the buildings of Wanamaker's store, where the employees, either in uniform or waviing flags, were lining the curbs and filling the windows.

The store itself was lavishly decorated in patriotic colors. The sidebalby brother goodby. The balby's to the gates found he could not have voted for Admiral Sims, just as walks on either side were lined with spectators who cheered incessantly, name is Reuben and he is one year stop it. Before the three could jump he did to make Gen. Pershing full and a band made melody. The General arose here, doffed his campaign

cap and bowed, smiled and saluted right and left. This was the most enthusiastic reception he received on his way to

Fifth Avenue was lined with folk, but not to the extent that it certainly would have been a little later—this was a few minutes before noon. At the 33d Street entrance of the Waldorf, Oscar Tschirky, better known Porter and Dewey, who alone have to his friends simply as Oscar, was waiting on the walk. He shook hands food body-builder. Advt. held the permanent rank of Admiral. with Gen. Pershing, as he has with countless other celebrities, and led

the General in to the elevators, where he ascended to the third floor, to as the world's triumphant protest our arms on land possible and who a ten-room suite which he and his staff occupy in its entirety.

en-room suite which he and his staff occupy in its entirety.

No sooner had the General stepped from the elevator there than a and of nations. We are proud of you out to them, too. It is delightful to

integral parts of a capacity gathering that pressed upon the roped off found pride that we greet you as space on the ground floor. This gathering of men and women, by the way, burst gloves and split throats cheering the Commander in Chief when he entered the hotel.

This gathering of men and women, by the way, burst gloves and split throats cheering the Commander in Chief when he entered the hotel.

The part of the pa

you use The Dictaphone. Answer each letter as soon as you read it. It is surprising how correspondence melts away when you dictate your letters to The Dictaphone. Phone or write for 15minute demonstration

> Phone Worth 7250—Call at 280 Broadway There is but one Dictaphone, trade-marked "The Dictaphone," made and merchandised by the Columbia Graphophone Company.

gray haired woman ran up to him, embraced and kissed him. She kept saying:

"This takes me back to the old 10th Cavalry!"

Members of the official party arrived in increasing numbers, as did integral parts of a capacity gathering that pressed upon the roped off found pride that we greet took and of the men you commanded. No set you home again, well and fit for the fatigues you must endure before we are done with our welcome. It is definited to the fatigues you must endure before the fatigues you must endure before the fatigues you must endure before the fatigues you home again, well and fit for the fatigues you must endure before the fatigues you must endure before the fatigues you home again, well and fit for the fatigues you must endure before the fatigues you home again, well and fit for the fatigues you must endure before the fatigues you must endure before the fatigues you home again, well and fit for the fatigues you home

Probably any one who took part in the heart stirring welcome might be inclined to remember only the dominating military presence of the A. E. F.'s Commander in Chief.

Six feet in height, trim waisted, wide shouldered, almost jauntily youthful in carriage, left a vivid impression of out-thrust chia, firm month under short, sizzled mustache, generous noise, straight looking and his cheerfulness put every one month under short, sizzled mustache, generous noise, straight looking and his cheerfulness put every one month under short, sizzled mustache, generous noise, straight looking in the work of the provious failures to come in contact with him, including officers, and a barranck cap. He carried gloves, the looked what he is—a lighting leader of fightling men.

But those who knew Gen. Pershang Before he sailed for France on May 28, 1917, slipping abourd the Baittie secretly on that occasion afters she had lefth her oper, and those who has who had the control who had the control of the provide failure and the prov

Major Generals Thomas H. Barry, David C. Shanks, Enoch R. Crowder, Charles T. Menoher, William C. Langfitt, William G. Haan, Ernest Hinds, Frank W. Coe, Clarence C. Williams, Harry L. Rogers and Merritt W. Ireland; Brig, Generals Frank T. Hines, Dennis P. Nolan and Samuel D. Reck-

Dennis P. Nolan and Samuel D. Reck-At the pier troops of the 1st Division acted as a guard of honor, standing at attention when Gen. Pershing walked ashore. Welfare workers of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. were drawn up in long lines.

The first feature noticed about Gen.

The first feature noticed about Gen.
Pershing by observers in the habit of meeting returning soldiers was that he wore a Sam Browne has not them for the New York and Washington parades.

The fautre was that he wore only the ribbon of the D. C. M., although entitled to wear many of the

ifficulty in spots, particularly at mittee of the legion headed by Frank-lin D'Olfer, a member of the National Organization Committee. Tickets for Wall Street.

PERSHING TO RIDE

As a sallo Gon Persing a good warming the commander Gives the Credit

To Brave Men of His Armies

The evening he was the goest of honor at a dinner in the Rita
Cartino, given by Rodman Wahamaker, and with the dinner party attended the warding of the performance at the Hippodrome.

Has Aged Greatly in Two Years;

"Worn Out," Says His Brother

Those who from a distance saw and a dinner in the theory and the performance of the fine of the thing of the search of

The mobilization of the children from the elementary schools adjacent to the park and a representation from

Throng of Army Notables.

Speaking of large gatherings, probably at no time ever was assembled under one roof in New York as many officers of high rank in the United States Army as were gathered yesterday forenoon at the ceremony at Peir No. 4, and in the City Hall.

In Secretary Baker's party alone were Geu. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; Lieut, Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Major Generals Thomas H. Barry, David C. Shanks, Enoch R. Crowder, Charles T. Menoher, William C. Langifitt, William G. Haan, Ernest Hinds, to Restory of the Merchants Association yesterday, David Robinson, President of 800 business and mercantile houses announced that to-morrow had been generally agreed upon as a holiday by the heads of the city's commercial activities.

Undoubtedly the noisiest moments on his trip from Pier No. 4, Hoboken, to Restory, On. 4, Roboten, in Strip from Pier No. 4, Hoboken, to Restory, On. 4, Roboten, to Restory, On

Undoubtedly the noisiest moments on the water for Gen. Pershing were on his trip from Pier No. 4, Hoboken, to Pier A, Battery, on the Patrol. The police hand kept goins. The Partol's whistle kept wailing. All sorts and sizes of craft nearby were adding the screams of their whistles to the uproar.

The most spectacular scene was at the Battery and from there up to City Hall. The throng was so dense that the police restrained it with difficulty in spots, particularly at the sort of the displacements of the legion headed by Frank-mittee of the American Legion at a mass meet-mittee of the American

PERSHING A SEASICK SOLDIER PERSHING'S SCHEDULE ON STORMY VOYAGE HOME

Forced to Surrender to Father Neptune When Tempests Tossed the Leviathan—Details of His Touching

many requests from persons who will be unable to reach the vicinity of the reviewing stand, and who want a glimpse of Gen. Pershing, that it has been thought best that he ride the length of the line of march."

Gen. McAndrew estimated that 't will take between five and six hours for the parade to pass a given point, and the duration of the march from 110th Street to the Arch will be two and six hours.

Central Park Ceremony To-Day.

At the Sheep Meadow, Central Parks Gen. Pershing will greet 50,000 school children this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The mobilization of the children from the elementary schools adjugant to the children from the elementary schools adjugant to the superstructure as to permit the upper decks to contract and elongate. These joints are necessary.

Walth of spinly came over the bactove the water, which is ninety feet above the water, which is ninety feet above the water, which sin her forecastle deck. It was under water able to navigate about ship gathered forward in their lounge on A deck and watched the seas.

Rough Riding on her forecastle deck. It was under water about ship gathered forward in their lounge on A deck and watched the seas.

Rough Riding on her forecastle deck.

It was under water. Those officers who were able to navigate about ship gathered forward in their lounge on A deck and watched the seas.

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The was necessary to inculcate discipline, military spirit, training and testical knowledge, as well as a technical instruction equal to the exigencies of a war unparalleled in material employed and methods used. It was necessary to inculcate discipline, military spirit, training and testical knowledge, as well as a technical instruction equal to the exigencies of a war unparalleled in material employed and methods used. It was necessary to inculcate all scipline, military spirit, traini water line, an excessive bending about the midships section when the

plentiful.

In the Spring, when scarce, fruits are in great demand; in the Autumn, when plentiful, they are forgotten. Yet at no time during the

Summer were fruits so juicy and high flavored as right

The display in the CHILDS windows will convince youtemptingly sound, ripe and

Peaches, Honey Dew Melons and Berries—all up to the CHILDS high standard.



FOR REST OF STAY HERE Here is the official programme for the welcome to Gen. Pershing and the 1st Division:

TUESDAY-2.30 P. M.: Gen. Pershing will greet 50,000 school children in the Sheep Meadow, Central Park. Boy Scouts of America will act as escort for Gen. Pershing from entrance to Park, 72d Street and Fifth Avenue. 8 P. M.: Reception at Elks' Club.

WEDNESDAY-10 A. M.: Parade and review of 1st Division, led by Gen. Pershing, 110th Street to Washington Square. 7 P. M .: Concert in Central Park, Gen. Pershing to be present for twenty to twenty-five minutes. 8 P. M.: Dinner to Gen. Pershing at Waldorf, Rodman Wanamaker toastmaster. Speeches by Secretary Baker, Mayor Hylan and Gen. Pershing.

THURSDAY-8 P. M.: Gen. Pershing will meet 15,000 veterans of the American Legion in Madison Square Garden.

n days of victory. These will ever live in my memory as of yesterday.

"The American Army, in fulfilment of the will of our people, came to France because we stood for the same prin-ciples of right and because the common deals of our two countries called for

"But in these deep sentiments there is an abiding confidence between our peoples that insures to the world our constant friendship and our common purpose in behalf of humanity,

"In leaving with France our dead we are consoled to feel that their graves will be tenderly cared for and will become a sacred shrine that will still more firmly bind us together.

"In saying farewell to you, my dear Marshal, I say farewell to France—to her gallant pollus, to her patriotic men and to her noble women, and leave with full confidence in France's glorious future."

Both famous soldiers were notice—

the American Army and their chief, he part taken by your troops in the ffensives of the Marne, the Oise, Piardy and Belgium with the French, he English and the Belgian Allies, he attacks of the armies under your reers in the Woevre and the Aronne, bear high testimony to your rock.

and checks.

Low, square pointed fold collar that is just plain downright comfortable.

Very effective if you get the right patterns, and these are the right patterns.



FIFTH AVENUE

In Honor of General Pershing and the First Division Store will be Closed All Day Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

UNDAY DAILY REPUBLICAN: SPRINGFIELD, MASS. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1919-EIGHTE

GEN PERSHING AND COMMITTEE ON THEIR WAY TO THE BATTERY



The American Commander is Standing on Bridge of the Committee Boat Eagerly Studying the Approaching New York Shore Line. While Boat Steamed From Hoboken Pier, Where Leviathan Landed. At Left is Police Commissioner Enright of New York and Next to Pershing on His Right is Gen Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff. At Pershing's Left is the Wife of Secretary of War Newton Baker, While Secretary Baker is Beside Her. William G. McAdoo is Near Extreme Right

[Copyright, 1919, by Underwood & Underwood.]

Sept, 14/1919, THE SUNDAY STAR,

ADMIRING GLANCES AND LOUD CHEERING GREET RETURNED A. E. F COMMANDER AT EVERY TURN IN WASHINGTON.



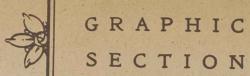
The appearance of Gen. Pershing with Secretary Baker on the steps of the War Department was the signal for a great rush of the department's employes. He was soon surrounded by a cheering mass.

(Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.)





Czec United { tories "c New Yo Rochamb





The Sunday Star.





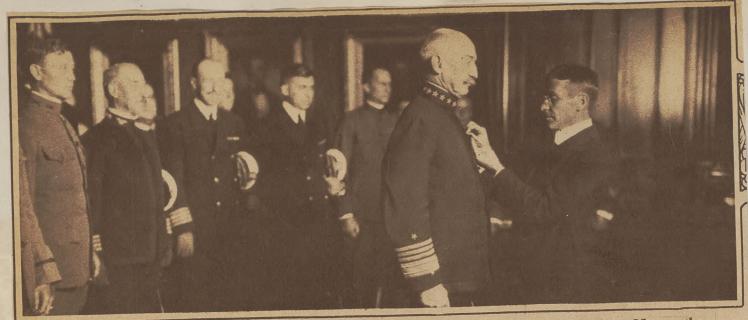
ROTOGRAVURE SUPPLEMENT



Back Home Again

S GOMMINTEE

Gen. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the victorious A. E. F., is greeted by thousands of New Yorkers upon his arrival last Monday.
Copyright, 1919, by Paul Thoma



Secretary of War Baker pinning the distinguished service medal on Admiral Benson. Many other Army and Navy officers were honored at the same time.

THE EVENING STAR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1919.

ENJOYED TRIP IN HUGE AIR LINER.



SECRETARY AND MRS. BAKER, THEIR DAUGHTER BETTY AND A. W. LAWSON, INVENTOR, PHOTO-GRAPHED JUST AFTER THE LANDING.



They Are, Left to Right: General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Governor

Alfred E. Smith and Mayor

John F. Hylan.

AT, WITH GENERAL PERSHING ON THE BRIDGE.

Arch and Secretary of War Baker, Approaching the right of the Cheers from the Shore.

(Times Wide World Photos.) (Times Wide World Photos.)

might over the city.

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The passengers were Senators Henderson, McCumber, Stanley, Hoke Smith, McNary and Johnson, the Rev. John Cavanaugh, former president of Notre Dame University; Secretary and Mrs. Baker, their daughter, Miss Betty Baker; Mrs. Baker's cousin, Miss Elizabeth Freas; Miss Virginia and Miss Emily Johnson, Senator Johnson's daughters, and Lieut. A. H. Scott, liaison officer at Bolling Field. Nearly a thousand people gathered at Bolling Field to view the flight.

Baker Showed Hesitancy.

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"We may expect to see a very careful and very brief flight," they remarked. "Lawson won't take any chances with a load of passengers, among whom are the Secretary of War and six senators."

Flight Was Very Brief.

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The flight was brief, lasting not more than ten minutes. The air liner flew however, may above Bolling field for awhile and then moved off in the direction of the Wednesday.

a 10-minute plane, which was evidently a privately

owned craft.

After a few minutes in the air the After a few minutes in the air the plane descended to the field and to all appearances was to make a perfect landing when it came dangerously near to a ditch, and Lawson lifted the machine into the air again. He was taking no chances. The air liner circled around the field again and on the second attemnt made a perfect landsecond attempt made a perfect landing. The crowd cheered as the plane came to earth and stopped.

Photographers Rush to Plane.

Motion picture men and photographers scurried on to the field and snapped pictures of the passengers as they were climbing down the ladder. The favorite

exclamation The favorite exclamation of the passengers as they stepped on solid earth again was "Wonderful!" Secretary Baker and the senators were all heard to make the comment.

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ster.
Mr. Lawson plans to start today
on the next leg of his transcontinental flight to San Francisco.

Stops on Way to Coast.

The air liner will stop at Dayton, St. Louis, Salt Lake City and prob-ably Omaha. Weather conditions, however, may cause a postponement of the take-off until tomorrow or

Mr. Baker's Education

(From the Kansas City Star.)

wo years ago Secretary Baker was expressing satisfacat our unpreparedness on the ground that it showed our sincerity in endeavoring to keep the peace. Now he says to the American Chemical Society:

I don't know whether it is possible for another such conflict or not. But we should be prepared. We should never again be caught in the position that marked us at the beginning of the war with Germany. We should take precautions so as to be able to strike promptly and strongly and end any future conflict at the earliest possible minute.

His change of sentiment is the result of education. While the results are encouraging, it must be admitted that Mr. Baker's education came high. The country spent billions of dollars on it, and probably thousands of lives. In addition, the civilization of Europe was nearly ruined while the educative process went on.

Long before the United States got into the war, when far-sighted men were seeing the danger, Henry B. Joy, head of the Packard company, observed the importance of the airplane in modern warfare. He knew the United States had no modern aviation motor, and that such a motor would require a long time to develop. As the War department refused to take the matter in hand-not being educated then on preparedness-Mr. Joy devoted the resources of his company to developing a motor. He spent several hundred thousand dollars without getting any co-operation from the War department, and his efforts were finally blocked by impossible tests for the motor set up by the department. As a result of this negligence, we spent several hundred million dollars without getting an appreciable number of airplanes to the front, and our troops suffered severely from lack of necessary equipment.

That part of the secretary's education was fairly expensive.

The Nation gave the secretary a costly course in the value of manufacturing artillery in advance of war. As it was, we spent several billion dollars yes, billion and a year and a half after the declaration of war our troops were still lighting with foreign guns. It was not essential for Mr. Baker to take this billion dollar course to learn these things. They had all been set forth in detail by numerous men, including Colonel John Q. Tilson, the leading authority in Congress on the subject. But the Secretary would pay no attention to them at that time. It took the expenditure of several billion dollars to convince him that artillery couldn't be made over night.

In the matter of the necessity of training officers, the educational process was equally slow and costly. Had it not been for the Plattsburg Training Camp idea, promoted by Gen. Wood, we would have been even worse off. As it was we were forced to commit our men in a life and death struggle in the Argonne to officers whose training was wholly insufficient.

The extravagant cost of the cantonments, the lack of medical facilities, the insufficiency and excessive cost of clothing for the men, are all to be charged up as part of the cost of Secretary Baker's training.

It was a terrifically expensive education. The way for America to profit by it is to determine that it shall never be necessary to repeat the process with any future Sec-

SHAME.



OFFICIAL REVIEWERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION'S GREAT PARADE.

They Are, Left to Right: General Peyton C.
March, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Secretary
of War Newton D. Baker, Governor
Alfrec E. Smith and Mayor

John F. Hylan.



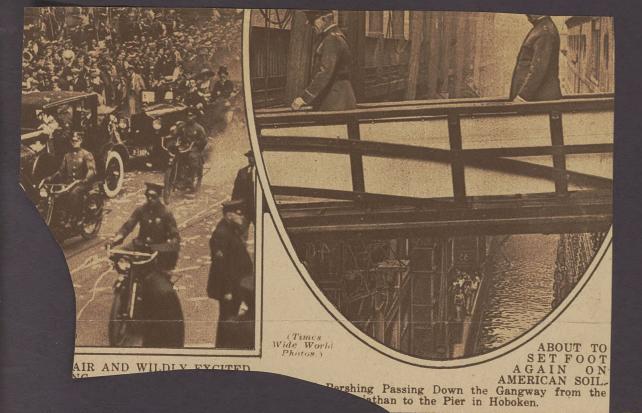
THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE BOAT, WITH GENERAL PERSHING ON THE BRIDGE. Standing Between General March and Secretary of War Baker, Approaching the Battery Landing, General Pershing Smiling His Bravest in Response to the Cheers from the Shore.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

Lept. 14, 1919

ADMIRAL
W. S. BENSON,
Former Commander of the
American Naval
Forces in
European Waters
During the War,
Receiving from
Secretary of War
Baker the
Distinguished
Service Medal.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)





DERS AND MEN, SEE THE FIRST DIVISION'S TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION FROM HES IN FRONT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ever Bros. Co.

Make the Dream Come True with an Electric Vacuum Cleaner

VACUUM CLEANERS

(Mail Orders Filled Anywhere)

Fra: Simply

in the

smolde fragran

renses, upper

pleasin

OUR GREAT OFFER

We will deliver right into your hands your choice of any one of the ELECTRIC CLEANERS listed below and let you try the cleaner thoroughly in your "own home before you pay a cent.

Only \$3.50 After Trial
Balance on Our Painless Paying Plan

Our painless paying plan gives you the privilege of owning and using and paying for a vacuum cleaner at your convenience—and no extra charge for this service.

Write or phone Bryant 6280 at once for details of this great offer.

WE SELL EVEDY KIND OF VACHILIM CLEANER

Secretary and Mrs. Baker Fly Together Despite an Agreement Never to Risk Both Lives at Once

With Six Senators, Catholic Priest and Six Other Passengers, Cabinet Member and His Wife Make Course Over City in the Giant Lawson Air Liner—Throngs See Flight.

six senators, a Catholic priest, and six other passengers, the Lawson air liner, piloted by Alfred W. Lawson, took to the air at Bolling Field yesterday afternoon for a 10-minute

Carrying Secretary Baker, his wife, it senators, a Catholic priest, and six ther passengers, the Lawson air liner piloted by Alfred W. Lawson, ook to the air at Bolling Field yeserday afternoon for a 10-minute light over the city.

The passengers were Senators Henerson, McCumber, Stanley, Hoke in the McNary and Johnson, the Revonn Cavanaugh, former president of Notre Dame University; Secretary and Irs. Baker, their daughter, Missatty Baker; Mrs. Baker's cousin, Iss Elizabeth Freas; Miss Virginia and Miss Emily Johnson, Senator connson's daughters, and Lieut. A. Hencett, liaison officer at Bolling Field.

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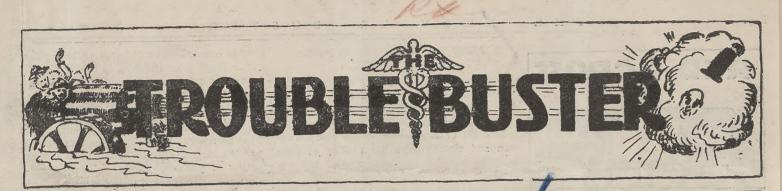
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SHAME



Vol. 2

eptember 20, 1919 U. S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 2, Saturday,

No. 37

FORTY-EIGHT OVERSEAS PATIENTS NATURALIZED HERE SUNDAY

Four Nurses Also Take Oath of Allegiance in an Impressive Ceremony Within Historic Star Fort.

Forty-eight overseas patients of General Hospital No. 2, representing ten nationalities, and four members of the Army Nurse Corps took the oath of allegiance to the United States of America, last Saturday afternoon and received their credentials admitting them ever seen within the walls of the historic Star Fort.

Every man suffers from wounds received in fighting the battles of this country overseas, two being entirely blind and another minus one eye. The investiture of these men and women came following long weeks of hard study and patient effort, and the event will pass into the history of the hospital as one of its most notable achievements.

The men were arranged into groups according to the nations they represented and as each group took the oath of allegiance, the emotions of the crowd of three hundred or more officers, men of the medical detachment, nurses and patients who had gathered on the historic spot to witness the ceremony knew no bounds, every man being cheered to the echo.

The address of the afternoon was delivered by Judge Hueisler, magistrate of the Court of Common Pleas. Emphasizing the fact that men and women of this calibre, who had been tried in the fire of battle and not found wanting, were the most desirable of all candidates for citizenship by this country. Judge Chaplain Wilcox. Hueisler administered the oath and closed by congratulating each of the new citizens personally.

It was indeed an impressive sight, there upon the spot that furnished the inspiration to the author of our national anthem and under the shadow of the flag, these men, all of whom had risked their health and live. upon the altar of Freedom, severed the allegiance to the countries which gave them birth and, with high purpose and lofty ideal, so well defended.

Continued on page 3

LOCAL LEGION POST CONDEMNS BOS-TON POLICE AS TRAITORS

Mens' Post Named In Honor of Two First Medical Men to Die In Service

At the second regular meeting of the mens' force as unpatriotic and in direct violation as true and lawful citizens of this great repub- of the ideal of the Legion-100 per cent

> by-laws and constitution. Irrasmuch as posts historic Star Fort, Tuesday afternoon. are named for heroes, who have given their Legion. The name is a combination of the New York City to Washington. names of the first two men of the Medical Detachment to die at the hospital. These two men are heroes in the truest sense of the word, their supreme sacrifice coming during the influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918.

The following named officers were selected: Post Commandant, Colonel Henry Page; Vice-Post Commandant, Sgt. John Eynck; Post Adjutant, Pvt. Howard Hartley; Post Finance Officer, Lieutenant House; Post Historian, Sergeant Ivers; Post Chaplain,

members be fore the National Convention, which they live. which will be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota tities, but an additional supply is expected with a hardy constitution and rugged health.

ARMY SPIRIT, PROVED IN WAR, NATION'S SALVATION IN PEACE—BAKER

Sec. of War, Mrs. Baker, Governor and Mrs. Harrington Inspect Hospital Tuesday.

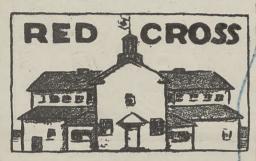
That the spirit that carried the men of America's armies through the trials and hardpost of the American Legion Wednesday ships of battles, resulting in the most specnight a resolution was adopted not only con-tacular victory in the history of the world, demning the action of the Boston police and the vim and genuine American "pep" demonstrated to the astonishment of the military chiefs of the other nations and the utter confusion of Germany's war lords will be the lic, in one of the most impressive ceremonies Americanism—but also expressing the sense moving spirit that will overcome the handiof the organization that these men should cap of disabilities suffered through wounds not be reemployed under any circumstances. and inability to resume their pre-war occupations, was the confident opinion of Secre-The meeting Wednesday was marked by tary of War, Newton D. Baker, in his address the selection of a name for the post as well delivered to the men of Fort McHenry at the as election of officers and adoption of the mass meeting held within the walls of the

> The address was the culminating feature lives in past wars, a unanimous vote was of a six hour visit paid the hospital Tuesday cast in favor of the selection of the name by the Secretary of War and his wife, who Warwick-Benda for the local chapter of the stopped off in Baltimore on their way from

Mr. Baker began his speech by drawing a vivid comparison between the methods used by the nations of the world today, and more particularly the United States of America, in caring for those unfortunate to become casualties and the manner in vogue a hundred years ago. At the time of the battle of Balalava and in the days of the famed Florence Nightingale, generals left the wounded and crippled to die by the wayside and filled gaps in the ranks from fresh levies of troops. Now, every advantage offered by modern science is afforded these men to not only recover from their injuries, but to place them Following the meeting a plan was decided in a position where they will be able to earn upon to arouse local interest in the legion, an honest livelihood rather than becoming and efforts will be made to secure a thousand forced dependents upon the communities in

Mr Baker stated that at the outbreak of on Armistice Day. At the next meeting, the war, the public generally were awakened which will be held Monday night, delegates to the urgent necessity of surrounding the will be selected to represent the Post at the various training camps with healthful and mo-State Convention, which opens in Baltimore, ral surroundings in order that the men who October 3rd. at the Emerson Hotel. The were to fight the nation's battles might be swore to forever stand by the nation they had Legion buttons have arrived in small quan- equipped before facing the rigors of battle

Continued on page 2



The past week at the big Convalescent House has been marked by great activity along the line of entertainment. On Monday the War Camp Community Service gave a delightful vaudeville program that was itch and good reason, for the entire bill from hereafter." the Maryland Theatre, with the exception of Mr. Baker stated that perhaps the adapting tion of the various departments of the hosregular show for us.

was just that little thing. Miss Baker is in than he would have thought of laying down painting "Back To The Billets," the work of a class by herself when it comes to singing when facing the dangers of battle. Hebrew melodies, and she kept the audience A confident belief was expressed by the Classes. holding their aching sides from the start of Secretary of War that the next generation of watermelon—we want some more.

Fellow's Band, known throughout as one of War, Colonel Henry Page, Commanding Offited in their deaths. the most notable musical organizations in the cer of General Hospital No. 2, stated that country. gave a delightful concert on the the change in the attitude adopted by those Secretary and Mrs. Baker left the hospital lawn in front of the Commanding Officer's in high places was aptly shown in the visit immediatly following the mass meeting in the quarters, under the auspices of the Red to the hospital by the Secretary of War, who, Star Fort for Washington, where Secretary Cross. Some band, take it from us.

MRS. VIRGINIA H. POWELL

Powell, director of the shops of the Educa- rington, Chief Executive of the State of ing the past week of the death of Major which he stated that he regarded a wound Powell's mother, Mrs. Virginia H. Powell, received in action, as a decoration of the And you take it away in a corner ber 14th., following a short illness.

hospital, and interment was made in Woodside of the Post. extended Major Powell in his bereavement. ses a voice of remarkable sweetness of tone

ARMY SPIRIT PROVED IN WAR

Continued from page 1

rogaganda, which may at first sound plau- Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker arrived at that the ideal state of any nation or of the ing and were met at the gate by the band individuals of the nation would come when of the Baltimore Dry Docks, and a detachment men and women were busy. The happiest from the Medical Corps in addition to a large man, he said, is the busiest man and the number of natients, nurses and reconstrucproducts of life, the rewards of living, are tion aides. The Medical Detachment marched the direct results of the application of human behind the machines bearing the official party endayor to Nature's resources.

this war" said Mr. Baker, "which means that retary and Mrs. Baker met the officers of the there are seven millions less men to do the hospital. work of the world. The most serious crisis Following the informal reception, the party greatly enjoyed by all. Wednesday, however, facing us today is the shortage of labor. It proceeded to the patients' mess hall where was the red letter day for Joe Sweeting, the will not be so difficult to find jobs for the men the identical bill of fare served to the men popular little director of entertainments. He as it will be to find men for the jobs. Prog- at dinner, was served to Mr. and Mrs. Baker was busy as the proverbial barber with the ressive activities are the things that will count and Colonel and Mrs. Page. Immediatly after

one or two numbers, journeyed to Fort of ourselves to new occupations, due to pital which continued until the mass meet-McHenry Wednesday afternoon and gave a wounds having left us unable to resume the ing in the Star Fort. old jobs, may seem a slow and tedious process

The Educational Department was especial-

her single until the final cuitain. Harry will be better off for having injected into it. After viewing the various classrooms, the Cooper, formerly of the famous Empire City the vim and hardy courage of the men who party next visited the surgical department quartette, sang several songs that carried us have served in the world's war. He stated and followed this by a partial tour of the detail, but suffice to say that it was the BEST get on their feet again as useful citizens, and George C. Schaeffer, head of this division. show ever seen at Fort McHenry, and it left that with the facilities offered through the a taste in our mouth just like a good piece Educational Departments of the various hospitals, this process should be easy.

though living a crowded existance and under Baker reviewed the First Division in its Fathe press of multitudinous duties, yet had mous parade in that city Wednesday. found the time to come to Fort McHenry to speak as man to man with the men who had When you haven't had a letter in more than

The many friends of Major Robert J. Colonel Page introduced Governor Har- And you look over the mail expectantly and tional Department, were grieved to learn dur- Maryland, who delivered a short address in And finally a letter addressed to you comes which occured in Washington D. C., Septem- highest type. Governor Harrington has visi- And open it, alone and unobservedted the hospital upon one previous occasion And it contains a package— The funeral services were conducted in and stated Tuesday that he hoped to come From your congressman, containing some Washington by Chaplain F. M. McCoy of the again and deliver a longer talk to the men

Cemetery, Woodside, Maryland. The sincere Following the addresses, Mrs. Baker sang Ain't that a grand and glorious feeling? sympathies of every member of the Post is two specially selected numbers. She posses- Or ain't it?

and has devoted much of her time during the war in singing for the men of the service in Rapping the Bolsheviki for their deceptive the various camps, cantonments and hospitals.

tible and even practical, the Secretary stated the hospital at 11:30 o'clock, Tuesday mornand the procession proceeded to the home "Seven million men have been killed in of the Commanding Officer, where the Sec-

dinner, the party started on a tour of inspec-

but that in the end we should profit. The ly mentioned by the Secretary for its com-Of course, the headliner was the famous wounded man should no more think of laying pleteness and variety of courses of study of-Belle Baker, billed as "incomparable" and she down in the face of difficulties of business fered. High compliment was paid to the Pvt. V. E. Pyle, a patient pupil of the Art

back to the old days before the "wah" and that a wound received in a battle is a deco- wards. In he Maxillo-Facial Department, high cost of living, and every selection met ration of the highest order, and that the na- graphic illustrations of what has been done with rounds and applause. Space does not tion is not forgetting this fact, that it will in the way of reconstructing faces torn by permit dealing with each and every act in offer every opportunity to her wounded to shrapnel and bullet was given by Lieut.-Col.

and stout-hearted spirit shown by the men, On Wednesday morning, the famous Odd

Following the address by the Secretary of previous wars would have inevitably resul-

three weeks

hopefully--

along-

seeds

Labeled Pennisetum Ruppelanium-

-Stars and Stripes, A. E. F.

Secretary Baker is charged with a deliberate violation of the law in disposing of War Department vehicles to the value of \$13,494,600 illegally in a statement filed with the subcommittee investigating this subject by Brig. Gen. C. B. Drake, chief of the motor transport service.

tee investigating this subject by Brig. Gen. C. B. Drake, chief of the motor transport service.

Representative Davis, chairman of the subcommittee, has requested Brig. Gen. Drake to furnish a statement of the motor vehicles transferred "by order of the Secretary of War" after the passage of the sundry civil law, which expressly prohibited the transfer of any motor vehicle "without due compensation."

Gen. Drake's figures show that 5.225 vehicles, valued at \$11,752-500, were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, bureau of public roads; 868 vehicles, valued at \$505,600 were transferred to the Postoffice Department, and 610 vehicles, valued at \$945,900 were transferred to the bureau of public health after passage of the law.

Wash. Post Sept. 15/19.

CHAMBERLAIN PROPOSES TO IMPEACH SEC. BAKER

Calls the Head of the War Departmen a "Czar" and Accuses Him of "Military Despotism"

Although Senator Chamberlain of Oregon is of the same party as the Secretary of War he has long been a thorn in



SEC. BAKER

the side of that official. The Senator has now given out a public state-ment in which he hints that the Secretary should be impeached.

Mr. Chamberlain was chairman of the

Military Committee of the Senate in the last two Congresses. He was so worried by the great military responsibilities of the time

that in the midst of war he publicly cen-sured the War Department and declared that it had "simply ceased to func-tion." At that very time the War Department was making its splendid record of organizing and drilling a SEN. CHAMBERLAIN



mighty army out of raw material; getting millions of American soldiers to France in spite of swarming German U-boats, and without the loss of a man. At the same time it was making a military preparation which, when it was under-stood, amazed the military experts in Europe and convinced Germany that the war was lost to her. So it is possible that Senator Chamberlain is again mistaken in the charges he makes against Secretary Baker. The Senator accuses the Secretary of having "set at naught" laws passed by Congress "to place an effective check upon the evidently growing tendency toward the creation of a militaristic despotism in the General Staff." He says there is no remedy for Mr. Baker's disregard of law except "further and more restrictive legislation or the extreme one of impeachment proceedings by Congress."

The Senator's charges seem vague. The Secretary of War, he complains, has "cheerfully acquiesced in everything that the General Staff has proposed to do," and the General Staff as well as the Secretary of War seem to have got on the Oregon Senator's nerves.

Great Welcome to Gen. Pershing

General Pershing had a wonderful reception in New York. That was the first city that saw him after his return from France. Millions of people were on the streets to cheer him. At Central Park
50,000 school children greeted
him and strewed flowers. Similar receptions, on a smaller scale, were given in Washington and other cities visited by the General, who on his 59th birthday reported in person to Secretary Baker.

BAKER GIVES RULES FOR OFFICERS' TRAINING

Will Supply Army Officer and Equipments to Colleges Forming Units of 100 Men.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 24.—The new regulations of the War Department for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to be re-instituted this Fall in colleges and schools of the country were an nounced by Secretary of War Baker in an address at the opening exercises of Lehigh University this afternoon at which President Henry Sturgis Drinker

presided.

Secretary Baker said that "the Government will supply to institutions forming training units of at least 100 members an officer to act as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, with such assistants as may be necessary, and all the requisite uniforms, arms, and equipment. Students who attend the Summer camps will, in addition, be provided with quarters and sustenance free of cost and transportation from and to their

The military training "asked during the year has been reduced to a mini-mum while conserving efficiency and leaving the main work of drill and field work to the two Summer camps pro-posed."

work to the two Summer camps proposed."

The revised regulations will affect 265 institutions of all classes affiliated with the War Department in which approximately 100,000 students are under military training. They are distributed over every State and Territory in the Union except Alaska and Including Porto Rico and Hawail.

Secretary Baker paid tribute to "the glorious part played by the colleges of this country in the recent struggle." He said that "tt is to the collegtate institutions of the nation that we must always turn to supply the material from which the commissioned officer personnel for our immense citizen armies must be developed. More than 50,000 of our army and navy officers in this war were drawn from 150 institutions of learning."

SEPTEMBER THURSDA YORK

The New York Times

Sunday, September 28, 1919





Vol. 12. No. 34

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WAR DEPARTMENT'S APPRECIATION OF KNIGHTS' WELFARE SERVICE

Secretary Baker Urges Columbian Organization to Continue Work Among Troops Abroad and in Insular Possessions —Protest of Men in Uniform Against Curtailment of Order's Activities Carries Weight—What of the Future?

War in a letter to James A. Flaherty, I extend to you the appreciation of the service, the very inherent contrast Some Knight of the Knights of the War Department, and the thanks between military rule and discipline Columbus, urges that the Order still of every man of the service who came and recreational and educational continue its welfare activities with in contact with your representative in work at the hands of friendly civilians the soldiers in France, Germany, Si- the field. beria and the Canal Zone and Insular possessions until "such time as the your work with the troops in France, army is in a position to undertake the Germany, Siberia, Panama Canal responsibility." The letter from the Zone, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands head of the War Department came in answer to the countrywide protest three or four months, or until such a which the Knights issued against the time as the army is in a position to peremptory ousting of the seven affiliated civilian welfare organizations. War Department in the future, as it

over all welfare organizations the wherever the need develops. War Department recently announced that the soldiers would be looked after by an organization of army officers to be established within the the ousting order declaring that the general staff.

Mr. Baker in his letter acknow of Columbus displayed in their desire invite. to have the soldiers' welfare in the future looked after. He said: "I quite heretofore conducted by the so-called program as relates to leisure time at least should be conducted in such a and comfort among the men, approxi- They welcome the relief and willingly mating as nearly as possible the conditions of home life, atmosphere and spirit. We hope to accomplish this military deference and obedience. It by the employment of carefulty selected men and women, who begram as employes of the War Depart-

emergency, I turn with gratitude to

and Alaska, for a further period of undertake the responsibility. The With the abolition of the Commis- has in the past, will feel free to call sion on Training Camp Activities upon the Knights of Columbus for which was the official ruling body advice, counsel, and active assistance

Cordially yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER.

Knights of Columbus protested question was of such large proportions it demanded a statement of the ledges the interest which the Knights conditions which such a move would "We are opposed to any attempt to institutionalize the activities agree with you that so much of the War Welfare Societies," the Knights told Secretary Baker. "The men in the service welcome a relief from war way as to induce a feeling of ease supervision and military methods. respond to the services of civilians to whom they owe no special duty or icor apoliof from the restrains

ificial supervision for them to receive cause of their training during the a touch of home life and neighborly emergency, as representatives of the assistance within the camps. Ready affiliated organizations, or because of to leave the service if so ordered, we their natural ability and interest, are nevertheless wish to record our proqualified to carry on a welfare pro- test against the proposed new policy and feel that the action of Congress in refusing funds asked for these pur-"In contemplating the end of peses by the War Department, the very willing contribution of the public you and your able associates, who so for the maintenance of this work by willingly accepted the responsibility the welfare societies; the hearty re-

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of placed upon the Knights of Columbus. sponse and appreciation of the men in all speak against the taking over of "You are requested to continue this work by the army as one of its regular functions."

St. Louis Times Dispotch

Y, OCTOBER 11, 1919-THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME

OUR PUBLIC SERVANT AT WASHINGTON



Clive Press 18/16

NATIONAL PLAN OF EDUCATION

Clubwomen Prepare to Ask Government to Act

END CONVENTION TONIGHT

Columbus Probably Will Get **Next Meeting**

The silver anniversary convention of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs which has been in session during the past four days in Hotel Statler will end tonight with a ban-

A resolution urging the national government to promote more thoroly the idea of universal education thru the agency of a Federal Department of Education with representation on the presidential cabinet, probably will be passed.

Strong appeals will be made to delegates by the Committee on Resolutions to secure defeat of the pro-posed Wet Amendment to be placed before voters at the November elec-

Committees on Education, Home Economics, Conservation, Courtesy and Scholarships followed by a report of state officers will confer dur-ing the first sessions of the day.

Columbus Favored

It is generally conceded on all sides that Columbus is the likely choice for the next convention. "Thrift Education" will be the

"Thrift Education" will be the topic of an address by Orin Lester of Washington to be delivered following the general committee re-

"I believe the convention which we are just about to adjourn has been the most successful and important in the history of our organization," Mrs. Prentice E. Rood,

retiring president, said.

Secretary of War Newton D.

Baker addressed the convention
Wednesday night on the subject, "A
National Issue." National Issue."

He spoke of the remarkable work

and courage displayed by women of the nation during the war.
"Club women in particular were of

the greatest assistance to the government during the war thru their organizations," he said.

"U. S. Is Ready"

Referring to the disturbed conditions in many parts of the country, the secretary said:

"In our own country since the armistice, there has been a growing agitation and unrest manifesting itself sometimes in race riots and mob disorder.

"But for the most part it is evidenced by widespread industrial controversies.

"The relations of labor and capital are being seriously considered in Washington by a group of representatives of the various interests and of the public assembled by the

president.

"In the meantime the timid may take heart. Some time ago I telegraphed to the governor of every state in the Union that in the event of any civil disorder which he found himself unable to control by reason of the demobilization of the national guard; the governor should com-municate with the commanding general of the department in which his state was situated.

"And I also telegraphed to every department commander to respond instantly with the aid of federal troops to any call from a governor who found himself unable to suppress disorder and enforce local laws with the means at his disposal."

ARMY READY TO PRESERVE ORDER **BAKER DECLARES**

Tells Clubwomen's Convention U. S. Military Forces Will Be Used to Uphold Law

The army is prepared to take charge. of any situation which may develop from civil disorders or distempers following in the wake of war, Secretary Baker declared in speaking before Wednesday night's meeting of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs' convention. In the absence of the national guard, the federal forces have orders to go immediately to scenes of trouble, he said.

"The American army is not a partisan army," he declared. "It is not taking sides in any industrial controversies. As between the people who want order in America and the people who are trying to create disorder, the army is on the side of the former."

Referring to post-armistice problems, Baker said that in race riots and mob violence there were radicals who urged distracted people to rise up in social revolution. But America, he said, would never exchange the solid foundations of civilization and social order for fantastic theories of socialed Bolshevists.

Prior to his address, Mrs. Baker sang a solo. The meeting was opened by from civil disorders or distempers fol-

called Bolshevists.

Prior to his address, Mrs. Baker sang a solo. The meeting was opened by prayer for President Wilson's speedy recovery. Mrs. Prentice E. Rood, federation president, after opening the session, asked Mrs. Alvord L. Bishop to preside.

DISCARD PLAN FOR ARMY CARS

State Highways Will Not Get Them Free-All to Be Sold at Auction.

The republican leaders in the House have discarded the plan for free distribution of the army surplus automobiles among the various State highway commissions.

way commissions.

Instead, a resolution will be put through ordering the War Department to sell direct to the public all the cars not required for military purposes.

This decision, it was learned yesterday, was reached at a conference Saturday between the Republican Steering Committee and the Republican o members of the Committee on Appropriations, Agriculture and Military Affairs.

The resolution will come from the t House Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, which o initiated the legislation forcing the

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

DISCARD PLAN FOR DISPOSAL OF ARMY CARS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

sale of the army surplus foodstuffs direct to the consumers. Similar action in the case of the automobiles was proposed by the committee, after lengthy hearings had developed that thousands upon thousands of cars valued at many millions of dollars are rapidly deteriorating while being withheld from the market.

Early disposal of the army machines, the committee holds, is demanded because of the admitted inability of automobile manufacturers to fill orders within less time than two to three months. This shortage, especies is aid, is an important factor in the deck lay of industry and agriculture in regular of industry and agriculture in reinsuming normal production, thus contributing in an indirect way to the continued high cost of living.

Drop Army Truck Distribution Plan WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Republican House leaders today decided to aban-House leaders today decided to abandon legislation authorizing the free distribution of army trucks and other motor equipment among the States for roadbuilding and to substitute a resolution requesting the War Department to sell this equipment, along with passenger automobiles, as soon as possible.

Stimson Calls New U.S. Army Plan Too Rigid

Fixing Number in Each Department Not Consistent With War Experience, Former Secretary Asserts

Urges Universal Training

Would Provide System of Furloughed Reserve and Form "Paper Divisions"

New York Tribune Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The War Department's bill for reorganization of the army was severely critisized in all of its features by former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs

Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day.

Mr. Stimson said the bill shows that the department did not learn from its war experiences and declared the measure was too "rigid." He urged a bill that would make the army organization more "flexible," and not designate how many men should be in the tank corps, the aviation, engineers, signal and other departments.

"The developments of the war," said Mr. Stimson, "show, if anything, the futility of expecting that in future wars we shall find the same methods as in the last war."

The department's bill, he pointed out, provides for the exact number of men in each branch of the service, notwithstanding the fact that the army had to be completely reorganized when the United States entered the war with Germany.

Urges Army of 300,000

Urges Army of 300,000

Urges Army of 300,000

An army of approximately 300,000 will be required by the United States, until normal conditions are restored, said Mr. Stimson. He expressed the opinion that the department's bill providing for an army of 576,000 officers and men was too large.

A system of universal military training that would require all enlisted men in the army to undergo six months training and then be furloughed into a reserve army, and the young men at schools and colleges, to undergo training, was favored by Mr. Stimson.

He suggested that the army in training be trained in manœuvres before they were sent into the reserve, and that as members of the reserve army they be attached to designated units, so that "paper divisions" would be constantly organized and subject to call. There are 40,000 civilian officers trained for the last war, who could be called upon to bear a large share of the task of training the civilian army, he said.

Explains Power of Staff

Explains Power of Staff

Mr. Stimson declared that the general staff of the army, which was established during his tenure of office as Secretary of War under President Taft, was created to coördinate supplies for the army, and to make plans for the defence of the United States.

The chief of staff, said Mr. Stimson, has no authority to reject the decisions of the general staff in any matter. The office of chief of staff was created when the bill establishing that body was written under his direction, he told the committee, as that of the

presiding officer of the general staff. The chief of staff is required, he said, to accept the decisions of the general staff.

Baker to Seek Facts of Red Plot at Gary

Head of Military Intelligence Bureau Directed to Run Down All Clews to Alleged Conspiracy

Labor Man Denies Charge

Fitzpatrick Calls on Government to Name Union Men Said To Be Guilty

Special Correspondence

Special Correspondence
CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Newton D.
Baker, Secretary of War, to-day sent
Major Thomas B. Crockett, head of the
local branch of military intelligence,
to Gary with instructions, it is said,
to hunt down every clew that might be
construed as indicating that the "Red"
broherhood planned to seize upon the
steel strike to further a reign of violence and disorder among workers.

It also was reported that Major
Crockett had been told to follow every
story of planned red violence to its
source, as well as to ascertain whence
issued the report that Anton Gorski
had confessed to the military authorities that he had been implicated with
Alexander Ivanhoff in bomb plots
Major General Leonard Wood left
Gary Wednesday night for Washington.

Lohy Eitznatrick president of the

dary Wednesday mg...

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said today he would demand of the War Department publication of the name of every alleged radical member of the federation suspected of fomenting disorder in connection with the steel strike

Fizpatrick Calls Story "Bunk"

Fizpatrick Calls Story "Bunk"

In a statement given out following a day in Gary, Fitzpatrick characterized as "pre myth" efforts to fasten responsibility for the strike on "so-called Reds," and said reports given out by army headquarters of a "Red" uprising were bunk.

"I have been told," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "that General Wood has said there is not a scrap of evidence to connect any of the men arrested in Gary with a Red plot. The Federation of Labor will demand from the War Department that it reveal the name of anybody in the federation who is a Red and who has sought to engineen the strike. Stories that Reds are running the strike are absolutely untrue.

"I have been told that 95 per cent of men arrested at Gary are men who were discharged from the steel mills because of their union activities."

Declares Strike Is Won

Fitzpatrick declared he considered the strike as good as won, and said E. H. Gary had been misled into believing that only 16 per cent of the steel workers were unionized, when in fact 90 per cent of the belonged to the union.

fact 90 per cent of the belonged to the union.

From every sector in the steel strike area to-day came the information that mills continued to operate at from 25 to 50 per cent of normal. The day was marked by virtually no disorder, and mill officials announced themselves as content with developments.

Meantime, Anton Gorski, alleged "red," who was reported to have confessed to the military authorities that he had been implicated in placing bombs, was found in Gary and through his attorney issued a statement denying that he is an anarchist or that he ever had anything to do with "red" plots.

Had the President's health permitted, he would by this time doubtless have delivered the same wise message of mingled counsel and warning which Secretary Baker uttered at Cleveland yesterday in words of admirable clarity and vigor. To nervous and timid people there is reassurance in the unequivocal pledge of the use of the armed forces of the United States to maintain the processes of law and order and the spirit of our democratic institutions against any attempt to put over the "social revolution" by violence. What Mr. Baker said of the lesson brought back by our soldiers from Europe is true of the American people at large. "They have seen too much disorder in the world to undervalue law and order in their own country." The American people have seen the bitter results of revolution to the knife working themselves out in unhappy Russia: and in the very apologies that have been made for the Bolshevist madness Americans have read its condemnation. To argue that Bolshevism in Russia is the inevitable outcome of the repressions and inquities of the Czarist régime is only to say that Bolshevism has no place in a country that has enjoved civilized government. As contrasted with Russia, the American people have seen in every European country with an established tradition of orderly and sane government the assertion of the national spirit against wild experiment. Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy have had their full portion of unrest, but they have refused to slip down into on violence. N. V. Po ST 10-16

TO UPHOLD FEDERAL LAWS

Those' persons who fear the overthrow of law and order in the United States as a result of the extraordinary epidemic of strikes and mob disorders throughout the country will receive great encouragement from the recent pledge of Secretary of War Baker to use the full strength of the Army to suppress riots and disorders, wherever they occur. The difficulties be-tween capital and labor or any other classes cannot, according to the Secretary of War in his address before the Ohio Federation of Women's Club, be allowed to interfere with the internal peace of the

"We have an Army of tried soldiers, of true Americans," said Secretary Baker. "They have seen too much disorder in the world to undervalue law and order in their own country. They will see to it that Federal laws are enforced and Federal agencies left unobstructed, and they will respond instantly to the call of any governor, to suppress riots and disorder in any part of the country. They are not partisans in any dispute except one, and that is the dispute between those who want order and those who try to create disorder in America. As between those two contestants, they are on the side of order."

The heart of America is still sound, de-

spite the many signs of social unrest and revolutionary propaganda. The world war taught the greatness of America, and made a reality to all the national unity. Those who counsel violent action in behalf of a new and untried social order may receive much publicity in the columns of the press, but they will receive but little support from the American people. The American citizen has a very decided faith in the supremacy of the government of the United States over the interests of any particula states over the interests of class or group in the community. An when a minority attempts by arbitration in the orienty fur methods to interfere in the orierly fun

tioning of any governmental agency, that minority will henceforth have to reckon with the American Army, the militant expression of the spirit of America.

1014

From the New York Times.

October 16.1919

SCORES ARRESTED IN NEW GARY RAIDS; BAKER PLEDGES UNLIMITED FORCE TO CURB ALL LAWLESS ELEMENTS

WILL ENFORCE FEDERAL LAWS

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tain Its Agencies Unobstructed.

ORDERS ISSUED TO ARMY

Troops Will Respond at Once to the Call of the Governor of Any State.

BAKER SPEAKS FOR CABINET

Sounds Keynote of Administration's Position in Address at Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times. CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.-Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, pledged the Federal forces under his command to the full limit to put down post-armistice disturbances and troubles in an address bristling with defiance to the forces of disorder in the country which may seek to bring about a social revolution, delivered tonight before hundreds of delegates of the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Baker said he knew that man't people were alarmed and distracted, and he assured the timid to take heart there was any doubt as to the intention of the Government on the subject Every Governor had his personal assur ance of certain and direct aid in case of necessity and every army commander has orders to go to any Governor's aid upon request, he said.

uprising and preserve order, in the army of tried soldiers and true Americans who had seen the effect and consequences of disorder in the world until they had no affection for it, and they Government Will Maintain Its Agencies IInthis country.

It was the first declaration of principle by an executive of the federal gov-ernment on the administration attitude in the disturbances of recent times and, coming from the Secretary of War dur-ing the illness of the President, was thought of especial national signifi-

Secretary Baker councelled calm, he called on the people to keep their balance and not yield to fantastic promises and theories and to set the example to the world in sane and sensible reconstruction.

Mr. Baker prefaced his words on postarmistice problems and the present na-tional policy with a description of woman's part in the great war. He paid woman's part in the great war. He paid a high compliment to their achievements and said no mean part of the victory was due to the work of the millions of women in industry, other millions in the many war activities and the host which united behind the army at a sacrifice known only to womankind, to bolster up morale and keep alive the spirit that finally brought triumph to the national

Secretary Baker's speech was delivered following yesterday's Cabinet meeting in Washington, when steps were taken toward curbing the present unrest and disorder.

After referring to the disturbed conditions in various countries of the

After referring to the disturbed conditions in various countries of the world, Secretary Baker said:

"In our own country since the armistice there has been growing agitation and unrest, manifesting itself sometimes in race riots and mob disorder, but for the most part evidenced by widespread industrial controverles. Our newspapers are aily filled with accounts of violent agitation by so-called Bolshevists and radicals, counseling violence and urging action in behalf of what the call social revolution.

"The American people will not exchange the solid foundations of their social order for any of these fantastic programs. The relations of labor and capital are now being seriously considered in Washington by a group of representatives of the various interests and of the public, assembled by the President, and we can look with confidence to a spirit of justice and mature deliberation upon these grave problems from that body.

"In the meantime, the timid may take heart. Sometime ago I telegraphed to the Governor of every State in the Union that in the event of any civil disorder which he found himself unable to control by reason of the demobilization of the National Guard, the Governor should communicate directly with the Commonding General of the department in which his State lies, and I sorrespondingly telegraphed to every department commander to respond instantly with the aid of the Federal troops to any call from a Governor who found himself unable, with the means at his disposal, to suppress disorder and to enforce the local laws.

"The Administration in Washington is determined that every Federal agency shall be maintained in the full performance of its functions. We have an army of tried soldiers, of true Americans. They have seen too much disorder in the world to undervalue law and order in their own country.

"They will see to it that Federal laws are enforced and Federal agencies left unobstructed, and they will respond instantly to the call of any Governor to suppress riots and disorder in any part of the country.

"They are not partisans in any dispute except one, and that is the dispute between those who want order and those who try to create disorder in America. As between those two contestants they are on the side of order."

Boston Veralis.

M. OHURCHILL

WILL USE ARMY TO UPHOLD LAW

Federal Troops on Call in Every State to Check Disorder, Says Baker

SPEAKS TO WOMEN'S FEDERATION IN OHIO

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15-Secret tary of War Newton D. Baker, addressing the delegates to the convention of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs tonight, referring to the agitation and unrest in this country since the signing of the armistice, said the administration in Washington is determined that federal laws shall be enforced and federal agencies left unobstructed, and that federal troops will respond instantly to the call of any Governor, to suppress riots and disorders in

any state.

After referring to the disturebd conditions in various countries of the world, Secretary Baker said:

Growing Unrest in U. S.

"In our own country since the armistice there has been growing agitation and unrest, manifesting itself sometimes in race riots and mob disorder,

times in race riots and mob disorder, but for the most part evidenced by widespread industrial controversies. Our newspapers are daily filled with accounts of violent agitation by so-called Bolshevists and radicals, counselling violence and urging action in behalf of what they call social revolution.

"The American people will not exchange the solid foundations of their social order for any of these fantastic programs. The relations of labor and capital are now being seriously considered in Washington by a group of representatives of the various interests and by the public, assembled by the President, and we can look with confidence to a spirit of justice and mature deliberation on these grave problems from that body.

"In the meantime the timid may take heart. Some time ago I telegraphed to the Governor of every state in the Union that in the event of any civil disorder which he found himself unable to control by reason of the demobilization of the national guard, the Governor should communicate directly with the commanding general of the department in which his state lies; and I correspondingly telegraphed to every department commander to respond instantly with the aid of the federal troops to any call from a Governor who found himself unable, with the means at his disposal, to suppress disorder and to enforce the local laws.

Will Suppress Disorder

Will Suppress Disorder

Will Suppress Disorder

"The administration in Washington is determined that every federal agency shall be maintained in the full performance of its functions. We have an army of tried soldiers, of true Americans. They have seen too much disorder in the world to undervalue law and order in their own country. They will see to it that federal laws are enforced and federal agencies left unobstructed, and they will respond instantly to the call of any Governor to suppress riots and disorder in any part of the country. They are not partisans in any dispute except one, and that is the dispute between those who want order and those who try to create disorder in America. As between those two contestants, they are on the side of order."

Newarr News.

Troops Ready to Quell Disorder, Baker Asserts

Army Will Respond to Call from Any Governor, Secretary Tells Ohio Women's Body.

Government Takes Firm Stand

American People Will Not Change Social Order for Fantastic Programs of Radicalism, Secretary Asserts-Confident that Spirit of Justice Will Temper Solution of Problems.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16 .- United States troops will respond immediately to the call of any Governor to suppress riots and disorders in any state, Secretary of

and disorders in any state, Secretary of War Baker declared in an address last night before the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Secretary declared the administration in Washington is determined that every federal agency shall be maintained in the performance of its functions. He again explained that the War Department had notified the Governors of all the states that they could call federal troops if they needed them to put down civil disorder.

Refers to Industrial Unrest.

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After referring to the disturbed conditions in various countries of the world, Secretary Baker said:

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"In the mean time the timid may take heart. Some time ago I telegraphed to the Governor of every state in the Union that, in the event of any civil disorder which he found himself unable to control by reason of the demobilization of the National Guard, the Governor should communicate directly with the commanding general of the department in which his state lies, and 1 correspondingly telegraphed to every department commander to respond instantly with the aid of the federal troops to any call from a Governor who found himself unable, with the means at his disposal, to suppress disorder and to enforce the local laws.

Administration in Washington

Administration Is Determined.

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"The administration in Washington is determined that every federal agency shall be maintained in the full performance of its functions. We have an army of tried soldiers, of true Americans. They have seen too much disorder in the world to undervalue law and order in their own country.

"They will see to it that federal law are enforced and federal agencies left unobstructed, and they will respond instantly to the call of any Governor to suppress riots and disorder in any part of the country."

M. OHUROHILL ny Jost.

BAKER PLEDGES FORCE TO PUT DOWN DISORDER

Will Send Troops, He Says, to Any Governor Who Needs Them.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has pledged the full force of the United States Army to aid the Governors of States in putting down any disorder arising out of attempts which may be made to bring about a social revolution. His stand is unmistakable and is construed as expressing the attitude of the President's Cabinet on radical demonstrations at Gary, Ind. and other Red centres. He spoke yesterday at a meeting of of the Ohio Federtion of Women's Clubs at Cleveland.

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"Now, our national problem, the problem in which every man and woman must help, is to keep our balance; is not to yield to weary nerves, not to lend ourselves to siren voices promising fantastic ways of living vithout working for a living; to realize that all really good and beautiful things in life come from what we put into them, and that idleness is neither productive of goods nor of satisfaction; to realize that America more than ever, and more than any other nation in the world, is called upon to set an example of the kind of steadiness and order which traditional civilization of our kind ought to assure.

"It is our duty not to allow the suspicion to exist in anybody's mind that we have lost faith, even for a moment, in war weariness, or that we have lost faith in the virility and vigor and vitality of these principles. We know that the thing that has made us a great nation has in it the possibilities of greater greatness for us, of a more beautiful civilization; of a wider and juster distribution of wealth, and that with the improvement of processes of industry, and the new ways of taking advantage of the resources of the earth, we can multiply the happiness of men and women in this world and increase the opportunities for education and culture of the children of our people.

"It is our duty in our daily goings"

tion and culture of the children of our people.

"It is our duty in our daily goings and comings, wherever we happen to be, and in our casual talks with our friends and neighbors to proclaim our faith in the ancient principles of democracy and a republican form of institutions, in order that we may set an example of stability and order, and law and justice to the rest of the peoples of the world."

Cleveland Thain Daler.

War Secretary in Address to Ohio Club Women Says Nation Will Uphold Institutions.

PRAISES WOMEN'S WORK

Tells of Their Achievements During War and in Reconstruction.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker pledged the federal forces under his command to put down post-armistice disturbances and trouble, in an address bristling with defiance, to any forces of disorder in the country which might seek to bring about a social revolution last evening at Hotel Statler before hundreds of delegates of the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Baker said he was not alarmed over the subject, but that he knows that many people are alarmed. He told any such to take heart if there be any doubt as to the intention of the government. Every governor, Secretary Baker said, has his personal assurance of certain and direct aid in case of necessity and every army department commander has orders to go to any governor's aid upon request.

He declared his confidence that the United States has an army of tried soldiers and true Americans, who have seen the effect and consequences of disorder in the world until they have no affection for it and they are going to see, as the administration in Washington is determined they shall see, that the processes of the federal government shall go unobstructed in this country.

Urges People to be Calm.

Secretary Baker called on the people to keep calm and not yield to fantastic promises and theories, but to set the example for the world in sane and sensible reconstruction.

Mr. Baker prefaced his discussion of post-armistice problems and the present national policy with a description of woman's part in the great war. He paid a high compliment to their achievement and said that no mean part of the victory was due to the work of the millions of women in industry, the other millions in the many war activities, and the host who united behind the army at a sacrifice known only to womankind, to bolster up morale and keep alive the spirit that finally brought triumph to the national arms.

Organization, especially through the women's clubs founded primarily for a multiplicity of interests, made possible the great co-operative effort of American womanhood that made its contribution such a great success.

The meeting was opened with a rising, silent prayer for the quick recovery of President Wilson, at the request of Mrs. Prentice E. Rood of Toledo, president of the federation. She turned over the meeting to the president of the Cleveland federation, Mrs. Alvord L. Bishop, who presided.

Mrs. Baker Sings.

Mrs. Baker sang before her husband's address, choosing "When Pershing's Men Go Marching Into Piccadilly" and "Uncle Sam." She wore a blue and gold brocade, with lace tunic, and carried an American beauty feather fan. Mrs. Rood was dressed in a gray charmeuse and tulle gown, and Mrs. Bishop in a peacock blue net and tulle gown, with silver and henna trimmings, and wore a festoon of pearls.

In introducing Mr. Baker, Mrs. Bishop said that it is not as the man who had become a world known figure for his wonderful war achievement that the women of Ohio welcome him back to his home city, but as the citizen of Cleveland, the lover of beauty and despiser of everything ugly and unclean, whose spiritual strength and insistence for the things he loved brought about the clean and high grade standards peculiar to the American army.

Mr. Baker said it is with a feeling of profound happiness that he returns to Cleveland and to his friends, a feeling that may be appreciated only by those who have been in Washington and in the overheated and fervent atmosphere of the last few years. He said he looked forward with eagerness to the time when he can come back and join fortunes with his fellow citizens.

He dwelt on the great problems of the war, learned before we entered it from the experience of our allies, so that when we went in we could

mobilize every man, woman and child in the nation.

It was a simple matter to tell the bankers, the doctors, the lawyers, the industries what to do, he said. But it was not a simple matter to tell the women what to do, to summon them to national service and co-ordinate their strength to act as a great body of women, but under the leadership of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw they effected a great nation wide organiza-

tion. Secretary Baker's address follows:

Secretary Baker's Address.

Secretary Baker's Address.

"What I want to talk to you about tonight is not interesting to you as women, but just interesting to you as citizens and as people. I want to discuss with you for a few minutes some of the post-armistice problems of this country, and perhaps I might just as well say some of the post-armistice problems of the world.

"It may well be that you know as much about some of these subjects as I know, and yet I wonder whether you can have a comprehensive idea of the condition of the world after that armistice.

"The last time I was in Every."

tice.
"The last time I was in Europe was in October, 1918, and I spent the greater part of the month planning the campaign of 1919 and the campaign of 1920. The opinion of those best informed was that there was a robust hope of being able to end the war in 1919, and there was a fixed determination on the part of all concerned to win it in 1920 if it was not won in 1919.
"Fortunately the war ended on the

if it was not won in 1919.

"Fortunately, the war ended on the 14th day of November, 1918, and it ended in the complete collapse of the enemy. The war had lasted, of course, since 1914, and in those intervening years there had been almost no productive activity on the part of men anywhere, except production leading to destruction instantly by application to war uses.

"Nobody built any houses, nobody put up any mills or factories for the manufacture of articles that minister to men of peace times or the supply of necessaries of life in peace time; everything in the world was devoted or diverted to the manufacture of munitions and war supplies.

"The army of the United States, for

or diverted to the manufacture of munitions and war supplies.

"The army of the United States, for instance; we bought for the army of the United States more blankets alone than the normal supply for two years of peace time in the United States; that is, we bought for the army more than our whole 100,000,000 people would buy in two years.

"There was this vast production of highly specialized things and a complete cessation of the production of ordinarily useful things. At the same time there was a steady consumption of the accumulated wealth which we had laid by and storad away to tide us over from one season to another.

"We ate everything we had, and I speak not so much of America as I do of other countries; we wore evelything we had nntil it was worn out; and we made nothing new to take its place. The world was clad in patches and was eating scraps.

"When the armistice came and the question was to resume these productive processes, we found first a vast relaxation of the nervous tension of mankind.

People Were Paralyzed.

"People whe had fought for four

People Were Paralyzed.

"People were Paralyzed.

"People who had fought for four or five years with intense devotion to their cause, were now paralyzed by its relaxation, and felt that there was not enough energy left to go on, and in most off the countries of the world underfed people—people who had lived on their energy while the war was on, and had not had a full meal each day during the war and there.

lived on their energy while the war was on, and had not had a full meal each day during the war, and therefore frayed in their nerves and enfeebled in their bodies—found it impossible to maintain the degree of able them to return readily to the production of the normal things which in peace time ara necessary.

"Then, in addition to that, the world was staggered by a great disillusionment. Men who had lived and whose ancestors had lived as far back as their family record ran in peace, had quite suddenly found that all of the normal restraints of human beings had slipped away; the absence of men and the use of the labor of men had taken everybody out of the household but the little children, and they were allowed to run wild and children had grown up who had not known care and restraint of their mother and father in the ordinary family relationship, and those hands had not been taught the skill with which the worker has to be equipped while in his vouth.

"The workers who had been taken out of the factories lay dead, strewn from one end of Europe and from one end of Asia to the other, and the hands which were to take their places had not been trained for the work and had grown up in idleness, or alse had been preparing to take their place on the battle field rather than the place at the machine. 'So we face not only the disillusionment which follows the breaking down of all the restraints of normal society, the breaking up of goods and the breakdown of religions—for that has been the disillusionment in parts of the world; we faced not only that, but we faced a world famished for production, with untrained producers to take the places of trained ones who were slain in battle or died of disease, with enfeebled bodies and enfeebled minds as the characteristic of the whole human race.

"We hear a very great deal about Russia and Siberia. Russia is an immense place. Men come from it and tell you 'I know all about Russia; I was there—I was there for four days, or four weeks.' I ask them where they were for the four weeks, and they will say, 'Well, I was at this place for four weeks.' And people come to me and tell me about other parts of Russia.

"'As a matter of fact, the mantle of almost complete obscuration had laid over Russia, and we know of what is going on under that mantle only by glimpses, sometimes lightninglike in their clarity; but after all, what is going on in Russia is almost impossible for us to imagine or to learn, and yet we do know some things about it.

Live in Box Cars.

"For instance, this: A very intelligent and evitamely trustworthy ob-

sible for us to imagine or to learn, and yet we do know some things about it.

Live in Box Cars.

"For instance, this: A very intelligent and extremely trustworthy obsaver told me just a few days ago that in Siberia 20,000 box cars on the Siberian railroad, which needs every box car it has or can get to carry necessary implements of agricultural production from one part of the country to another, 30,000 box cars are used as human habitations.
"In order that you may have this glimpse, and as it seems to me an enlightening glimpse of what the pressure in Russia must have been and the consequences which must have been felt from it, this observer told me that a half dozen box cars had been found in the waste and silent center of Siberia, in which 150 children were living, ages running from 6 to 10, and that these children are the children of princes and dukes and noblemen and rich persons.

"When the revolution broke out in those countries their parents felt that they must need send the children away, but that they themselves should stay behind to see what they could save, and so they sent those children with their nurses and governesses away a little distance, and then as the revolution came nearer and nearer they were sent still farther away, until finally they got over the Urals and their nurses were either killed or carried off captives or deserted, and finally these 150 children were left in these six box cars in a place as inaccessible and as desolate as the Sahara desert, and there they were found by the American Red Cross.

Lived Like Animals.

"They were living like animals, their

Lived Like Animals.

Lived Like Animals.

"They were living like animals, their clothes worn out, not knowing who they were. Some of them still had remnants of clothing in which they left their homes, with their names sewed in, and some knowing that a certain child was named Ivan, and lived on the Novsky-Prospeckt, but did not know the rest of the name.

"These 150 refugees, fleeing in advance of the revolution and finally lost in the heart of Siberia, living like animals upon herbs and roots which they might gather, and such crumbs as poverty itself from indigent and sparse neighbors could spare.

"Finally the American Red Cross found these children and put an American woman in charge, and she is making records and searching the recollections of the children to find out anything about them, in the hope that some day there will be enough left or reestablished to enable her to take those children back to their parents who sent them on a mission of escape only to lose them utterly out of sight and ought of memory.

Horrors in Armenia.

"Conditions like that are abroad everywhere in the world. I have picked out hardly illustrative cases in Armenia. Indescribable horrors are still going on there. In many parts of Europe, as the daily press advises us, battles are still being fought, the warring peoples apparently unable to realize that the war is over, or fraying out what little is left of their national life in destructive efforts to reach a constructive basis.

"In our own country we have been hearing a very great deal of post-armistice troubles. Sometimes it manifests itself in race riots and mob violence. Sometimes it takes some form of industrial dispute, and we find, so the papers tell us, so-called Bolshevists and heady radicals of one kind and another who are addressing great crowds of more or less distracted people, and urging them to rise and take part in the social revolution.

"I know a good many people in America, or at least there are some people in America, who are alarmed at these manifestations. Personally, I have no alarm on the subject.

"America will never exchange the solid foundations of civilization and social order which our ancestors gave us for any such fantastic theories as these. And if there be any doubt as to what the intention of the government on the subject is, I can assure you that the timid can take heart.

Army is Prepared,

"When the Omaha riot broke out not

Army is Prepared,

you that the timid can take heart.

Army is Prepared,

"When the Omaha riot broke out not very long ago, I sent a telegram to every governor in America, telling him that if civil disorder broke out in his state, which by reason of the demobilization of the national guard he did not have the power to suppress, he should communicate at once with the department commander and not go through the formality of telegraphing to Washington; and I sent a telegram to every department commander, telling him when the governor of a state called on him for assistance, he should send troops at once to assist him.

"We have an army of tried soldiers and true Americans. They have seen the effect and the consequence of disorder in the world until they have no affection for it, and they are going to see, as the administration in Washington is determined they shall see, that the processes of the federal government shall go on unobstructed in this country, and that if any civil disorder breaks out which the governor is unable to control, the federal forces will assist him to the full limit.

Army Wants Order.

"It is important to add that the

Army Wants Order.

full limit.

Army Wants Order.

"It is important to add that the army of the United States is not a partisan in any industrial dispute. It is not taking sides in any of these controverses. There is only one controversy in which it is taking sides. As between the people who want order in America and the people who are trying to create disorder in America, the army is on the side of those who want order. "So much for our local situation here in this country. But what, after all, now are our post-armistice problems. Well, so far as the war department is concerned they present themselves something like this:

"At the close of the war we had sent to France something over 2,000,000 men. It is interesting to know that we had more men in France on the day of the armistice than Great Britain had. In another three months we would have had more American soldiers in France than there were French soldiers; and at the end of another nine months, if the war had gone on, we would have had more American soldiers in France than the French and British Together.

"Those soldiers had gone over."

French and British together.

Used British Transports.

"Those soldiers had gone over largely in British transports. In the meantime we had been building transports of our own, and when the war was over and the armistice came, we began to return our troops from France and accomplished in the month of June, 1919, the wholly unprecedented task of returning 360,000 man from France in one month.

"Our problem was to demobilize these men, to get them discharged from the army. Everybody was anxious to get out; every boy in France on the 11th cay of November imagined that he was

coming home the next day. The problem was to get them home, get them examined by the doctors, have them distributed back to their communities, those who had been injured to be retained until they were as nearly cured as the highest reaches of medical science could assure, and those who were uninjured were sent to their homes in order that they might engage again in industry.

"That problem we have very nearly solved. I take some comfort sometimes in comparisons. After the Spanish War it was seventeen months before the last regiment was demobilized. With an army many times greater, an army of 4,000,000 men on the day of the armistice, we have now in Europe about 30,000 soldiers, we have in Siberia about 8,500, and we have in this country enough added to this to make 300,000 airogether, and we are demobilizing them down to 225,000, so we still have a relatively very small body to demobilized, and the reasons they are not demobilized are these:

Cure Wounded Soldiers.

Cure Wounded Soldiers.

demobilized are these:

Care Wounded Soldiers.

'First, we have to keep in the service the sick and wounded until they are cured; we cannot discharge them. We cannot discharge them. We cannot discharge those who must take care of the sick and wounded in the hospitals; they must be cared for until they are cured, or until we can get civilians to come in and take care of them.

'Then, we must keep a small number to guard certain property which we have both in France and here—but that is a relatively disappearing problem. So that in a year four million men, substantially, have been demoblized and have gone back into the industry of the country and those interrupted processes of production, of gathering of raw materials and their manufacture into finished products for consumption among our people are not only being resumed, but those four million men have gone back into industry until now the secretary of labor tells me that his reports are that there are more calls upon the department of labor for people to work than there are persons seeking work in America, It is an amazing result! That problem is relatively over.

Resist Siren Voice.

Resist Siren Voice.

is relatively over.

Resist Siren Voice.

"Now our national problem, the problem in which every man, woman—and I was about to say child—can help, and certainly every man and woman can help, our national problem is to keep our balance, is not to yield to weary nerves, not to lend ourselves to siren voices promising fantastic ways of living without working for a living, to realize that all really good and beautiful things in life come from what we put into them and that idleness is neither productive of goods nor of satisfaction, to realize that America more than ever, and more than any other nation in the world, is called upon to set an example of the kind of steadiness and order which traditional civilization of our kind ought to assure.

"Think what we have done. From the days of the colonists in this country we have been almost solitary in a world which differed from us. The American colonies prior to the war of Independence, were different from any other communities on the face of the earth, and when they got together and formed themselves into a government when they called the government of the United States, it was different from any other government or any other set of institutions in the world, and from the days of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and Adams down to now we have always been a peculiar people and a peculiar nation.

"We have been in a world of people"

Have Gone Steadily On.

may come steadily on.

"We have been in a world of people who differed from us in their beliefs and in the processes by which they effected their beliefs, and yet so virtuous was the example of our forefathers and so fruitful the philosophy upon which our institutions were established, that we have gone steadily on until the world is now toppling over itself to imitate our example; the whole procession of kings emperors and czars which used to look upon us with envy and dislike have now gone into the discard, the American principle of development, the American principle of development, the American principle of development, the American principle is now the accepted principle upon which men hope to live everywhere in the world.

"It is our duty not to allow the suspicion to exist in anybody's mind that we have lost faith even for a moment in war weariness, or that we have lost faith even for a moment in the world witality of these principles.

huft Part.

Made Us Great Nation.

"We know that the thing that has made us a great nation has in it the possibilities of greater greatness for us, or a more beautiful civilization, of a wider and juster distribution of wealth, and that with the improvement of processes of industry and the new ways of taking advantage of the resources of the earth, that we can multiply the happiness of men and women in this world and increase the opportunities for education and culture of the children of our people. We know that we can do that; we know how to do it.

"And now because the world is in this dreadful state, now that we have been through a war in which more people were lost in battle in four years than in all the wars of the world for 100 years, in spite of all these things we are still, by reason of the fact that we went late into the war, by our great resources, a peculiar nation and a peculiar people with a peculiar duty. "It is our duty in our daily goings and comings, wherever we happen to be, and in our casual talking with our friends and neighbors, to proclaim our faith in the ancient principles of democracy and a republican form of institutions, in order that we may set an example of stability and order, and law and justice to the rest of the peoples of the world.

"I hate war I hate it because of

Baker Hates War.

Raker Hates War.

"I hate war. I hate it because of the things it does while it is going on and because of the things it brings when it is over. I hate the sacrifices of the battle field and inside of the hospitals where the wrecks of the battle field are carried; I hate the wastefulness of it; I hate the disturbance of the beattle field are carried; I hate the wastefulness of it; I hate the disturbance of the beattliful things by war, and I hate the distempers which follow in the wake of war.

"And yet wars are sometimes necessary and we have to make the sacrifice. We had to make it this time; it was a right sacrifice for us to make, and there is this consolation about it, that when this war is really over—and I do not mean merely the end of hostilities—when this war is really over—and I do not mean merely the end of hostilities—when this war is really over and the sons and daughters of men everywhere realize that the great incubus of fear which rested on the major part of the human race, that the hand of despotism exercised by military processes, that this incubus has been lifted and men are invited now to produce and enjoy in peace and satisfaction; when we reallize that because we have fought this thing to the death it is now possible for us to have a civilization which will be filled with beauty and light and hope, when we really realize that, and the men overseas realize it, then this little world which modern science has urawn so much closer together than the world ever was before, will in fact be a world filled with co-operating nations, with harmonious international relations among them and processes no longer of balance of power and faltering, hesitating statesmanship to keep the peace, but a focusing arrangement established by which the opinion of mankind can be brought to bear upon every international dispute and justice made to reign among nations while industry and prosperity thrive among the people, and the children of the next generation are kanded the gift of freedom from this great fear and th



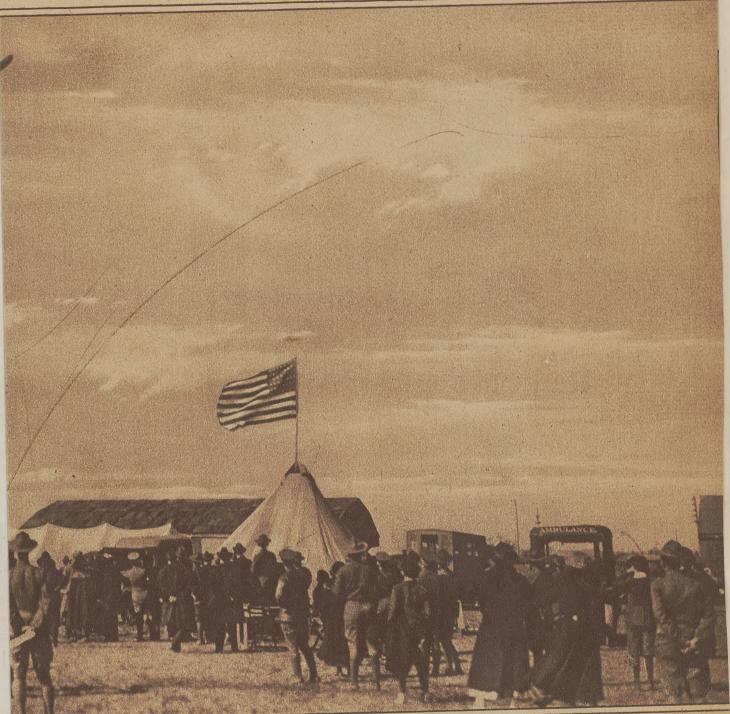
Right-Jack, a second edition of his father, Newton D. Baker, proves himself a coming tennis champ. W. N. U.



young lady is Miss Betty Baker in action on the tennis courts in Poto-mac Park. Her father answers to the name of New-W. N. U. ton.

ork Times

Sunday. Ortober 26, 1919





FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN BY A Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, the Preacher-Aviator, Arriving at Roo velt Field, L. I., at the End of His Record-Making Flight Across Continent, the Apparent Winner of the Army's 5,400-Mile Relial ity Contest, in Which Sixty-five Fliers Competed.

ity Contest, in Which Sixty-rive Filers Competed.

In the Photograph Lieut. Maynard's Airplane, a De Haviland, (
Be Seen Circling the Field for a Landing Place, One of the Escort

GENERAL CORNILLE, HEAD OF THE SPECIAL FRENCH MISSION TO PRESENT TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY A DUPLICATE OF THE STATUE

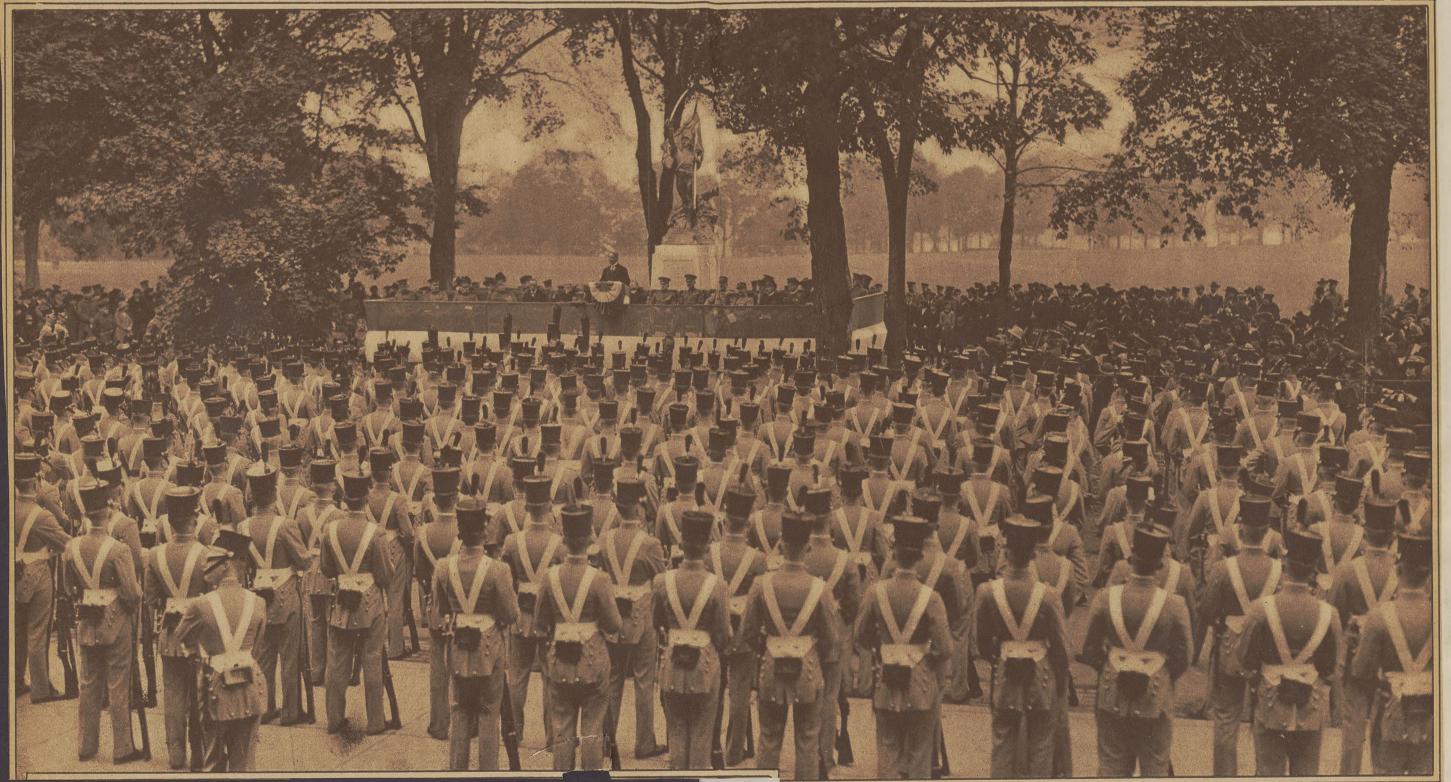
Which Stands on the Grounds of the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, Making the Address of Presentation at the Unveiling of the Statue at West Point on Last Tuesday.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

Sunday, October 26, 1919

The New York Times

Picture Section, J In Three Parts



GENERAL CORNILLE, HEAD OF THE SPECIAL FRENCH MISSION TO PRESENT TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY A DUPLICATE OF THE STATUE

Which Stands on the Grounds of the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, Making the Address of Presentation at the Unveiling of the Statue at West Point on Last Tuesday.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

Baker Concentrates More Troops; Gives Gen. Wood Force of 100,000

Additional troops, drawn from mili-try departments which apparently where there are no coal mines. This means a force of 100,000 men. The engineering department has made a survey of Illinois coal centers. tary departments which apparently will not be concerned with the coal strike, have been moved to points in the Central department and placed under command of Gen. Wood, Secretary Baker said yesterday. Lieut. Gen. Bullard, commanding the Eastern department, which includes part of Virginia and West Virginia, also will have reinforcements sent to him.

Regard Troops Sufficient.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—With Federal troops in West Virginia, requested by Gov. Cornwell, the Central department of the army, commanded by Gen. Leonard Wood, anticipated no further

Leonard Wood, anticipated no further troop movements tonight in connection with the strike of soft coal miners, it was said at headquarters. The department on which most of the burden of preserving order would fall, in the event of serious disturbances and the necessity of calling out further regular army troops, was prepared for any emergency.

Within the Central department lie the great bituminous coal fields of western Bennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, with the smaller fields in several adjacent States. To cope with any disorder should the civil authorities call for Federal protection, the Central department has approximately 10,000 regular army troops at various cantonments and army posts, within easy traveling distance to the larger part of the great coal fields. Between 25,000 and 30,000 troops were within the jurisdiction of the Central department and in addition Gen. Wood was given authority by the War Department to Camp Gordon.

400 Soldiers at Huntington.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Four hundred soldiers arrived here from Camp Taylor, Ky., at 6 p. m., for strike duty. The second troop train Camp Taylor, Ky., at 6 p. m., for strike duty. The second troop train and a supply train arrived at 7:25 o'clock. It was officially announced that Col. W. E. Harrell, commanding the battalion, would proced at once to Charleston, where headquarters would be established. He was to be accompanied by the machine gun company, while one company of infantry was to be sent to Beckley, and another to Clothier. Beckley is an important mining center in the mountains of Raleigh county. Clothier is in Boone county, on Coal River.

Denver, Oct. 31.—Three companies of State troops, mobilized at Golden tonight, were ordered to proceed immediately to the coal fields at Frederick, Colo. Troops mobilized at Trinidad will proced to the southern coal fields tomorrow, it was announced at the capitol.

Troops Sent to Knoxville.

Troops Sent to Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, it was announced here tonight, has ordered three companies of Federal troops to Knoxville to be ready to enter the coal fields of East Tennessee or eastern Kentucky, in event trouble arises following the strike. The men are coming from Camp Gordon.

FINEST TROOPS FOR CAPITAL. Good Appearance Required in Baker's

Order of Men Stationed Here.

Hereafter only soldiers with "excellent" character and those who present "an excellent military bearing and appearance" will be stationed in the vicinity of the National Capital. Orders to this effect have been issued by Secretary of War Newton

In order that troops stationed in and near Washington may present the best possible appearance upon all public occasions in which they participate, Mr. Baker has ordered commanding officers to keep their troops provided with new or nearly new equipment and uniforms of the latest design.

That outfits stationed in Washington are destined soon to become the nation's finest, recruiting stations have been instructed to enlist selected men for the Second battalion of the Sixty-third infantry, Third cavalry (less the machine gun troops and the First and Second squadrons), and the Second battalion of the Nineteenth field artillery. Very tall, very short, obese or very thin men will not be accepted for duty in or around Washington.

OPPOSES LARGE ARM

Pershing Dissents From Plans of Baker and Staff.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING

Would Separate Purchasing Bureau From the Quartermaster Corps.

General Tells Joint Congressional Committee 300,000 Men, Raised Entirely by Voluntary Enlistment, Should Be Outside Figure for Standing Force-Opposes Staff Control of Details of Line.

(By the Associated Press.)

Dissenting in many respects from the program recommended by the War Department and the general staff, Gen. Pershing told the military committees of Congress yesterday that 300,000 men. raised entirely by voluntary enlistment, should be the outside figure considered for a standing army.

He favored universal military training to provide emergency reserve, but thought general educational work should be combined with it and military discipline "somewhat relaxed" so that the system would be in complete harmony with democratic institutions. He fixed six months as the training

Department for 500,000 Men.

The department had recommended an army of more than 500,000, with a system of universal training not embracing the educational feature. Its recommendation for a training period was three months.

Departing again from the expressed views of the department, the general declared army purchasing should be reorganized in a new bureau apart from the quartermaster corps and that a separate department of the government should be organized to coordinate and supervise military, naval and commercial aeronautics.

Against a Big Staff.

He considered the department's request for 231 general staff officers excessive, and made clear his opposition to any effort by the staff to extend its authority into the details of the department bureaus and of the line.

During his day of testimony before the two committees, which opened a series of special joint sessions to hear his views on peace-time reorganization of the army, the former commander of the American expeditionary forces expressed several times his unfamiliarity with the present make-up and policy of the general staff, and emphasized that he was speaking directly from his experience in the field.

But he did not hesitate to put into pointed language his opinions on the abstract questions presented by committee members.

Emphasizes His Point.

When one representative asked whether he approved an apparent tendency of the staff to project its control into details of the line, he brought his fist down upon the table, and snapped:

"I certainly do not."

He was equally emphatic when a senator asked whether the staff ought not to take the military affairs committees into its confidence about the general situation in the army.

"I am quite sure of it," he quickly replied.

Only once or twice did the questioning lead him into discussion of the activities of the American armies in France, though that is expected to come in for more detailed consideration before he completes his testimony.

Appears Again Today.

He will appear again today, and his statement, which is expected to be the last heard by the committees before they begin framing reorganization legislation, may run into next week.

Asked for the facts about the number of airplanes and artillery pieces which reached the American army, the general said no American combat planes at all had been received up to the beginning of this year, though on January 1 a total of 1,443 American machines of the observation type were on hand, together with 5,181 of various types made in Europe. The only American guns which got into action, he said, were some 8-inch pieces. About 170 American-made 75-millimeter guns reached France, but they never were used. He did not have the exact figures on guns and planes at the time of the armistice.

Had a Small Staff.

The witness also touched on his ex-The witness also touched on his experiences in France in discussing the size of the general staff, saying that his staff at the time of the armistice, when more than 2,000,000 men were under his command, consisted of less than 350 officers. While he thought that proportion might not obtain exactly for the new peace-time army, he expressed an opinion that the department's estimate of 241 could be cut down considerably. down considerably.

Confronted with the objections of

committee members who oppose universal service, General Pershing said he had made no estimate of the cost he had made no estimate of the cost of such a program, but thought it could be put into effect in such a way that the expenditure would be well worth while, not only from a military viewpoint, but because it would produce better citizens.

"How was it our soldiers not pro-

"How was it our soldiers, not produced by military training, could beat trained Germans?" asked Senator Mc-

trained Germans?" asked Senator Mc-Keller.
"You overlook the fact that we had allies holding the line for a year," General Pershing responded.
"It is possible that if we had had a trained army to throw into battle in 1917 we could have ended the war right then. That doesn't strain the imagination to conceive that quick an ending."

THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY FORUM

War Department Comments on Lincoln Highway Run

DEMONSTRATED NECESSITY FOR PAVING ON THROUGH ROUTES

Roads Like Lincoln Way Should Be Constructed and Maintained by the Federal Government, Says High Officer of M. T. C.

Detroit, Mich.—In a letter to A. F. Bement, Vice-President and Secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association, following the completion of the Motor Transport ing the completion of the Motor Transport Corps' successful convoy run over the Lincoln Highway from Washington to San Francisco, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Ritchie of the office of the Chief, Motor Transport Corps, expresses the conclusions the run have forced upon the War Department. These conclusions may be summarized

First—That the convoy run over the Lincoln Way accomplished all that was expected in the way of development of greater interest in highways and highway improvement, and that it gave a marked impetus to the further development of weightighters construction.

main highway construction.

Second—That the present state of improvement of the road between the Mississippi River and the Nevada-California line is not such as to make motor truck transportation practicable and that in this territory few if any roads have been improved to a point which is in any way adequate for continuous heavy motor truck

adequate for continuous heavy motor truck transport.

Third—That the radius of action of motor vehicles is limited only by the condition of the roads and that for the economical and practical operation of heavy types of vehicles paved roads are absolutely essential.

Fourth (and this conclusion is highly important in view of pending federal legislation)—That main highways like the Lincoln Way, running both north and south and east and west, should be constructed and maintained by the government or through Federal aid or under Government supervision, in view of the highly strategic value of these roads in time of war.

Colonel Ritchie adds that now is the time to utilize the floating labor class in the construction of roads, inasmuch as later on the country will be facing a problem of labor shortage. He states also that the trip impressed upon the War Department the necessity for a uniform system of marking of American highways, and suggests that the Lincoln Highway Association and all other organizations interested in highway development in the United States should inaugurate a campaign with this object in view.



Secretary of War Newton D. Baker at the unveiling of the "Zero Milestone" in Washington. Additional Milestones along the Lincoln Way will be modeled after this historic marker.

BAKER HAS CLASH WITH CHAMBERLAIN

Insists Officers Who Disagree With Superiors Are Not Punished.

Secretary Baker yesterday at a hearing before the Senate military committee warmly declared as not a fact the statement of the former chairman, Senator Chamberlain, that "whenever

Senator Chamberlain, that "whenever an inferior officer gets into any disagreement with his superiors he is likely to get the ax very suddenly."
"But I say it is a fact," retorted Senator Chamberlain. "We, up here, who have been investigating these matters know it is a fact."

Secretary Baker countered with the statement that no matter what happened to an officer who had been before the committee senators concluded that he had received punishment for that he had received punishment for his testimony.

Senator Chamberlain came back with

Senator Chamberlain came back with a number of specific instances, among them that of Gen. Kenly, of the aircraft service, and asked what was done to him. Secretary Baker replied with emphasis that he had not been disciplined.

Senator Chamberlain admitted with a bit of sarcasm in his tone that the department did not call it "discipline" but asserted that the officers who had testified before the committee had been punished in one form or another. The senator called up the case of former Acting Adjutant General Ansell and the Secretary interjected that that officer had not only disagreed with his superior but had "slandered him."

with his superior but had "slandered him."

With respect to Adjutant General McCain, who opposed transfer of his office to the general staff, Secretary Baker said he had been given an opportunity to command a division in the field, but admitted he had not asked to be relieved.

"It matters not," said Senator Chamberlain, "how progressive the views of subordinate officers may be, they are the men to suffer and we do not hear anything about any chiefs being removed or detailed for other duties.

The committee was considering the Chamberlain bill for reform in the system of military justice.

NEW YORK WORLD

Sunday Nov. 16/19

STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.-



Peggy Baker, Secretary Baker's daughter.



Jack Baker, son of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker.

Sunday Work 16/19.

STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C .-



Betty Baker, oldest daughter of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker.

Springfield Republican

SHARP QUERIES PUT TO BAKER

Senator Chamberlain Declares Inferior Officer "Likely to Get Ax" if Disagreeing With Superior

ASKS ABOUT KENLY, ANSELL AND M'CAIN

War Secretary Concedes Some Lower Officers Were Demoted and Transferred - Clash Comes at Subcommittee Hearing

Washington, Nov. 4-Secretary Baker and Senator Chamberlain, democrat, of Oregon, former chairman of the Senate military committee, clashed sharply to-day at a hearing of a subcommittee dealing with the military justice controversy.

"Whenever an inferior officer gets into a disagreement with his superior, he is likely to get the ax very suddenly," Senator Chamberlain declared.

"That isn't a fact," Secretary Bak-

er said.
"But I say it is," Senator Chamberlain responded. "We know it up

"Oh, of course," Mr Baker said,
"when an officer comes up to congressional committees and says things that
are independent of department views,

are independent of department views, you class anything that happens to him after as punitive punishment."

"Take your own actions," said Senator Chamberlain.

"What did you do to Gen Kenly for his aircraft statements up here?"

"He was not disciplined," Secretary Baker returned.

"No, you don't call it discipline," Senator Chamberlain remarked. "What happened to Ansell? (former acting judge advocate-general). You put him in place of inoccuous desuetude and reduced him in rank."

"I did that," Mr Baber replied. "He was not only disagreeing with his superior, he was slandering him."

Case of Adjt-Gen McCain

Case of Adjt-Gen McCain

"Yes, and what became of Adjt-Gen McCain, when he thought his of-fice ought not to go under the gen-eral staff?" asked Senator Chamber-

"I gave him the opportunity to com-mand a division in the field, the heart's desire of every soldier," Mr Baker

desire of every soldier," Mr Baker said.

"Yes, but did he ask to be relieved?"
Senator Chamberlain persisted.

"He's never had anything but office experience. I confess that I did not know his military record," Mr Baker said. "I thought he had commanded troops."

Secretary Chamberlain ramed other.

Secretary Chamberlain named other officers of lower rank and the secretary conceded that some of them had been demoted and transferred.

"When a man can't get along with his chief he ought to get out of the service." the secretary concluded, "unless his chief is wrong, and then you ought to change the chief."

Paleor Opposes Appelate Court

Baker Opposes Appelate Court

The committee was considering a bill drawn by Senator Chamberlain to carry out recommendations by Ansell as to changes in the army court martial system. Mr Baker declared his opposition to the proposal to create a military appelate court on the ground that it would make army legal machinery too inflexible in wartimes, however desirable it might be in peace.

"I do not believe," he said, "that a

"I do not believe," he said, "that a system ought to be established in peace which could not be maintained in war."

Beginning his examination of the

secretary, Senator Chamberlain called attention to the cases of four privates condemned to death in France for sleeping on post or disobeying orders, but pardoned by President Wilson.

"Gen Ansell's statement that he had anything to do with influencing my action in connection with that had no basis in fact," Mr Baker declared.

The secretary told in detail of the recommendations by Gen Pershing, Gen March and Gen Bullard that the sentences be executed, concurred in by Maj-Gen Crowder, judge advocate-general. Later, he said, Gen Crowder had expressed to him grave doubt as to whether the sentences ought to be carried out.

THE WORLD: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919.

NOT LAG IN BATT

So Secretary Baker Finds After Inquiry Into Conduct of 368th Regiment in Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary of War Baker issued a statement today covering an investigation ordered by him into charges reflecting on the efficiency of the 368th Regiment of negro troops in France. This was not Col. Hayward's regiment of New York

Col. Hayward's regiment of New York negroes, but another which was detached from the 92d American Division Sept. 23, 1918, and brigaded with a French division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

One battalion of the regiment, assigned to the advance, broke its ine on Sept. 28 and withdrew twice from its battle position. Courts martial resulted and reports were spread that the negroes had proved unreliable in battle. On the other hand, the defenders of the negroes charged that the spirit and morale of the regiment were broken by race discrimination, that the white officers fell short of their duty, that the regiment did not have adequate maps, wire cutters or signalling devices, and that the withdrawals from front positions were made under orders.

Was Not an Attacking Force.

Was Not an Attacking Force.

Was Not an Attacking Force. Investigation by the Inspector General discloses that, as it had been without battle experience, the regiment was not expected to act primarily as an attacking force, but merely to maintain contact with compat forces on either side. In the development of the battle it became necessary to use the regiment in attack.

bat forces on ether side. In the development of the battle it became hecessary to use the regiment in attack.

The advance was extremely difficult, through a jungle of undergrowth, in which were masses of wire entanglements and numerous trenches. In addition, the action in which the regiment was engaged developed at times intense shell, machine gun and rifle fire. The regiment was not fully supplied with wire cutters, maps or signalling devices, owing to the confusion and exigencies of the battle. There was no general artillery support, and some of the friendly artillery fell short and caused a few casualties.

"It is clear," Secretary Baker says, "that incidents arose in the midst of the battle in which the 3d Battalion was advancing under most unusual conditions and where the judgment of officers untried in battle, however well trained, might easily err; and as to the two withdrawals, there is strongly supported evidence that orders from some quarter were carried forward by runners, directing the withdrawals, although orders had been given after the noon withdrawal that no withdrawal order, not in writing and signed by the battalion commander, should be obeyed. The investigation showed that no such written order had been issued.

Many Negroes Decorated.

"The circumstances disclosed by a

Many Negroes Decorated.

"The circumstances disclosed by a detailed study of the situation do not justify many of the highly colored accounts which have been given of

the behavior of the troops in this action, and they afford no basis at all for any of the general assumptions with regard to the action of colored troops in this battle or elsewhere in France. On the contrary, it is to be noted that many colored officers, and particularly three in the very battalion here under discussion, were decorated with Distinguished Service Crosses for extraordinary heroism under fire.

"I authorize the publication of this statement in order that justice may be done to the officers, white and colored, and to the men of this regiment, and in the hope that a recital of the facts may make prejudice and distorted discussion impossible in the future."

MR. BAKER AWARDS CROSSES AND MEDALS

The Secretary of War yesterday afternoon presented distinguished service crosses to Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake, Motor Transport Corps, and to Col. Charles D. Rhodes and Maj. A.

ARMY NURSE CORPS HEAD DECORATED.



W. Bjornstad, General Staff College, this city.

U.S.A.T. "Unrthern Paritie"

Saturday, December 13, 1919

Dinner

Yaquina Bay Cocktail

Button Radishes

Cream of Wild Pigeon

Stuffed or Queen Olives Sweet Midgets

Medallions of Royal Sturgeon, Remoulade Consomme Belle Nuit en Tasse

Pommes de Terre Parisienne Souffle a la Minute

Roast Young Turkey Hen, Chestnut Dressing, Cranberry Sauce Early June Peas Hubbard Squash

Compote of Empress Squab au Madeira

Snowdrift Potatoes

Oyster Bay Asparagus au Beurre Fondu Sorbet au Revoir

Northern Picadilly Salad, West End Dressing Floating Island Pudding Pacific Ice Cream Souvenirs Brandied Peach Meringue Pie

Hot Mince Pie

Bartlett Pears Bon Bons Tartlettes de Fruits Gateau d'Honneur Buster Brown Apples

Malaga Grapes

Birds' Nests

Petit Fours

Mixed Nuts

Fromage de Brie, Roquefort and Camembert London Layer Raisins Bent's Toasted Water Crackers

Coffee Smyrna Figs

A. O. LUSTIE, Commanding Officer
C. H. TATE, Major, F. A. T. Q. M.
J. E. CUMMINS, First Lieut., M. C. T. Surg.
C. E. PRANGE, Capt. D. C.-T. D. Surg.
TISELL, Chief Officer
W. G. CLAYTON, Chief Engr.
J. W. LEE, Chief Steward After Dinner Smiles

С. Н. Т. В.



U.S.A.T. "Northern Pacific"

Saturday, December 13, 1919

Dinner

Yaquina Bay Cocktail

Button Radishes

Sweet Midgets

Cream of Wild Pigeon

Consomme Belle Nuit en Tasse

Medallions of Royal Sturgeon, Remoulade

Pommes de Terre Parisienne

Stuffed or Queen Olives

Souffle a la Minute

Compote of Empress Squab au Madeira

Roast Young Turkey Hen, Chestnut Dressing, Cranberry Sauce

Snowdrift Potatoes

Early June Peas

Hubbard Squash

Oyster Bay Asparagus au Beurre Fondu

Sorbet au Revoir

Picadilly Salad, West End Dressing

Floating Island Pudding

Hot Mince Pie

Brandied Peach Meringue Pie

Northern Pacific Ice Cream Souvenirs

Petit Fours

Tartlettes de Fruits

Birds' Nests

Bon Bons

Gateau d'Honneur

Malaga Grapes

Bartlett Pears

Buster Brown Apples

Fromage de Brie, Roquefort and Camembert

Bent's Toasted Water Crackers

Mixed Nuts

London Layer Raisins

Smyrna Figs

Dates

Coffee

After Dinner Smiles

A. O. LUSTIE, Commanding Officer
C. H. TATE, Major, F. A. T. Q. M.
J. E. CUMMINS, First Lieut., M. C. T. Surg.
C. E. PRANGE, Capt. D. C.,-T. D. Surg.
C. H. T. B. TISELL, Chief Officer W. G. CLAYTON, Chief Engr.
J. W. LEE, Chief Steward

To Mr. Secretary and his wife
This toast we'll gladly write,
And hope and pray God will keep them well
Both through the day and night.

Good Luck and Happiness we trust
Will follow them through life,
So, Here's to the people we learned to love:
Mr. Secretary and his wife.

Greetings!

The U S A. T. Northern Pacific, one of the fastest ships afloat, has made the round trip from Hoboken to Panama in the remarkable time of 11 days, 6 hours and 38 minutes, 3 days of which were spent in Cristobal, 4 hours and 39 minutes at Newport News, Va.

It has been the aim of the officials at Hoboken to make this ship comfortable and convenient for her passengers and due to their untiring efforts this has been accomplished.

It has been a pleasure to have Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and his inspection party to the Canal Zone as passengers, and the officers and crew consider it an honor to have had the privilege of serving them. We wish them God Speed, and trust the trip has been a pleasant one, long to be remembered.

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,

Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,

O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

MR. BAKER AWARDS CROSSES AND MEDALS

The Secretary of War yesterday afternoon presented distinguished service crosses to Brig. Gen. Charles B. Drake, Motor Transport Corps, and to

W. Bjornstad, General Staff College,

W. Bjornstad, General Staff College, this city.

At the same time distinguished service medals were awarded by Secretary Baker to the followingnamed persons: Miss Dora E. Thompson, superintendent, Army Nurse Corps; Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson U. S. N., Newport News, Va.; Maj. Gen. William H. Carter (retired) Washington, D. C.; Col. H. O. Williams, chief of staff, Panama Department; Col. Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Col. Charles Rees Lloyd, militia bureau, Washington, D. C.; Col. Mervyn C. Buckey, military intelligence division, Washington, D. C.; Col. Russell C. Langdon, adjutant general's office Washington, D. C.; Col. George S. Patton, jr., Tank Corps, Camp Meade, Md.; Commander J. J. Snyder, U. S. N. Newport News, Va.; Lieut. Col. S. L'H. Slocum (retired), Washington, D. C.; Capt. Emanuel Eugene Lombard. French army, attache at Washington, D. C.; Cor. Charles R. Mann, chairman, con.imittee on education and special training, Washington, D. C.; Col. Bascom Little (formerly colonel, ordnance department), Cleveland, Ohio; Col. Albert A. Acher, Engineers, Washington, D. C.

ARMY NURSE CORPS HEAD DECORATED.



MISS DORA E. THOMPSON, Superintendent of Army Nurse Corps, receiving distinguished service medal from Secretary Baker.

Wash atan 11/3/19

The New York Times

Sunday. November 9, 1919



THE ROYAL BELGIAN VISITORS AT MOUNT VERNON, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

In the Foreground Are, Left to
Right: Brand Whitlock, U. S.
Ambassador to Belgium; Secretary of War Baker, King
Albert of the Belgians,
Vice President Marshall,
and Queen Elizabeth.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WAR SECRETARY TO SPEAK FOR CONSU



SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER.

Newton D. Baker Comes to Preside Over National League and Social Workers.

AMERICANIZATION WORK

Camp Taylor and Camp Knox Ready to Receive Mr. Baker on Expected Visits.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker arrives in Louisville today for his first visit to this section since the establishment of Camp Zachary Taylor and Camp Henry Knox, constituting the most important military center in the country.

Secretary Baker will speak tonight at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church, Fourth street and Broadway.

The train on which Secretary Baker came was twenty-five minutes late and

did not reach Seventh-street depot until after 12 o'clock.

It had been thought that Secretary Baker would visit Camp Taylor and Camp Knox, but it is announced now that he will not visit either camp while here.

while here.

The address by Secretary Baker will be delivered as president of the National Consumers' League, which begins tonight a joint conference of four days with the Kentucky Conference of Social Work and the Conference on Americanization of the Kentucky Council of Defense tucky Council of Defense.

Parade On Baker's Arrival.

Parade On Baker's Arrival.

In ample time arrangements were made for an appropriate welcome to Secretary Baker and parade on Fourth street upon his arrival, by representatives of the civic and commercial organizations of the city, as well as the municipal government and Camp Taylor and Camp Knox.

Yesterday Thomas Floyd Smith, of the Board of Trade, appointed a committee to greet Mr. Baker upon his arrival on a C. & O. train, due in the Seventh-street station from Washington at 11:45.0'clock,

Gen. C. T. Summerall, in command at Camp Taylor, gave orders for a mounted escort of headquarters troops from the First Division, 100 men, under Capt. R. E. S. Sullivan, to help accord the military honors at the station.

Officers designated to accompany the General to the station were Brig. Gen. F. C. Marshall, Col. Fuqua, chief of staff; and Lieut. F. D. Glies, alde-de-camp.

The First Division's band also was ordered in from camp for the occasion.

Reception by Citizens.

Civilian plans called for the short trip by Mr. Baker from the station to the Seelbach in the automobile of Mayor Smith, with General Summerall, Governor-elect Edwin P. Morrow, and the Mayor in the car.

The route for the parade, with the Supplies of the

e present regular prices have bee and in the near future even higher esented in this Banner Sale are ev

ress Woolens

TIMES, LOUISVILLE. THURSDAY

EVENING, NOVEMBER 20. 1919.

BAKER SAYS

War Secretary, City's Guest, Hopeful That Both May Be Retained.

Baker Programme.

12:07 O'clock-Arrived at Central Station.

After reception, proceed to The Seelbach, going north on Seventh street to Market street, east to Fourth street, south to Guthrie

Street.

Afternoon—Inspection of Camp Zachary Taylor.

Dinner guest of David C. Morton this evening.

7:45 O'clock—Speaker at joint conference at Warren Memorial church.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, arrived in Louisville at 12:07 o'clock to-day for the joint conference of the National Consumers' League, Kentucky Conference on Social Work and the Kentucky Conference on Americanization, which begins here to-night. Mr. Baker is president of the National Consumers' League. Reser-vations have been made at The Seelbach for Mr. Baker during his stay

After Secretary Baker had been introduced to the heads of the Reception Committees he proceeded with Gen. Summerall, Mayor Smith and newspaper reporters to inspect his escort, which consisted of cavalry from the 1st Division stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor. A band played the Star Spangled Banner, while 5,000 sol-diers and civilians stood with bared heads.

heads.

Wants Both Camps.

Secretary Baker was asked what he thought would be the fate of Camps Taylor and Knox. He replied:

"One of the camps will certainly be retained and I am hopeful that both will be."
When asked which one of the camps would be retained his reply

was:
"That depends on the action of
the Congressional Committees on
Military Affairs, but I am still honeful that both camps will be kept."
Thousands lined the streets from

(Concluded on Seventeenth Page.)

BAKER SAYS ONE CAMP IS NOW CERTAIN

(Continued From First Page.)

the depot to The Seelbach to cheer Mr. Baker.

Baker.
Secretary Baker would not discuss the disposition made by Congress of the peace treaty. He said: "I think it not in my province to question the acts of the American Congress."

Is Accorded Honors At Camp.

Is Accorded Honors At Camp.

Full military honors were accorded Secretary Baker at Camp Zachary Taylor this afternoon. As he entered the reservation a section of a battery, located on Flagstaff Hill, fired the salute of the Secretary of War, nineteen guns. The entire 1st Division turned out for review on the football field on Poplar Level road, north of camp headquarters.

Secretary Baker was scheduled to address all officers of the command at the Liberty Theater.

Hearty Welcome.

Hearty Welcome.

Hearty Welcome.

Elaborate arrangements were made for the reception of Secretary Baker when he alighted from a Chesapeake & Ohio rallway train at Central Station. Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commanding the 1st Division at the cantonment, and an escort of mounted officers were there to meet him, along with Elwood Street director of the Welfare League, Mayor Smith. P. H. Callahan, Mr. Ballard, Leon Lewis, of the Bar Association, and the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Consumers' League, consisting of Mrs. R. P. Halleck, Mrs. Charles Semple, Mrs. Harry Bishop, Mrs. Alex Barrett, Miss Marguerite Marsh, Mrs. Helm Bruce and Fred Sackett.

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Mayor Smith will deliver an address, of welcome at the beginning of the conference to-night at 7:45 o'clock at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church. Lieut. Gov.-elect S. Thruston Ballard will preside and Gen. Summerall and Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the league, will be on the platform. Mr. Baker will respond to the Welcome address and make the annual speech of the president of the National Consumers' League. The conference continues through Sunday.

Headquarters of the National Consumers' League. The kentucky Consumers' League. The

ENING, NOVEMBER

1919.

WAR SECRETARY TO SPEAK FOR CONSUM



SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

Newton D. Baker Comes to Preside Over National League and Social Workers.

AMERICANIZATION WORK

Camp Taylor and Camp Knox Ready to Receive Mr. Baker on Expected Visits.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker arrives in Louisville today for his first visit to this section since the establishment of Camp Zachary Taylor and Camp Henry Knox, constituting the most important military center in the country.

Secretary Baker will speak tonight at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church, Fourth street and Broadway.

The train on which Secretary Baker came was twenty-five minutes late and

did not reach Seventh-street depot until after 12 o'clock.

It had been thought that Secretary Baker would visit Camp Taylor and Camp Knox, but it is announced now that he will not visit either camp

while here.

The address by Secretary Baker will be delivered as president of the National Consumers' League, which begins tonight a joint conference of four days with the Kentucky Conference of Social Work and the Conference on Americanization of the Kentucky Council of Defense.

Parade On Baker's Arrival.

Parade On Baker's Arrival.

In ample time arrangements were made for an appropriate welcome to Secretary Baker and parade on Fourth street upon his arrival, by representatives of the civic and commercial organizations of the city, as well as the municipal government and Camp Taylor and Camp Knox.

Yesterday Thomas Floyd Smith, of the Board of Trade, appointed a committee to greet Mr. Baker upon his arrival on a C. & O. train, due in the Seventh-street station from Washington at 11:45.0'clock,

Gen. C. T. Summerall, in command at Camp Taylor, gave orders for a mounted escort of headquarters troops from the First Division, 100 men, under Capt. R. E. S. Sullivan, to help accord the military honors at the station.

Officers designated to accompany the General to the station were Brig. Gen. F. C. Marshall, Col. Fuqua, chief of staff; and Lieut. F. D. Giles, aide-de-camp.

The First Division's band also was ordered in from camp for the occasion.

Reception by Citizens.

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Police department regulations prohibited parking of cars on the line of route after 10 o'clock.

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Board of Trade Committee, of which Fred M. Sackett is chairman, and President Thomas Floyd Smith, and all the directors are members; Lieutenant Governor-elect S. Thruston Balard; Mayor Smith; Leon Lewis, of the Bar Association; Elwood Street, of the Welfare League; P. H. Callahan, of the Catholic bodies; V. R. Cartwright, P. E. Gorman, W. R. Hickman and George D. Burton, of the United Trades and Labor Assembly; the executive committee of the State branch, of the National Consumers League, consisting of Mesdames R. P. Halleck, Helm Bruce, Charles Semple, Harry Bishop, Alex Barret, Fred M. Sackett and Miss Marguerite Marsh; Edward W. Hines, of the Kentucky Council of Defense; John W. Barr, Alfred Brandels and Dr. David Morton.

THE TIMES, LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY

EVENING, NOVEMBER 20. 1919.

BAKER SAYS ONE CAMP IS

War Secretary, City's Guest, Hopeful That Both May Be Retained.

Baker Programme.

12:07 O'clock-Arrived at Central

Station.

After reception, proceed to The Scelbach, going north on Seventh street to Market street, east to Fourth street, south to Guthrie

Afternoon—Inspection of Camp Zachary Taylor.
Dinner guest of David C. Morton this evening.
7:45 O'clock—Speaker at joint conference at Warren Memorial church.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, arrived in Louisville at 12:07 o'clock arrived in Louisville at 12:07 o'clock to-day for the joint conference of the National Consumers' League, Kentucky Conference on Social Work and the Kentucky Conference on Americanization, which begins here to-night. Mr. Baker is president of the National Consumers' League. Reservations have been made at The Seelbach for Mr. Baker during his stay here

here.
After Secretary Baker had been introduced to the heads of the Reception Committees he proceeded with Gen. Summerall, Mayor Smith and newspaper reporters to inspect his escort, which consisted of cavalry from the 1st Division stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor. A band played the Star Spangled Banner, while 5,000 sol-diers and civilians stood with bared heads.

Wants Both Camps Secretary Baker was asked what he thought would be the fate of Camps Taylor and Knox. He replied:

"One of the camps will certainly be retained and I am hopeful that both will be."

When asked which one of the camps would be retained his reply was:

"That depends on the action of the Congressional Committees on Military Affairs, but I am still hopeful that both camps will be kept."

Thousands lined the Streets from (Concluded on Seventeenth Page.)

BAKER SAYS ONE CAMP IS NOW CERTAIN

(Continued From First Page.)

the depot to The Seelbach to cheer Mr.

Baker.

Secretary Baker would not discuss the disposition made by Congress of the peace treaty. He said: "I think it not in my province to question the acts of the American Congress."

Is Accorded Honors At Camp.

Is Accorded Honors At Camp.
Full military honors were accorded Secretary Baker at Camp Zachary Taylor this afternoon. As he entered the reservation a section of a battery, located on Flagstaff Hill, fired the salute of the Secretary of War, nineteen guns. The entire 1st Division turned out for review on the football field on Poplar Level road, north of camp headquarters.

Secretary Baker was scheduled to address all officers of the command at the Liberty Theater.

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his offering constitutes the most superlatively-fine fur-trimmed didly-chosen garments, which

ning in stock, and for gular prices will be diose will pay half and

inest peach bloom, Duvet de Cordovia, Moravia, Bolivia, and other materials. Every prices have ranged from \$100

RTARYBA

National and State Heads



Secretary of War Newton D. Baker the Consumers' League and Mrs. Haland Mrs. R. P. Halleck photographed at the Seventh-Street Depot on the arrival of Secretary Baker today. The Secretary is the national president of preciation is in evidence.



Head of War Department Discusses Situation About Camp Taylor and Camp Knox

HEADS PARADE IN THE CITY

Will Speak Tonight as President of the National Consumers' League.

"Camp Taylor or Camp Knox will certainly be retained," said Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to the Even-

ing Post today.
"Wil the camp that is retained be retained in its entirety?" he was asked. "Certainly," he said.

Secretary Baker expressed the hope that use of both camps would be continued, and he declined to express an opinion as to which will be made permanent.

The first question addressed to him upon his arrival in the city was: "Can you tell us anything at this time as to the probable fate of Camp Zachary

Taylor or Camp Henry Knox?"
"No," he replied. "That matter is in the hands of a Congressional committee, which has not yet made its report."
"Will you visit either camp while here, Mr. Secretary?"

Goes to Camp Taylor.

"Yes, I'm going out to Camp Taylor this afternoon."

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SECRETARY BAKER'S VISIT

(Continued from First Page.)

circulation before Mr. Baker arrived from Washington, to the effect that he would visit neither camp at this time.

Information reached here from the Capital suggesting that Camp Taylor will be retained until next spring, but this was not official.

When Mr. Baker came from Washington to speak tonight at the opening session of the National Consumers' League, of which he is president, he reached the city some hours after William E. Morrow, Secretary of the Board of Trade, had returned from his mission to Washington, where he arranged for the Louisville delegation to present to the House Committee on Military Affairs the city's claims for retention of the camps early next

Military Affairs the city's claims for retention of the camps early next month.

Mr. Baker was asked what he thought of the action of Congress in voting down the Lodge resolution of ratification of the peace treaty.

"The proprieties do not permit me to comment on what Congress does," was his prompt response.

Nor did he care to comment on the action of Mayor Smith, who received him at the Central Station at noon, in the matter of the canceled engagement for tonight of Fritz Kreisler, the former Austrian violinist.

Full military and civilian honors were accorded Secretary Baker upon his arrival on a C. & O. train that was due at 11:40 o'clock and was twenty-five mminutes late.

Mayor Smith and a committee of citizens united with Gen. C. T. Summerall, in command at Camp Taylor, in welcoming Secretary Baker, who made his first visit to this section since the establishment of the two big camps.

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Flourish of Bugles.

With just the right number of bugles when the head of the War Department is greeted, the fact that he had left the train and was approaching the gate to the tracks was announced to the military officers and the troops assigned to escort him to his hotel

the troops assigned to escort film to his hote!

After he came out through the gate with Mayor Smith and Gen. Summerall, a band from the First Division played the "Star Spangled Banner," and some hundreds of persons stood at attention.

Mr. Baker, Layor Smith and Gen. Summerall walked around 100 mounted soldiers lined up at the foot of Seventh street.

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Mr. Baker wore a black coat and hat that became his dark hair and eyes. He walked in a rapid, easy manner that tax_d newspaper men to keep up with him. They did not get an interview until the inspection was completed, and then he was ready to answer smilingly any questions he cared to answer.

The troops moved through the business district, in front of the cars in which were the distinguished guest and the reception committee, in regular cavalry fashion, and some thousands of persons observed the parade with obvious intereset.

In the main dining room of the Seelmach, Mr. Baker, Gen. Summerall, Gen. Marshall and P. H. Calahan had luncheon together.

Mr. Callahan will preside at the opening session tonight of the joint conference of the National Consumers' League and the Kentucky and Louisville social workers and the Americanization meeting of the Kentucky Council of Defense.

Early in the afternon Mr. Baker got a haircut at the hotel barbershop, and then bought a book at the store of the W. K. Stewart Company, on Fourth street. Then he left for Camp Taylor, where all the officers and men were drawn up for inspection.

A salute of seventeen guns was firefupon the arrival of the Secretary at the camp, where he made a short talk to the officers in the K. of C. auditorum.

At 5:30 o'clock he wil have a confer-

ence at the camp with workers of the War Camp Community Service.
Officers designated to accompany the General to the station were Brig Gen. F. C. Marshall, Col. Fuqua, chief of staff; and Lieut, F. D. Glles, aide-de-camp.
The First Division's band also was ordered in from camp for the occasion.

Reception by Citizens.

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Louisville Men Marching With Secretary of War



BAKER'S PACT PRAISE GETS **BIG OVATION**

Secretary Tells Consumers' League "New Deal" Will Usher In Better Epoch.

WORLD WAITS ON ACTION

Saying acceptance of the League of Nations would open one of the greatest epochs in the history of the world, Secretary Newton D. Baker, of the War Department, addressing the National Consumers' League as its president in Warren Memorial Presbyterian church last night, evoked applause that lasted fully a minute and ended in suggestions that the audience stand in appreciation.

"In my mind," he said, "there are two great moments since the inception of humanity. In 1815 the entire world emerged from a struggle that had lasted nearly twenty years. People were discontent with tyrants, with monarchies, with war. Realizing this, the Czar of Russia/proposed the Holy Alliance, the first to properly dissension and drafted to prevent dissension and

League Made for Masses.

"For a time the Holy Alliance prospered. Peace ruled in the world. Men found time to devote themselves to peaceful pursuits. But the world was not virtuous enough for this long to continue. ment, criticised it, eventually de stroyed it. The people had lost.

"Now we have the League of Na-

tions drawn up to benefit the masses, the common people, the en-e public. Are we virtuous tough to receive it? Above, Left to Right—Mayor George Weissinger Smith, Secretary Newton D. Baker, of the War De-partment, and Brig. Gen. Charles P. Summerall. Below—Secretary Baker's famous smile.

"For a time it looked like we were. It seemed that we had ascended the dark mountain and were ready to look through a rift in the

clouds to the sunshine.
"Now, however, the situation has changed. Once more the final acceptance or rejection of the document is in doubt. Perhaps we are not enough advanced in brother-hood, in idealism, to realize its beautiful, its Christian qualities.

"I do not presume at this time to criticise its opponents. I only know that I consider it a wonderful work. If it comes into effect the world will emerge from darkness to light. The people, for whom all laws are made, will attain their own.

Unrest Result of War.

Mr. Baker, touching on radical demonstrations, said they were the natural outcome of the great effort occasioned by the war.

"Throughout the world," he said, "people are feeling inevitable effects of the recent struggle. Many of them are hungry, lacking food to sustain their bodies. In foreign lands the hospitals are filled with emaciated children, emaciated adults, all suffering from malnutri"Starved bodies produce

"Starved bodies produce weird thoughts, they produce unrest, dissatisfaction. Let all have food and we will have contentment. There will be no uprisings, n, radicalism." He said the miners had no right to strike, no right to deprive the people of one of the vital necessities.

Touching on subjects more intimate to the Consumers' League, Mr. Baker reviewed the work done in the past decade, and said that new standards should be set and that the organization keep abreast of the times.

"The old order has changed. We have evolved from an agrarian nation to a nation of commerce, living in congested districts." he said. "The league must realize this, must keep in constant touch with conditions.

"Your mother used to make soup. You get yours in cans. Sister and mother used to make the family clothes. The family clothes now are purchased from shelves in the downtown district.

"The 'home is no longer a factory. Women have left the individual task and gone to work in the mills. Their lives must be guarded, their work must be congenial, conditions must be of the best.

Associated with the Consumers' League in the conference are the Kentucky Conference of Social Work and the Conference on Americanization of the Kentucky Council of Defone.

The first general session was opened at night by community singing, Raymond R. Raub, in charge. P. H. Callahan acted as chairman in absence of S. Thruston Ballard, Lieutenant Governor-elect.

Following the invocation by the Rev. Samuel Callen, pastor of Warren Momoial church, Mayor Smith gave an address of welcome.

The sessions to-day wiff be executive, the first one open being at 7:30 p. m., when Mrs. Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, will talk on "Children of the Nation."

Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York, secretary of the league, will follow with an address on "The Minimum Wage."

An

The Star & Kerald

DANAMA, R. P., MOD

will sail for CALLAO and intermediate ports leaving CRISTOBAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6 in the morning.

Leaving BALBOA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6th

MARCON! WIRELESS

CUSINE THE BEST

Manta, registered mail at 8 o'clock and ordinary letters at 9 o'clock in the morning.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.
Per S.S. Gen. W. C. Gorgas for
New York, registered mail at 8
o'clock and ordinary letters at 9
o'clock in the morning.

Per S.S. Ucayali for Peru only, that registered mail at 8 o'clock and or-

GOV. HARDING VERIFIES WIRE FROM CAPITAL

In Cable to Canal Zone's Head Baker States He Will Inspect Whatever Is Offered

NO WORD FROM TRANSPORT

Great Northern Believed to Be Enroute for Canal Zone with Baker and March Aboard

WILL STAY THREE DAYS ONLY

Labor Men Completing Plans for Advent of Secretary of War Under Veil of Secrecy

Governor Chester Harding, of the Panama Canal, at his home last night verified the wire received from Washington yesterday morning stating that Secretary of War Newton D. Baker would not officially open the Canal to the commerce of the world during his three day stay here, commencing Thursday.

Has No Information.

Governor Harding stated that he had no information as to when the Canal was to be formally opened or what dignitary of the United States government would carry out the provisions of the Panama Canal act in this regard or if any celebration was contemplated.

"The formal opening of the Canal was scheduled for December 1, 1915," Governor Harding said, "but the war and the United States' later participation definitely ended the elaborate program contemplated for the event."

"As far as I know no funds have been appropriated by Congress for any exceptional or unusual program," he concluded.

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The Panama Canal act provides for a formal opening of the project but when it is to take place is now entirely a matter of conjecture, Canal employes say.

Will See Baker.

The labor leaders of the Istimus, however, are not chagrined over the announced change in Secretary Baker's plans and, it is said, although the greatest secreey has been maintained as to what steps they actually plan to take, that they will wait upon Secretary Baker and lay before him the grievances of every union on the Isthmus that believes itself in possession of one.

Whereabouts Unknown.

Despite the announced plan that the Canal Zone government intended to keep in wireless communication with the Great Northern from the time of the ship's sailing from New York until her arrival at Cristobal, all efforts last night to learn if the ship had sailed and what her exact whereabouts at midnight were, proved futile.

The transport was due to leave New York yesterday and is expected to arrive at Cristobal Thursday and immediately transiting the Canal Secretary Baker and his party will bisembark at Baltoa, it is said. PANAMA, R. P., MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1919.

BAKER NOT TO OPEN CANAL TIHS TRIP

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THE NEXT PRESIDENT?

QUALIFICATIONS OF NEWTON D. BAKER SECRETARY OF WAR

By LEONARD P. AYRES

[Copyright by The Springfield Republican.]

The author of this article was invited to write with entire freedom. No editorial responsibility is assumed for the views expressed. The object of the series is better to acquaint the people of the country with the qualifications of the 12 men from whose number the presidential nominees are likely to be chosen within less than eight months by the republican and democratic national conventions.

When the Germans launched their great drive against the allied lines in March of last year, Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, was in Europe. As the drive progressed he went into the advanced area and discussed the situation with the American, the English and the French generals. In common with many other public men of the allied nations, he was convinced that it was imperatively necessary that one man should be named as supreme commander over the fighting forces on the allied front in France. Moreover, he had a definite idea as to who the right man was.

He had not yet met Gen Foch and when he suggested at American headquarters that he intended to have a conference with him the suggestion was met with some serious objection. He was informed that several eminently successful soldiers were being considered for the appointment, that the French and British governments had not yet reached an agreement, and that a call by the American secretary of war on one of the French generals listed among the candidates would surely be construed as indicating the desires of our government in the matter.

Mr Baker's answer to this objection was to send for his car and travel directly to Gen Foch's headquarters, where he had an extended interview. A few days later the general was appointed commander-inhief of the allied forces.

His Promise to Pershing

men decisively and with success.

the American expeditionary forces, him. and it was he who promised the general that he should have a free hand and unwavering support. It was he who saw to it that the promise was kept, with the result that, for the first time in our history, an American general has been enabled to wage a campaign without meddling and interference from Washington,

Again, it was Mr Baker who chose Gen March as chief of staff to take hold of the military administration of the war department. He brought him in just at the time when it was essential that a soldier of Gen March's iron determination and flerce energy should be found to step hard on the accelerator of our military machine and hold it open until our resources of men and supplies could be thrown overseas.

It was Mr Baker's personal selec-There is a difference of opinion as tion that brought back into the war to whether Mr Baker's visit carried department Gen Goethals to reorganmuch or little weight in deciding the i/e the quartermaster department and final outcome. However that may be, take charge of the ocean transportahis action in this crisis does illustrate tion. He selected, too, Mr Stettinius one of Mr Baker's outstanding char- as assistant secretary of war in charge acteristics as an executive. He chooses of purchases, Mr Ryan to untangle the aircraft situation and a score of He recognizes ability and he has no the other foremost leaders of Amerifear of having able men about him. can business enterprise. It is clearly written on the record that Mr Bally written on the record that Mr Bally written on the record that Mr Bally written below to bid big men about him. Pershing to be commander-in-chief of ker knows how to pick big men and

Secretary Baker's Training By profession the secretary of war is a lawyer. He was born in 1871 in Martinsburg, W. Va., where his father was the leading physician. His college course was completed at Johns Hopkins university and his law course at Washington and Lee university. In 1899 he became the junior partner of a prominent firm of trial lawyers of Cleveland, O.

Here he came in contact with Tom Johnson, a man after his own heart; a man with a civic mind who could dream great dreams and make them come true. This was the beginning of 10 years of close co-operation and companionship between Johnson, the man of wealth and daring social reformer, and Baker, the brilliant, eloquent young lawyer, who could at will sway audiences or juries to sympathy. enthusiasm or stern determination.

to shoulder toward their ideal-the building up of a "city on a hill."

In 1903 Mr Baker was elected city solicitor and was re-elected in 1905, 1907 and 1909. In this last election he conspicuously proved his power to gain votes, for he went into office the sole survivor on his ticket in a year of a republican landslide.

Mayor of Cleveland

In 1911 he became a candidate for mayor, was elected by the largest majority ever given in a mayoralty campaign in Cleveland, and before the end of his term was acclaimed by students of municipal government as "the est mayor of the best-governed city in America." When he had served a second term he declined renomination for 1916 and after practising law a few months was asked by the president to become secretary of war.

During these years his power in the state had been steadily growing, and he had thrown in his lot with a group of younger democrats, among them Brand Whitlock, who were working to place public service in Ohio on a higher and more effective plane. How strong this power had become was hown in 1916 when Ohio, normally a republican state, and bounded on every side by other states that went republican, threw her 24 votes for Wilson and carried him into the presi-

When he was a boy back in Martinsburg in the 70's Baker first gained fame as a bookworm. While the other boys were playing games, the doctor's son read more books than all the rest of the youngsters in Martinsburg put together. This habit he has kept up, and by the time he was 20 he had read far more thoroughly and widely in the works of standard English authors than have most men of scholarly tastes and mature years. It is probable that he is to-day the best read man in American public

What Secretary Baker Demanded on a Trip From France

His range of intelligent interest and genuine knowledge is amazing. Last May the writer of this article crossed from France on the same ship with the secretary of war and was a member of his personal party. The task of serving as a military member of the secretary's staff is exceedingly interesting, but far more arduous than would at first thought be expected. Even at sea Mr Baker finds time to read and to work almost incessantly, and he has the habit of asking the members of his party to read up on matters in which he happens to be interested. In the eight-day trip from Brest to New York the secretary demanded an extraordinary amount of detailed information with respect to the economic status of different European nations, the progress of the peace negotiations and the transportation of soldiers and supplies from France back to the United States. These matters constituted the central part of each day's work. In addition, during the week he assigned to the writer the task of reading up in the ship's library on the lives of Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Newman, Flor-

For a decade they worked shoulder ence Nightingale. Gen Gordon, Dr Arnold and Tiglath Pileser. He further asked that someone be found in the ship's company who could translate from the Italian portions of a letter written by the pope. He asked to have worked out a mathematical proof of the superiority of great circle navigation. After watching the rising sun for some time, he asked to have a formula found for the motion of water in a wave. He asked for information as to the form of shaft and connecting rod of a radial internal combustion engine and he desired to have the writer read Farrand's economic history of the United States and to be prepared to discuss it.

Other members of his staff had other assignments as varied and numerous. Moreover, the interesting feature of this incessant quest for information was that in every case the secretary proved to know more about his subject than the authorities in these special fields on board the ship could tell without further reading. His questions about great-circle navigation delved further into the subject than the ship's officers could go without referring back to their books on navigation. He knew more about the life and works of Tiglath Pileser than the bishop

(Continued on Sixth Page)

QUALIFICATIONS OF NEWTON D. BAKER in

(Continued From First Page)

who was on board, and his queries about the internal combustion engine were answered by the ship's engineer only after he had gone to his professional library and studied the matter up.

The secret of Mr Baker's enormous range of interest and understanding lies in the combination of first-class natural mental ability and most unusual nowers of physical and nervous endurance. He works all day and all of the time. He begins in the mornng at 8 and he works steadily until midnight. It does not tire him to work all day. He has never been sick a day in his life. He has a perfect digestion and always sleeps soundly. Until recently he has taken no exercise, never has taken any, and never seems to need any. He is unusually strong and physically untiring for a man of his size. He seems to represent the maximum of human efficiency. He works steadily without haste, waste or friction, seldom worries, and never loses his temper.

Is a Prudent Progressive

Politically he might be termed a reliable radical or a pludent progressive. He is one of the unusual men who seems able to have an open mind for new suggestions and dreams in large terms of better human conditions, while at the same time keeping his feet firmly planted on the ground and guiding his actions by the canons of common sense. It was because of his intimate knowledge of labor conditions, and the confidence in which ne is held by organized labor, that there was never serious delay in construction or the manufacture of munitions luring the war because of strikes or lockouts.

Nevertheless, Mr Baker has made his stand perfectly clear on the radical social movements now rampant in this country. In his recent Ohio speech, he made public the fact that he has notified the governors of all the states that he will use the federal troops to enforce federal laws and to suppress ricts and disorders in any part of the country. He said of the soldiers that "they are not partisans in any dispute except one, and that is the dispute between those who want order, and those who try to create disorder in America. between these two contestants, they are on the side of order."

At the outbreak of the war his uminous mind was the first in Amerca to realize that in modern warfare the army is not responsible to the government or to the administration, but to the whole American people. He adfastly stood b special pleaders. He personally saw made for safeguarding the health of he soldiers than had ever before been provided and it was this foreaverted.

and succeeded in having an army to be laid down. In this process of with the lowest venereal disease rate critical analysis and the weighing of military history. He opposed political appointments and discour- ly disciplined mind that took the lead. aged political influence in the granting of commissions so successfully that it became customary in the rmy for officers to urge candidates o be sure not to include men holdng any public office among those signing their letters of recommenda-

Although an ardent political worker himself, he appears never to have let political considerations enter into Germany. Certainly they were not in his war appointments. He selected three assistant secretaries of war without asking their politics and they sonally a supporter of certain advanced social and economic theories, other man because of his habit of he never permitted himself to use mind. After discussion he was althe great power of his office to advance any of them.

Baker As An Executive

Mr Baker has been much criticized for this seems to lie in the obvious man ought to look and act. He is so different from the captains of industry as we have seen them on the stage, or in the movies, or in the pages of the Saturday Evening Post that he violates our conventional ideas about executives.

But when one sees him in executive conference with men who have proved their capacity as able executives, these preconceived ideas undergo violent changes. During many months of the war it was the duty of the writer to report to a series of conferences in Washington, the facts and figures which showed how our part in the war was going forward. There were five of these meetings each week, and at each of them statistical charts and diagrams were presented showing the number of men and the quantities of supplies that were being shipped overseas, the operation of our transport fleets, the deliveries being made against our military manufacturing contracts, and so on through the great range of data reflecting those phases of the conduct of the war.

In Conference on the Conduct of the War

These conferences included the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, Gen March and Gen Goethals, Mr Hoover, Mr Stettinius, Mr Schwab, Mr Hurley, Mr Baruch, Mr McCormick Mr Franklin, the generals in charge of the supply bureaus of the army, and sometimes the members of the Senate and House co mittees on military affairs. The figures and facts put before these men were the raw material for thinking, acting and the army and that other army con- making decisions. The meetings were sisting of politicians, parents, and short and decisive. The actions taken determined the details of our milito it that fuller provisions were tary policy on this side from week to

These conferences furnished an incomparable opportunity for a study sight that resulted in building camp of great executives in action. In hospitals so large that when the the comparisons afforded, IIr Baker great influenza epidemic came, beds came out extremely well. The work could be provided for all and a of the meetings consisted of taking disaster of far greater dimensions up certain specific problems, analyzing them into their component parts, He threw the whole power of his considering the available figures, department into the campaign to banish liquor, gambling and prostitution from the vicinity of the camps the action to be taken or the policy

evidence it was Mr Baker's thorough-

The super-executive that the magazines tell about was not present in those meetings. There was no one there who always knew just what decision to make, or who always had in mind all the necessary facts, or whose opinion was regularly accepted by the others. If such executives existed during the war they must have been in France, or England, or Washington.

In these meetings the secretary was easily on a par with the best of the all happened to be republicans. Per- other men. His range of information was always greater than that of any ways ready to express a judgment as to the wisest course to pursue and this was usually the one agreed to by the others.

This capacity for standing at the as an executive. Most of the reason front among men of proved capacity and vigorous action showed itself durfact that he does not look or act as ing the war among surroundings the magazine write-ups have taught much more difficult than those in us that a successful modern business was limited to the modern business. Washington. It was quite as clearly evident in London when Mr Baker met with Lloyd George and Sir Robert Cecil, and Winston Churchill and their co-workers in the great maritime conference which arranged for the British ships to be used in the transportation of American troops.

Under corresponding conditions, and with the great executives of the allied nations it was just as evident n France. Whether Mr Baker's executive ability be judged on the basis of the accomplishments of the organization of which he was chief, or by comparison with the other executives with whom he was in contact, the verdict must be that he possesses the essence of that capacity in high quality and large measure.

Where Baker Now Stands

Newton D. Baker has just served as secretary of war during the years when our nation has fought in the greatest war in all history. The best estimate of the man and his capacity can be made by reviewing his record during that hardest of all possible tests.

He came into the war a man known as a scholar, an eminent lawyer, an eloquent orator, and a clear-headed citizen devoted to the task of improving the social and living conditions of his fellow Americans.

He comes out of the war the secretary who was responsible for putting through the selective service act, who chose Pershing, who selected March and who worked harder, more hours per day, more days per month, and more months consecutively to win the war than any other American.

realize how much spirit and enthusiasm there was in the United States after, at some lagging moment, the wireless dispatch from

the Canal reported the contest you were having down here between

the several communities, and the

great aggregate of subscriptions to the loans which were made on the Canal Zone. And in the same way vou responded to the Red Cross and

to the other humanitarian activities during that period; And your men, many of them, asked leaves of

absence in order that they might desert this very necessary work in

order to go abroad as soldiers.

What you did was not unnoted, and

if I serve no other useful purpose

in coming here, I serve at Teast a pleasant purpose—to me, when, as

Secretary of War-and for the mo-ment, the representative. of the

To Re-Arrange World.

5,000 Hear Secretary Baker Speak At Public Reception Administration Building

Shakes Hands With Every Person Attending Event. Thousand Come Over From Colon on Special Train. Transport Makes Trip From Gotham in Exactly Four Days

More than 5,000 people attended the monster open-air reception physical paradox in the world. In and dance at the Balboa Heights order to unite the world, bring it Administration Building last night in honor of Secretary of War Baker and General Peyton C. March, chief of staff.

After the clouds lowering all day dissipated at sunset the approaches to the building were early filled with the throng en route to shake Baker's hand, in the flag festooned rotunda.

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Shortly after the special's arrival, Governor Harding escorted Secretary Baker to the rostrum.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me the greatest pleasure, as well as the greatest preasure, as were the greatest honor to introduce to the people of the Canal Zone the Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D, Baker." was Governor Harding's introduction.

Governor Harding, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is said that the favorile amusement of those who live at Niagara Falls is to sit out on a bench near the Falls and hear what those say who see them for the first time. Some daring souls imagine that they have discovered a new string of adjectives to express their wonder and amazement but for the most part the people say, 'How wonderful!' and I suppose there are places as to which it is impossible to say anything new, and there are some things in the world as to which all of the adjectives have been exhausted, and nobody can hope to add by mere speech to the picturesqueness or the greatness of them," said Secretary Baker.

Canal Amazes.

"And so, of course, it is about the Panama Canal, to those of you who live here, even to those who have but lately come and have grown accustomed to its wonders. It is quite impossible for one who has seen it for the first time in the day either to express the emotions of amazement and pride which he naturally feels, or to say anything new about this great undertaking, which has, of course, been recognized as one of the greatest and most daring reals of men with the Greatest Paradox.

"I suppose this is the greatest closer together, the process was to separate, to divide the two continents from one another in order that they might be brought closer together. Some of you, I have no doubt, have been here for many years. I know that the Governor has been describing to me to-day the face of Nature as he first saw The special train from Colon bled tropical country, and now converted into practically a fairy land by night and a place of incessant and continuous amazement and astonishment by day. It is a source of great pride to us that our country has done this—and that leads me very easily away from the Panama Canal to our country: yours and mine.

"The latest of the large and great countries of the world, established in fear and trembling by a lot of brave spirits who had won a very doubtful victory at arms. but had established freedom for themselves and for their descendants in the matter of political institution. In 1776 and 1780 and up to that time there had never been a successful republican government. There had been things called democracies and called republics, but they were really fall laristocracies of one sort or another, and for the most part they very quickly gave up so much of popular right as they had and reverted to the classical type of kingdom or monarchy

Tells of Development.

And so, when our fathers in 1776 found that they had actually thrown off the yoke of a foreign government and had emancipated themselves from kingly rule, a few very brave spirits decided that mere people had virtue enough. had wisdom enough, and had continuity of purpose enough to start a democratic or republican form of government in which the people themselves should be the rulers and in which the object of all political institutions should be the welfare of the people. I am sure you know as well as I—and I deal with very familiar things when I tell you—that about half of the people who surrounded George

sible to have a popular form of government. They would have been very glad to have believed in it if they could, but they found themselves believing in it so little that they sat off in a corner and decided that the welfare of the United States really required them to offer George Washington a crown and the throne. The other half of his advers had more faith. more conviction. It seems as though the veil of the future realthough the veil of the future really was diffed at one corner for them to see. Thomas Jefferson and the great group of democratic believers in that day felt an assurance that people could govern themselves, and so they started that experiment. In a little more than a hundred years, the tree they planted as a shrub had grown to be the greatest tree in the whole forest of the family of nations, -great in many ways: great financially, great industrially, great from a military point of view, and great spiritually, which counts for more than all the others put together.

United States Helps.

"And so, when the great World War came and the nations on the other side had been locked in a deadly and terrible embrace for three or four years and were practically exhausted the attrition of an apparently endless war, this experimental nation, the United States, the one which we ourselves scarcely fully understood as to its nower and possibility, and which European peoples were disposed. however kindly their intentions might be to condescend to refer to as a nation of "shrewd Yankees," of money-makers and dollar - worshippers; the latest ex perimental nation developed the spiritual force which gave true direction to the war, developed the great financial resources, developed the great industrial resources which really saved the war and saved the world by the products its mills and factories and fields and workshops; and finally-won-der of wonders, this infant in the family of nations, the nation itself devoted to the ideals of peace and justice, this nation without mili-taristic aspirations desiring no conquest of foreign people or of foreign lands, developed itself into the greatest military nation of the world. And so, after an incredibly short space of time, the United States had carried over 3,000 miles of submarine infested ocean more than 2,000,000 trained soldiers and had at home in the United States nearly 2,000,000 more ready to go. Such are the inexhaustible resources in men, material and spirit of our country

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eir sta shoes, costs only 98 cerl somebody's getting skinned. risq s no rodsi sali tsali tsolle bli delegate to the International Co If there is truth in the statem of Mrs. Catherine Derry, Canad

Hides Are High

Administration and of your fellowcitizens,-I bring you grateful acknowledgment of what you did. "The war is over. We are making treaties—at least, we thought we were-that are going to rearrange the relations of peoples in 'he world; and for the first time in the history of the human race a treaty has been made for the number of recognizing and protecting the rights of little peoples and weak peoples. And now, many old boundary lines have been removed, many old restraints upon human action—and human spirit have been stricken down. Over vast and densely populated areas of the world thore and spirit have been stricken down. of the world there are spread people whose bodies are starving but whose hearts are happy with the thought that at last they are free The old procession of nations has passed by and gone off the stage. It used to be held by a owerful monarchs and it played a tragedy built upon the theme of self-interest, and the motive of that tragedy was that to the great and the strong so the spoils of the weak. Now all of that procession has played its part in the history of the world and left in its trail a wake of sadness and oppression and depression; and now the curtain of a new age is rung up, there are new players on the stage, a new procession is being formed. The Sisterhood of Nations. The pations emancipated by the Great War are forming this new triumphal procession to celebrate the liberation of the world

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5,000 HEAR

(CONT'D FROM PAGE ONE.)

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To Re-Arrange World.

"The war is over. We are making treaties—at least, we thought we were—that are going to rearrange the relations of peoples in the world; and for the first time in the history of the human race a treaty has been made for the treaty has been made for the burpose of recognizing and protecting the rights of little peoples and weak peoples. And now, many old boundary lines have been removed, many old restraints upon human action and human spirit have been stricken down. Over vast and densely populated areas of the world there are spread peo-ple whose bodies are starving but whose hearts are happy with the thought that at last they are free. The old procession of nations has passed by and gone off the stage. It used to be held by it owerful monarris and it played a tragedy built upon the meme of self-inter-est, and the motive of that tragedy was that to the great and the strong go the spoils of the weak. Now all of that procession has played its part in the history of the world and left in its trail a wake of sadness and oppression and depression; and now the curtain of a new age is rung up, there are new players on the stage, a new procession is being formed. The Sisterhood of Nations. The nations emancipated by the Great War are forming this new triumphal procession to celebrate the liberation of the world from those soffishnesses and ancient self-seeking.

U. S. Shall Lead.

"What nation should lead that Procession. Can it be any other nation than ours? Is not the orchestra playing just before the stage and are not all of the players in their places waiting for the star to appear, and is not the United States the star in this new drama of the liberation of the world? of the liberation of the world? That is the reason why I have recounted to you some of the evidences of the greatness of the United States. I want you to realize—you who are here serving your country and serving the world—that our country is great financially, spiritually, industrially, but that she is great ethically; and that the children of men are now redeemed from the ancient oppression. redeemed from the ancient oppressions under which they were born and lived. There is going to be

5,000 HEAR

(CONT'D FROM PAGE THREE.)

concert and harmony and co-oper

Washington and established an independent democratic republic. The little fire they lit has now become a conflagration that has spread ever the face of the earth, France and Holland, and who was and as you toil down here on the Canal I hope that your thoughts of d'Honeur, General Nicanor de Oba-the country at home and of the rrio, president of the Union club world will be illuminated and lifted and former minister of the repubby the reflection that these ele-lic to Peru, Fabio Arosemena, one ments of our greatness have now time minister to the Court of St come to proof, that though the salvation of the world is still a tedious and long-drawn process, it is yet handsomely begun, and that an American anywhere, at home or abroad, is entitled to lift his head proudly among his fellow-men, and the lower level of the Gatun Locks dren of men everywhere.

Receives All Present.

After the Secretary had concluded his remarks, he shook hands from the siding. with all present.

edeft in the beceiving party were: and Mr. Price presented the depu-Governor Harding, General General March, Colonels the many and General March, Morrow and Fisher and C. A. Mediane, H. A. A. Smith, R. K. Morris, Frank Feuille, S. W. Heald March, the ladies of the party and his staff, after which with a "Now the sister republic, and Mr. Baker's reply was lost as just at that moment the mean and the mean of the many than the sister republic, and Mr. Baker's all take lunch" he invited all reply was lost as just at that moment the wing her whistle and dipping

After the reception an open-air dance was held on the esplanade, lighted with festoons of red, white and blue lights, the honored guests watching from the balcony,

The music was furnished by the combined Thirty-third Infantry and Fort Amador hands, lead by Bandmaster Eugene C. Graves.

Committee in Charge.

reception committee in charge of the public reception was composed of Captain Guy Johannes representing Governor Harding; Chairman, R. T. Martin; J. C. Kiernan, H. H. Hammer and H. J. Wempe.

The following were the Balboa-ncon-Balboa Heights general Ancon-Balboa committee: Cunningham Patterson. R. E. Moyer, W. E. flushing, J. Returning to the transport at the of the interior.

H. Stevenson, Captain Wm. Van Sielen, J. J. Reidy, A. C. McGraner, H. W. Jacobsen, Tom Booz, she should not miss the Gaillard Price took the members of the de-

pp

bu

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

(ATLANTIC SECTION)

Arango, general manager of the Na- launch, I will be pleased to accept tional Bank of Panama and former your kind invitation." minister to France, Juan Antonio Jiménéz, also a former minister to wearing the ribbon of the Legion James, Carlos M. Arias F., attache to the legation at Madrid and Carlos Muller.

Reaches Lower Level.

The Northern Pacific arrived at nedy at once went on board and passing Gatun, spoke of the beauty welcomed Mr. Baker and his party, being joined later by the others.

In Gatun lake he asked if there

Then the governor presented his Flanking Secretary Baker on the party to the distinguished visitor place them there.

governor, the visitors went ashore and watched the ship make the locks; visited the control house; inspected the emergency dam, and took a trip out to the spillway which was opened.

Explains Workings.

Governor Harding explained in detail the working of the hig dam; the intrivacies of the control house the operation of the locks and the working of the spillway.

Secretary Baker was most interalso was an interlistener to the general story of the locks

Return to Ship.

Gatun Athletic Field To Be Thrown tope down all the wood work Open New Years

COLON, Dec. 4.— The official opening of the new athletic field at upon the sidewalk, ation resulting from the courage (The Star and Herald offers the only real public Galung will take there were Year's

ame.

Supplies Launch.

that he would see that a launch Red three hours to cool their ardo president of the club, at once sent t on a message to Panama to notify the long members of Mr. Baker's accept-

. The hanquet will take place on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock and the reception will follow at 40 o'clock ws-

The affair will be given by the ting Panama government. Am-

Pleased To Meet Labor. He Mr. Baker said that he would be at pleased to theet the Canal Zone labsay that we have passed along the shortly after half past eleven, and pleased to neet the Canal Zone lab-fruits of our freedom to the chil- Governor Harding and General Ken- or deputation, and as the ship was

In Gatun lake he asked if there were any food fish there and said that the powers that be might the

He thought that when tarpon

"But Gatun is dry like Florida" | G. fortyen suggested a cabinet minister from pers inches."

Asks Many Questions.

Mr. Baker seemed much interested in the vegetation along the banks of the canal, and scanned the horizon along the rugged peaks of Darien, asking question after question of the members of the Panamanian deputation.

He asked if the flora visible along the canal was typical of the country; asked about the value of the soil and expressed the opinion than ested later expressing himself as there was a very bright agricultubeing well pleased with the visit ral future in store for the ropublicand commenting upon the there oughness of the work. Mrs. Baker were that provided the fine maho ral future in store for the republica gany and native woods of which he had heard so much, and inquired of the wild animals in the jungles

could lay their Mante on. - R of debris, dishes, spoons and siles of all sorts were the through the grated windows

After the police had exhat every means at their disposal had failed to quell the priso clamor. The firemen were s Colonel Harding at once replied Zone money and prayer mice. moned and played three stream

Dryest November In 49 Years, Says Weather Prop

Hydrographer Chapel Says Rainiest Month of Year, Wa Dryest of Rainy Season,

COLON Dec. Ale November nermally the rainiest month in year on the Isthmus, but this it was the dryest month, of rainy season, and for Colon. dryest November of record. clares L. T. Chapel, Cristobal wer er man. "Almost dev season condit

with strong northerly, winds vailed over the last half of month. Only 6.63 inches of fell, less than one-third of forty-nine year average of

COLORS, SHAPES and SIZES On the lathmus in all

Are the Largest Shipment

S L A

Opposite Public Market

146 Bolivar St., THE T. LUM & CO.

THOUL STREET

IXC H

ed his remarks, he shook hands from the siding. with all present.

Governor Harding, General Kenne- tation from the republic.

Governor Harding, General Kenne- tation from the republic.

Governor Harding, General Kenne- tation from the republic.

Grand General March, Colonels

Chatted Cordially.

Chatted Cordially.

Chatted Cordially.

Chatted Frank Femile, Lieut. J. M. Davis, E. Heitchart Continued of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell, superintendent of the incommand of the Northern Pacific in the States and Europe D. Stillwell in the States and Europe D. Still Tivaine, H. A. A. Smith, R. K. Mor- and in return presented General "But Gatun is dry like Florida" the distinguished visitor. and Mesdames Baker, Chamber- his starf, after which with a "Now the sister republic, and Mr. Baker's lain, Milliken, Harding, Morrow. let's all take funch" he invited all present to a repast spread on the meat the U.S. Minnequa passed

Dance on Esplanade.

lighted with festoons of red, white locks; visited the control house; in-

The music was furnished by the which was opened. combined Thirty - third Infantry and Fort Amador bands, lead by Bandmaster Eugene C. Graves.

charge of the public reception was working of the spillway.

Wempe.

Ancon-Balboa Heights general story of the locks.

committee: Cunningham Patterson. Return to R. E. Moyer, W. E. Hushing, J.

The Cristobal representatives through the big ditch. were: J. J. Jackson, G. L. Yearick. E. D. Stillwell represented Gatun. Secretary Baker said that he had rooms. guel.

ton C. March, chief of the general most jovial and said that he hoped at the mizzen sounded their sirens staff, and Mrs. March, arrived on the war minister would have a fire Northern Pacific af Cristobal pleasant trip to Panama.

at the clock this morning, and after taking Capitain R. L. Sargent, opened until Great Britain and our Talks of Suit. taking Captain R. L marine superintendent, and Captain other big allies can join us with Governor Harding pointed out to J. G. Rels captain of the port their navies in a huge procession his guests the action of the slides, through the canal towards Gatun. said.

Bu

Four Day Trip. The Northern Pacific made the has the man been selected who will the waterway up to specifications. The governor pointed out the time: for she left Hoboken at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the voyage down was not only a quick first he has been able to make to Mr. Baker several times mention-

Met By Dignitaries.

At Gatun the war secretary was at Washington, he said, ter to Panama and a distinguished ant one, he stated.

These were Ernesto T. Lefevre, present at a banquet and reception crowd was present to welcome the for general, and Mrs. Chamberlain, the locks.

The second relations and in his honor at the Union club Sunvisitors. The First Squadron, 12th Brigadier General H. O. Williams, the locks. concert and harmony and co-oper- Mrs. Lefevre, Camilo Quelquejeu, day, and turning to Governor Hard- Cavalry from Corozal, under Cap- who twice visited the Isthmus to inspread over the face of the earth, France and Holland, and who was that he would see that a launch Tivoli. They will return on the Tait, Q.M.C., Mrs. Kintner, wife of ments of our greatness have now time minister to the Court of St. ance.

Reaches Lower Level.

reliate of our freedom to the children of men everywhere."

Receives All Present.

After the Secretary had concluding joined later by the others of his remarks, he shock hands with all-present.

Then the governor presented his distinguished visitor place them there.

The first present is a standard or deputation, and as the ship was increased also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Goloned B. C. Morse, compacting the Baker and General March, as also was Go

Flanking Secretary Baker on the party to the distinguished visitor place them there.

deft in the beceiving party were: and Mr. Price presented the depute the thought that when tarpon Frank Feuille, Lieut, J. M. Davis, E. lieutenant commander U. S. N., is

nd Fisher and C. A. Me of spirit, chatted cordially with all. down here. Frank Feuille. S. W. Heald March, the lattice of the party and suggested a cabine, minister from transport's main deck.

Lunch over, accompanied by the her flag. After the reception an open-air governor, the visitors went ashore dance was held on the esplanade, and watched the ship make the

Explains Workings.

aster Eugene C. Graves.

Committee in Charge.

reception committee in the operation of the locks and the countries of the cou

Return to Ship.

Returning to the transport at the of the interior. H. Stevenson, Captain Wm. Van last lock, the ship proceeded, and Siclen, J. J. Reidy, A. C. McGra- Mrs. Baker expressed a wish that Later in the afternoon Minister ner, H. W. Jacobsen, Tom Booz, she should not miss the Gaillard Price took the members of the de-A. J. Scott, E. F. Attaway, E. M. Cut of which she had heard so much. putation from Panama over the Goolsby, J. W. Hearn, J. E. Ridge.

Rain, which had been falling huge transport, and told them that

D. H. Moffatt, Harry Dockery, R. nearly all the morning, then ceased she had made an average of 21 C. Shady, F. E. Chute. Phil. Lup- and the party went up on the knots an hour on the way down. fer, Roger S. Erdman, C. H. Cal- bridge. The sun came and Jupiter breaking all records for ships of houn, L. L. Gilkey, Seymour Paul, Pluvius laid off until Pedro Miguel her class. C. E. Nevius, Robert, Beverley and was reached when another slight Mr. Lefevre and his party seemed

d Pedro Misseen President Wilson just before saling and was pleased to say that the chief executive, while natural steamers and even the dredges at year ecretary of ecompanied meral Peyshe general never the had visited him he had been at each corner and a white stain of the war. W. R. Holloway, A. S. Boyd and seen President Wilson just before Passing through the canal, all

First Visit Here.

and Mrs. Harding, Major General C. Canal and also to become more ac- Washington, with Canal affairs. W. Kennedy, the commanding gen- quainted with the people of Panaeral, and Mrs. Kennedy, Rear Ad-ma, and although his stay would be niral Marbury Johnston, U. S. N., a very short one he was quite sure party watched the ship put through he Hon W. J. Price, American min- that he would find it a very pleas- the locks and at Miraflores all went

Supplies Launch.

The affair will be given by the guel Panama, government.

Presented to Secretary

blowing her whistle and dipping

Asks Many Questions.

Mr. Baker seemed much interestand blue lights, the honored guests watching from the balcony. the horizon along the rugged peaks of Darien, asking question after Governor Harding explained in question of the members of the

composed of Captain Guy Johannes representing Governor Harding; Chairman, R. T. Martin, J. C. Kiernan, H. Hammer and H. J. Wieme. try; asked about the value of the oughness of the work. Mrs. Baker were that provided the fine maho-The following were the Balboa- also was an interlistener to the gany and native woods of which he had lieard so much, and inquired of the wild animals in the jungles

shower somewhat marred the trip very inferested in the ship, especially in the radio room and the com-

COLON, Dec. Secretary of weeks' illness was making good banner with the American emblem War Newton D. Baker, accompanied progress towards recovery. Wheal in the center and a white star in by Mrs. Baker, with General Reve he had visited him he had been all each corner, flying with Old Glory

aboard the big transport proceeded through the waterway," Mr. Baker while the ship was passing through ! the gash in the great divide where "We have not yet set a date, nor | the dredges are still busy keeping

> The governor pointed out the site of old Gorgona, and where

but pleasantly smooth, members of the oversea shortholds of the re-public, since the war, and it was ed to have been able, notwithstandalso a vacation for him from duty ing the many strenuous months through which he has just passed net hy Governor Chester Harding He had long wished to visit the to have kept in touch in far-off

> Crowd Welcomes Party Arriving at Pedro Miguel, the ashore and entered the special that

Supplies Launch.

Colonel Harding at once replied March are stopping at the Hotel jor William W. Irvine, Major C. H. out to welcome the war minister J. A. Lundeen; Major Norman Ranand Mrs. Randolph: Captains D. L. Neuman and Neil Stewart and Lieut. Lawton, in command of the guard

spector Artur Kennedy, Judge Captain A. O. Lustie, formerly erous others were present to greet canal. Saml. Lewis and W. E. McCarton

party of Panamanians appointed to Mr. Baker was invited by Don Er- was waiting in charge of W. P. Post in the Party pictures, while R. Hallen, official dent Porras and present Mr. Baker was invited by Don Er- was waiting in charge of W. P. Post in the Party pictures, while R. Hallen, official dent Porras and present Mr. Baker was invited by Don Er- was waiting in charge of W. P. Post in the Party included party included Caral photographer and a host of and Colonal Macable of the Paramanian committee to helical party included caral photographer and a host of and Colonal Macable of the Paramanian committee to helical party included caral photographer and a host of and Colonal Macable of the Paramanian committee to helical party included caral photographer and a host of and Colonal Macable of the Paramanian committee to helical party included caralland cara the republic by President Porras. of the Panamanian committee to be took them to Bafboa, where a huse Major General Chamberlain, inspec-

The president will return the call This morning at half past eleven, at the legation later.

Governor Dines Secretary Baker In Japanese Garden Transplanted To Hotel Tivoli

Vesterday Was Busy Day for War Department's Head, Filled to Full with Inspections of Posts and Formal Call on President Porras

Chester Harding gave a banquet at row, General Chamberlain and Mr. the Hotel Tivoli in honor of Sec-retary of War and Mrs. Baker, On t which was graced by the presence nolly, of President Porras and those prominent in the republic and the Canal Zone.

Japanese Garden.

The dining room was a veritable Japanese garden, with palms and ferns used in profusion, enhanced by a delightful electrical moonlight effect.

The guests were seated about one large table whose tiny lake with little Japanese boats a-sailing, swans floating and live goldfish swimming to and fro formed a novel centerpiece.

On an island in the center were miniature Japanese pagodas, brilliantly illuminated with colored lights.

Tropical Bower.

The dining room was a bower of tropical flowers, a wonder creation of John McEwen, the Tivoli's man-

Galimany and his orchestra played selections from the Mikado and Madame Butterfly that harmonized with the motif of the decorative

Seating Arrangement.
Governor Harding with Mrs. Governor Harding with Mrs. to Parai Baker on his right, sat facing the President and Mrs. Harding with Secretary of War Baker on the right of Mrs. Harding. Next to Mr, Baker in order were: Mrs. Kennedy, Secretary de la Guardia, Admiral Johnston, Mrs. Carlos A. Vasseur, wife of the Cuban Consul: A peached Boyd and General March, Mrs.
Boyd and General Kennedy on President Porras' left.
To the right of Governor Harding and Mrs. Baker in order were:
Secretary Alfaro and Mrs. Lefevre, Don Carlos A. Vasseur, Dr. Boyd, Hon. W. J. Price, American min-

Last evening Governor and Mrs., ister; Secretary Lefevre, Mrs. Mor-

On the west side were Judge Connolly, Miss Butler, Dr. Fabrega, Mrs. Stevens, Captain Sargent, Mrs. Connolly, and on the east side sat Mrs. Deeble, Colonel Morrow, Judge New, Dr. Jorge Boyd, Mrs. Fabrega and Judge Feuille.

Attend Amador Dance.

After dinner the whole party left in cars for Fort Amador where a dance was being held.

This morning private cars will take Secretary Baker and General March, Governor Harding, General Kennedy and Admiral Johnston to the Atlantic side on a visit to the coast defenses at Forts Sherman, Randolph and France Field.

Reception To-night.

This evening General Kennedy will hold a reception at Quarry Heights and for the benefit of those residing on the Atlantic side a special train will leave Colon at 7 o'clock, returning to the Atlantic side at half-past eleven.

See Pacific Side.

Early yesterday morning Secreary Baker and General March with their staffs and accompanied by Governor Harding, General Kennedy and Admiral Johnston motored to Paraiso and inspected the Culebra and Cucaracha slides, later visiting the new army post at Miraflores and returning by

Visit Posts.

(CONT'D FROM PAGE ONE.)

the forts and quarters were visited.

At 4.30, Secretary Baker left for Corozal where upon his arrival a salute of 19 guns was fired in his honor by the battalion of mountain artillery, Colonel G. M. Apple com-

The post was inspected, Colonel D. L. Tate, post commander; Col. G. M. Apple, Captain Towler of the Medical corps, and Captain H. A. Patterson, post adjutant, showing the visitors round.

Visits President Porras.

Promptly at 11.30 yesterday morning the presidential carriage. drew up at the palace with Minister Price, Secretary Baker, General March and Don Alfredo Boyd, the President's secretary.

After Panama's national hymn was played, the party entered the palace, followed by Governor Chester Harding, General Chamberlain, Col. Fred. T. Cruse, military attache at the American legation; Colonel Milliken, Major W. W. Irvine, Major J. Swing and Clarence B. Hewes, secretary to the American legation.

A guard of honor, commanded by Lieut, Ruhen Avila, was drawn up

on the porch.

In Yellow Room.

President Porras received his visitors in the yellow room where visitors in the yellow room where tia of the supreme court. from the walls looked down the Returned Call. fathers of the republic.

The meeting between Secretary Baker and General Peyton C. March and Panama's President was a

most cordial one.

In the center of the yellow room surrounded by the members of his cabinet, with Secretary of Government and Justice Ricardo J. Alfaro on his right and General Santiago de la Guardia, secretary of finance, on his left, President Porras re-ceived Secretary Baker who was presented by Minister Price.

Greeted by President.

Dr. Porras said he was very pleased to meet Mr. Baker and hoped that his visit to the republic would be a pleasant one, following which he presented the members of his cabinet to Secretary Baker, and for many minutes Dr. Porras, and Secretary Lefevre held conversation in English with Mr. Baker and the American minister.

Exchange Toasts.

Toasts between the two repub-

lics were exchanged. The President, addressing Mr. Baker in beautiful English, said:

'Mr. Secretary, Cen. March, and Friends: In the name of my government, I bid you welcome to my country, and as representative of the nation, it is my wish that your short stay in our little country will be a happy and satisfactory one."

Mr. Baker in reply proposed the health of the President and the republic, and expressed the wish that the present cordial relations might long exist between them.

Baker Says Good-Byc.

"If all people who come here are received as I have been received, I have my doubts whether Panama would be able to withstand the wave of immigration. And I am heginning to doubt if General March will return with me" said Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in bidding good-bye to President Porras.

During the ceremony the Republican band, under Director A. Galimany, played a number of selections and as the distinguished party left the building played "The

Star Spangled Banner. Accompanying the President were Carlos M. Arias, F.: General Manuel Quintero, V., minister of public works; Fabio Arosemena, General Santiago de la Guardia, secretary of finance; Dr. Ricardo Alfaro. minister of government and justice; Samuel Quintero, Aurelio de la Guardia, Manuel A. Herrera of the supreme court; Dr. Juan Lombardi, president of the supreme equrt; General Papio Aizpuru, pre-sident of the National Assembly: Ernesto Lefevre, minister of foreign affairs: Rodolfo Estripeaut, governor of Panama; Juan A. Jim-enez, Jose Manuel Huer'as, second vice-president of the National Assembly; Jeptha Duncan, secretary of public instruction; Alcalde Archibald Boyd and Ezequil Urru-

Later in the morning the members of the cabinet returned the visit in behalf of the president at the American legation.

To Receive Labor.

Sunday morning at the Administration building Secretary Baker will receive a labor deputation of canal and railroad employes, and Sunday evening the republic of Panama will entertain the distinguished guests at a banquet at the Union Club, to be followed by a reception and dance.

WELCOME MR. BAKER

DW that everybody else resident on the Isthmus has had an opportunity to greet Newton Diehl Baker, the United States Sceretary of War, and to pass judgment on the man, we feel that it is not amiss for us to give him a hand-shake.

It is good that the many employes of the Canal have had an opportunity to see the real Mr. Baker who for so long has practically held their destinies in the hollow of his hand.

It is his quill that approves all the big Canal improvement projects that are planned to make life in the Canal Zone pleasant and to dispel the hum-drum monotony that often enthralls the newcomer.

Mr. Baker is Americanism rampant and is sincere in his praise of the United States and her accomplishments.

He is democratic, diplomatic, unaffected and tactful.

He refuses to cast any pearls as regards the Mexican situation, not openly and bluntly, but still just artfully dodges any leading questions.

We hope that he will give us some news before he leaves Monday on what the policy of the new army is to be; information as to increased fortifications for the Canal Zone; some word as to the day when the Isthmus will have the troops for which the Gatun and Miraflores cantonments are being constructed; some hope that he will co-operate with Canal officials to provide Canal Zone employes with everything to make their life faraway from the homeland worth while and interesting.

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But even if he leaves without divulging anything regarding any one of these interesting things we want the Isthmus' welcome to ever ring sincerely in his ears and for him to always know that everyone on the Isthmus, be he Zonian or Panamanian, is glad he came and hopeful for benefits which he may be instrumental in providing.

LIBERTY BIRTHDAY CAKE.

At the Iuncheon on board the Northern Pacific Thursday, a huge hirthday cake, nearly three feet high with a miniature statue of liberty in the center and an electric forch burning, banked with pictures of President Wilson, King George, Marshals, Haig, Joffre and Foch and General, Pershing was the centerpiece. It should have had 48 candles on it guests said, for Wednesday, Secretary Baker celebrated his birthday.

POSTPONE DANCE.

By unanimous vote of the board of governors, it was decided that the regular dance of the Washington Cotillion club, scheduled for to-night would be cancelled due to a reception being given in honor of Secretary Baker and General March, J. S. McCarthy, Secretary-Treasurer announces.

GETS SNAP-SHOTS.

While Secretary Baker was smiling and talking to a group at Gatun locks, Stacey Russell, inspector of the division of posts, caught him with his camera for a couple of good snap-shots.

La visita de Mr. Baker

El señor Newton D. Baker abandonó ayer de madrugada nuestras playas en dirección a Estados Unidos, después de una corta estada entre nosotros.

El señor Baker en el poco tiempo que pudo dedicar a estudiar los asuntos de Panamá, se habrá dado cuenta de la situación del Istmo, de su progreso innegable y también de sus necesidades.

Sabemos de buena fuente que el señor Baker conferenció detenidamente de nuestra vida interna con uno de nuestros Secretarios de Estado, interesándose por nuestros problemas y sus soluciones.

Sabemos también que el señor Baker demostrando \ su atención hacia Panamá, se llevó consigo un "memorandum" de puntos que nos interesa sean tratados en Washington, porque vendrán a favorecer nuestra vida de pueblo independiente y soberano.

El Secretario de Guerra de Estados Unidos hombre práctico, inteligente, de miras elevadas, de seguro estudiará con detenimiento y meditará sobre los informes que ha podido adquirir de nuestra República.

Podemos esperar de él una buena influencia a nuestro favor en el elemento de Washington, que no podemos negar nos es sumamente conveniente ya que como decía ayer tarde un Honorable Diputado—el Coronel V. M. Alvarado—con notable y justa sinceridad nuestros nexos con el gran país del Norte, son fuertes, pudiendo ser nuestro mejor colaborador.

Ojalá no nos engañemos en nuestras predicciones.

Reception To Secretary And Mrs. Baker Given Last

Major General and Mrs. Kennedy Entertain at Quarry Heights' Home for Visiting War Chief and Wife with Noteworthy Function

The reception given by General and Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy last night in honor of Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker at their beautiful Quarry Heights home was epochal in Isthmian social functions.

It was chiefly an army and navy affair to enable the officers of both

affair to enable the officers of both branches of the service on the Isthmus to meet the war chief from Washington, although it was attended by President Porras and the diplomatic corps, the consular service and many of the heads of Zone departments.

In Happy Vein.

Mr. Baker was in happy vein and smilingly shook hands with all who passed the receiving line, and with a friendly "glad to meet you," in-troduced them to his charming

Lieut. Donald R. Dunkle, aide to General Kennedy, presented each of the guests to Mr. Baker and then in order in the receiving line were Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Kennedy, General Kennedy, Mrs. Chamberlain, Gen-eral March and Mrs. March and General Chamberlain.

President Arrives.
Shortly after 9 o'clock, the strains of the national hymn told of the arrival of President Porras, accompanied by Santiago de la Guardia, Jeptha Duncan and Col. Anselmo Castro, his aide.

Governor and Mrs. Chester Harding were early arrivals and chatted cordially with their hosts before

the guests arrived.

To mention the names of all who were present would be to repro-duce the Panama department's army list, for the commanding officers of every post with their wives and staffs, together with a great many naval officers were all there, and the procession was a very long one, taking nearly an hour to pass the receiving line.

Tennis Court Dance.

The tennis court was illuminated with strands of red, white and blue electric lights for dancing which followed the reception

Weather Delightful.

The weather throughout the evening was delightful, breezes coming from across the bay, making it

The mansion overlooks the canal seen the many lights of Miraflores locks on one side and the beauty of Panama bay on the other. and from its wide balconies can be

Leader Eugene Graves of Gatun, assisted by Band Leader Henry

Miller from Amador.

Mrs. D. L. Tate was in charge of the dining room where refreshments were served by Mrs. Garrard. Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Craig.

Visits Atlantic Side.

COLON, Dec. 6. Secretary Baker nspected the Cristobal coaling plant, the dry docks, the camps at Forts De Lesseps, Randolph and Sherman, the aero squadron at France Field, the naval base at Coco Solo, the suburh of New Cristobal and the old and new camps at Gatun to-day.

Left at Seven.

Mr. Baker with Governor Harding anr his staff, left Balboa Heights at 7 o'clock this morning and reached the coaling plant at

The party included General Peyton C. March, General Chamber-lain, Colonel Milliken, Colonel Cruse, Colonel Morrow, Major Swing and Major W. W. Irvine. General Kennedy joined the party at the Hotel Washington later in he morning.

Visit Coaling Plant.

Upon arrival at Cristobal they were met by Captain Sargent, marine superintendent and Captain J. G. Fels, port captain, and upon reaching the coaling plant were received by the superintendent, T. W. McFarlane, who showed them Heights.

Here they saw the Ellerdale of he Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the Japanese ships An-les Maru loaded.

They went up the unloading towers and inspected the engine rooms, and Secretary Baker stated hat he was very pleased with all he saw.

Given Salute.

From the coaling plant, Mr. Baker was taken to the Hotel Washington, where he was received by Colonel H. E. Cloke and staff of Fort De Lesseps and joined by

Battery Morgan and a salute of 19 guns fired as the secretary entered the fort. Major Muller was in charge of the saluting party.

Here Mr. Baker inspected the batteries of Fort De Lesseps and the quarters of the men, then going on board the launch William, o Fort Sherman, where the party was received by Major H. Newton, commanding; and Major J. L. Hughes, and a salute was fired.

Lunched at Sherman.
At Sherman the party were entertained at lunch by Major Newton and his staff in the first company mess hall.

The batteries, the Y.M.C.A. and quarters were here inspected by Secretary Baker, and at 3 o'clock 'he party left for Coco Solo where they were received by Captain V. D. Herbster, commanding the naval air station.

The officers and erew were lined up for inspection and Mr. Baker paid a compliment to the senior service and spoke of the

mart appearance of the men and the station.

Motored to Randolph.

From Coco Solo the party moz salute was fired and the war secretary and his staff shown over the forts by Major Patten, the commanding officer.

France Field, the army air station, was next visited and here Colonel M. F. Harmon, the commanding officer, had twelve fine planes ready for flight.

Seven of these were sent up and

performed various stunts after forming into battle formation. Secretary Baker said that he was very pleased with the air station and his stenographer, Frank B. Davis, who is an air fan, went up in one of the planes, which made 120 miles an hour, a speed which he afterwards admitted he had never made in the States.

The pilots were Captain Boland, Lieuts. Austin, Degon, Whiteley and Connell and Sergts. Grant and Houston. Major Ryan did not go up, his ship having blown a tire.

Go to Gatun. From France Field, the party motored in the governor's car to Gatun, where they were met by Golonel B. C. Morse, commanding the 33rd Infantry, and shown over the present camp and the one that is now being built by the Panama Canal. Mr. Baker inspected the men's quarters, and spoke very the day, and shortly before 5 o'clock he motored back to Balboa

NEWTOND, BAKER GIVES US THE ONCE OVER

Greatest War Secretary Lands From Transport To Gain Fleeting Views Of Porto Rico

ENTERTAINED AT PORTO RICO CASINO

Inspects Troops, Dines Informally and Is Motoring This Morning To Cavev

The guns were booming and the harbor presented a remarkably busy appearance and was bright with bunting when Hon. Newton D. Baker, greatest of War Secretaries, dropped into port yesterday to give us the once over and to delight his eyes with a bit of our matchless scenery. Nature was kindly. for the sun was shining brightly and the air cool and delightful when the big Army Transport Northern Pacific, with the distinguished visitor and his party on board, steamed up the harbor. There was a ship at nearly every berth along the front, and the Spanish mail boat, men-of-war and some big schooners at anchorages gave the harbor a business-like appearance. The American masters all dressed ship in honor of the visit. As the Northern Pacific proceeded slowly up the harbor to dock at Pier 5 the U. S. S. Vixin and Dutch cruiser Zeeland, each in turn, delivered a salute of 19 guns due to the high rank of the distinguished visitor.

The transport was neatly put alongside the pier, but her great length and the extreme height of her promenada deck above the water line made it difficult to get the gang plank down, so that, after nearly half an hour's delay. the arrangement for boarding had to be made by way of a side port.

Secretary of War Baker's party includes General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and Mrs. March; Major General Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain, Col., and Mrs. Milliken and Mr. Davis. They were on the superbridge when the transport came up the harbor, the officers in uniform, but Mr. Baker in a palm beach suit and a Panama that we seem to have seen very often before-in newspaper pictures. Just before the Reception Committee boarded the ship the Secretary disappeared for a few minutes, during which he made a lightning change into conventional frock coat and too hat.

Governor Yager and a considerable party of distinguished islanders were on the dock to receive the visitors. The party included Chief Justice Hernandez and Associate Justices Wolf and Hutchison of the Supreme Count, Judge Peter J. Hamilton of the U. S. District Court and the leading members and officals of the Insular, Federal and Municipal governments, in addition to Col. Jarvis and Col. Thorne, representing the army and Edward Ferrer representing the Insular Chamber of Commerce. In the Ladies Reception Committee were Mesdames Jarvis, Hamilton, Shanton, Thorn, Barcelo, Sanchez Morales and

While the transport was docking Secretary Baker slipped aft to the hurricane deck where he seemed to be very much at home in a group of sailors and marines with whom be appeared to be on the friendliest terms. Everybody on the dock was asking "where is he?" and the Secretary seemed to thoroughly enjoy his comparative incog. When an enterprising photographer finally discovered him and commenced "shooting" Mr. Baker seemed not a bit alarmed at the ordeal, but produced his famous smile and puffed at a cigarette as he placed his hand on the bare, brawny shoulder of a coatless bluejacket to look down over the side.

The Reception Committee filed aboard as soon as the gang plank was fixed, but only remained a few minutes, for it was then after 5 o'clock. The visitors were all ready to come ashore, and motor cars were waiting. The Governor took Secretary Baker and General and Mrs. March in his car, and as they left the pier, in the van of the procession. they were greeted with cheers by a huge crowd gathered along the Muelle The machine gun company of the P. R. Regiment was drawn up at attention opposite the gate, and as the bugle sounded and they came smartly to a salute, Secretary Baker jumped impulsively from the automobile, followed by the others and inspected the company, very much to the delight of the crowd.

The party proceeded to El Morro were two batallions of the Porto Rico Regiment were paraded and reviewed by Mr Baker and his staff officers. Afterward Gen. March congratulated Col. Jarvis on the appearance and conduct of his regiment. Secretary Baker made some happy remarks which left no doubt in th minds of his hearers that be considers Porto Rico now and forever a part of the United States.

Afterward San Cristobal and Casa Blanca were inspected, and a general tour of the old fortifications made.

An informal dinner was served to the visitors and the entertainment committee at the Hotel Condado-Vanderbilt, at which 42 covers were laid. Later there was a reception at the Porto Rico Casino, where the Secretary again made some most happy remarks, referring to the islanders as his younger brothers n the great republic, congratulating them upon the splendid part they had sorne in the great war and bringing them greetings from the President and the people of the Continental United

This morning the party started at an early hour for Cayey. They expect o be back by 11:30 A. M. so that the Secretary can attend a function in the unreme Court. Later it is understood that be may receive some committees. the Northern Pacific is scheduled to -ail for New York with the entire party bout 4 P. M.

MBEER THURSDA D E PROGRESSIVE

LA RECEPCION EN HONOR 43 DEL SR. Y LA SRA BAKER

Un modelo de recepciones de la que el señor Secretario de Guerra de los Estados Unidos y la señora da Baker guardarán imborrable recuerdo, fué la que se llevó à cabo en la noche del domingo en el Club Union comenzando a las diez y terminando pasadas las dos.

Los esposos Baker se refiraron a las 1.30 por toner que salir de a-guas panamenas imprescindible-

mente de madrugada.

Los salones inmensos del Club eran escasos para contener la cantidad de parejas que bailaban a los acordes da la orquesta-Banda Republicana que ofrecía piezas casi sin interrupción.

Hasta en los balcones se danza-

Todos los detalles de la recepción fueron especialmente atendidos y cuidados mereciendo todo género de felicitaciones los organizadores de la fiesta.

El Exmo, señor Presidente do la República doctor Belisario Porras, vivo, fuerte, jovial, repartía apretones de mano acá y acullá e iba presentando una por una las personas al Secretario Baker que re-Fibia a todos amablemente como hombre acostambrado a vivir en perpetua agitación.

FASHIMETATRESPONSER Cuando se marchaba el señor Secretario de Guerra de Estados Unidos el cronista no resistió la tentación de escuchar al lado del personaje pequeñito, nervioso, con las gafas de gruesos cristales y armadura de concha que sirven de ventanas a los ojos sagaces y pardos, el Himno Nacional de su País, el que sonara tonante en St. Mihiel, en la lejana Francia, el que habrá hecho pestañear alguna vez emocionado (vistos hombijes frios del Norte también se conmueven) al Secretario Baker cuando observara partir los millones de soldados en los trasatlánticos camino de: los campos de batalla....

Mr. Baker rígido en la negrura de su frac no se emociono.

Pero si al cronista le dió la impresión de que parpadeaba cuando momentos después los acordes del Himno Panameño inundaron el sa THE ST

Setel-El firda: ognimo

es en todas partes del globo. bello de la señora C. J. Walker,

de personas y lo beneficiaran a

an de venta en todas las princi-

WEWTON D. BAKER GIVES

Greatest War Secretary Lands From Transport To Gain Fleeting Views Of Porto Rico

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Mr. Baker rígido en la negrura de su frac no se emocionó: - Pero si al cronista le dió la impresión de que parpadeaba cuando momentos después los acordes del

Himno Panameño inundaron el salon en una ola de sentimientos no-

bles.

La concurrencia fué numerosísima: la Zona del Canal con todas sus autoridades envió una notable representación.

Entré el elemento local abundaron las muchachas lindas: procurar nombrarlas a todas es tarea imposible de intentar.

Había cuatro señoritas vestidas de negro que eran cuatro figurines. Sencillamente primoriosas.

El cronista vió subir a una de ellas la gran escalera del Club envuelta en la caricia sutil de un mantón de Manila blanco, la cabeza adornada con una cinta de brocado oro claro cerrada en un lazo flor, y creyó que subía Su Majestad la Belleza a hacerse duaña del Salón.

TIENTE

EL DIARIO MAS PROGRESISTA DE LAS ANTILLAS

horized by the Act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Post Office of San Juan, Porto Rico. By order of th

JUEVES DE DICIEMBRE. SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, EE. UU. DE

LA LLEGADA DEL SECRETARIO BAKER A ESTA CIUDAD

Brillante revis

das del Morro

entre mis hermanos los portorri-

queños: hermanos por la ciuda-

un danía, porque todos pertenecemos a la misma unidad. Y es, final-

sall mente, un honor para nosotros que

ur. Puerto Rico pertenezca a la gran

de aumento en sus salarios y el

sobre la base de un 14 por ciento

ro. Se cree que los hombres volque hace varias semanas se decla-

in mineros del carbón butimunoso, Presidente Wilson, en la huelga de mente a aceptar la propuesta del dia, esta tarde se ha llegado final

mente hasta las cuatro de la tarde.

10, a 11 de la noche. Las luces de las offi-

7 sb solo pueden, estar iluminados de 7

miento. Los teatros y sitios de diver-

lentador durante las horas de gran movi-

el número de viajes y no se usa el ea-

Los tranvías eléctricos nan disminuído

bajar más de ties días a la semana.

en vigor inmediatamente. Se prohibe a

bituminoso. Estas órdenes serán puestas

restrictivas acerca del uso del carbón

les de la nación ha dado órdenes mug -insported and about section de los ferrocanti-

ue las factorias y plantas industriales tra-

Después de visitar el fuerte de San Cristóbal, los ilustres huéspe-

ep Federación Americana'

ESPLENDIDO BA

N:

Ayer, desde las tres de la tarde empezaron a llegar automóviles er profusión al muelle No. 5, condu ciendo a elevados personajes de esfera oficial del país, comisiona

dos para recibir al Secretario de la

da Guerra Mr. Baker y a sus acon vied uis uepro ns soures En el muelle, además de los cangre uposop anb soy

quedan pocos sin compromiso.

Acabamos de recibir una partida de ellos, y nos

IBUCKS "FORD"

menor y la Corte Municipal dicté sen-Ambos fueron denunciados por hurto

yes siete meses de carcel y a l'eren seis. tencia contra ambos imponiendo a Re-

the pués de una sessión que duro un Indianopolis, diciembre 10.—Des do la comisión de formar nuevo ministerio. de de Partido Conservador, ha aceptado MADRID, diciembre II: -Dato, Jeen el hecho. y cinas podrán estar encendidas diaria-

Le policia lo arrestó, y traido al

cubrió que éste también era complice eia de Teren, le ocupó los \$10.00 y despados. Luego la policia fué a la residennía Reyes en su persona, le fueron ocuren, del barrio 'Pajuil', \$5.00 que teda los en poder del vecino Alfonso Temanifesto que tenía unos \$10.00 guarcuartel e interrogado sobre el dinero,

de \$50.00 en dinero, marchandose luejo de un baul de dicha casa, la suma

la casa del Sr. Emilio Garcés, sustrade edad, natural de Hatillo, peón de En Arocibo, Manuel Reyes, de 17 años

Siete y seis meses de carcel

Firmado. —FELIPE BARRERAS,

Per. Firmado. ANDRES CARCADOR. El Comité Conjunto de la Huelga,

Presidente,

WASHINGTON, D. C., diciembre 11: Sr. Toro y en la cual manifiesta que 20, Pena y Soto Rivera le entregaron al

nes due breviamente nuestros abogados Recibi su respuesta a las especificacio Muy Sr. nuestro: San Juan, P. R.

-STI

SG.

TITE

-UR

Ter

97

-iM

American Railroad Company of P. R. Sr. Villand, Manager,

San Juan, P. R., diciembre 10 de 1919.

STRIVILHOMM. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

Dia de Moda.

Cran Dia para comprar co No se olvide que este es e

San Juan, P. R.

CONSALEZ PADIN Co

Barato.

due aprovechen a compran

Aviss a sus aniigas par

Aproveche la oportunidad

por la mitad de su valor

Sombretos de Señora

Dia especial para comprai

baratos.

eas buenas a precios muy

"VENGA EL MARTE!

'uenf ues EERRETERIA MERIN opiums 10lam

cuartos de bano, siempre Azulejos y Mosaico pa

Sin otro particular, esperando su con-CESORES DE ARARCA. Sen Juan.-Mechalco y de Pandleion. - El de l -Puerte Rico goza del mejor Ta

ou cedist tres horas cuarenta minutos que nos

testación quedamos

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SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, EE. UU. DE A., JUEVES 11 DE DICIEMBRE, 1919

LA LLEGADA DEL SECRETARIO BAKER A ESTA CIUDAD

Brillante revista militar en el campo de paradas del Morro

ESPLENDIDO BANQUETE EN EL HOTEL CONDADO-VANDERBILDT

Ayer, desde las tres de la tarde, para dirigirse al Campo de para entre mis hermanos los portorriempezaron a llegar automóviles en das del Morro, donde había de teprofusión al muelle No. 5, conduciendo a elevados personajes de la auto, la Banda Municipal inició mente, un honor para nosotros que dos para recibir al Secretario de una sonora marcha y la nutrida Puerto Rico pertenezca a la gran la Guerra Mr. Baker y a sus acom muchedumbre deliró en una estre- Federación Americana'

pitosa ovación que impresionó vi- Después de visitar el fuerte de

reseñar el banquete en el Hotel lugar la revista militar de que ha-Condado Vanderbildt, y de distin blamos antes y desfilaron dos bo-A las sic guidas damas de nuestra alta socie tallones del Regimiento Puerto ron a reunirse en el "lobby" del dad, se reunieron también el Ayu-Rico y la compañía de ametralla Hotel Vanderbildt las personas dante del Coronel Jarvis, el Coro-doras, mientras la banda del regi-invitadas al banquete que allí hanel Thorne, el Juez del Toro Cue-miento ejecutaba una afortunada bía de tener lugar, el cual dió cobas, el Sr. Guillermo Esteves, Co. marcha, en la que han sido glosa- mienzo poco después con asistencia dos maravillosamente motivos del himno Nacional.

> El acto fué brillantísimo y revistió una marcialidad en consonancia con la solemnidad del mo-

> Mas tarde, el Secretario Baker dirigió una breve arenga a los solprodigándoles honrosos elogios. Dijo que él veía en aquellos biza-



Gen. P. C. March.

rros militares el espíritu de su raza, hecho carne, y que se sentía orgulloso de ellos tanto como demostró sentirse la nación, al poner en sus manos la llave del Pacífico, es decir, el Canal de Panamá.

El Secretario Baker terminó su arenga a los soldados con las si-'Me enorgullece también estar de los señores siguientes:

Secretario Baker. misionado del Imperior, el Sr. Ma

nuel Camuñas, Comisionado de Agricultura y Trabajo, el Capitán Parra Capó, los Sres. Travis, Rodriguez Vera, Colón Baerga, Aldea Nazario, Dalmau Canet y aca OFICINA DEL COMISIONADO DE so algunos otros que se nos escapen por involuntaria omisión.

El capitán Schettini se personó en el muelle con un piquete de po-

licías. Los Sres. Segurola y Viguié, "cameramen" de la Casa Fox, tomaron algunos piés de película pa ra una revista cinematográfica de la llegada de Baker.

La proa del inmenso transporte que trajo a Puerto Rico al Secretario Baker no hendió las aguas de cuatro y media de la tarde, y cuan sión autorizada por la Ordenanza de do estuvo enfilada en dirección del aquél Concejo Municipal adopta a en muelle, el crucero "Zecland" atro 18 de marzo de 1918 titulada: "Orde nó el espacio con una salva de 21 nanza disponiendo un préstamo con ciercañonazos, en salutación de los insignes visitantes.

Poco después, la mole del transporte atracó al muelle y cuando la escala quedó tendida, los señores de la comisión subieron a bordo y, por el Alcalde, el Consejo Ejecutivo y presentados por el Gobernador,

dándoles la bienvenida. Luego descendieron todos del garés siguientes:transporte y Mr. Newton D. Ba-ker, el General Payton O. March, Ricardo Martinez Alonso; No. 3, Sejefe de Estado Mayor; el General gundo Calierno; No. 68, J. A. Poven-Chamberlain, el Coronel Milligan, tud; No. 42, A. Alvarez Hermanos; No. y Mr. Davis, ocuparon los autos 30, Cadierno Hermanos; No. 8, Segundo que los esperaban y seguidos por Cadierno y No. 14, Vicente González. su comitiva, salieron del muelle

MUNICIPIO DE SAN JUAN

HACTENDA.

REDENCION DE PAGARES DEL EM PRESTITO MUNICIPAL DE \$78,000.00

AVISO

El Concejo de Administración Muniipal en sesión celebrada el día 9 del actual verificó el segundo sorteo correspondiente al ejercicio 1919 al 20 para la redención de ocho pagarés de a mil dólares (\$1,000.00) cada uno, de la emitos bancos e instituciones bancarias c personas particulares al Municipio de San Juan por la suma de setenta y ocho mil dólares (\$78,000.00) para ampliar ciertas partidas del Presupuesto 1917-18 y para otros fines", aprobada el Gobernador de Puerto Rico en 19, desfilaron ante los esposos Baker, 21 y 26 de marzo, respectivamente, del año 1918, resultando agraciados los pa-

Cumpliendo lo dispuesto en la sección 4 de la referida ordenanza hago público el presente aviso en uno de los diarios que se edifan en cada una de las ciudades de San Juan, Ponce y Mayaguez durante tres veces por el término de dos semanas, a fin de que los tenedores de aquellos pagarés agraciados puedan soicitar, el día 31 del corriente en la oficina del Hon. Tesorero de Puerto Rico la cantidad correspondiente a cada uno de los mismos e interesos hasta la citada fecha de 31 de diciembre actual.

San Juan, P. R. diciembre 10 de 1919. JUAN G. GALLARDO, Comisionado Mpal, de Hacienda, Advt,

En el muelle, además de los ca-balleros que luego nombraremos al En el Campo del Morro tuvo des se trasladaron a bordo del

A las siete de la noche empeza



Hon. Secretario de la Guerra awton D. Baker. General Payton O. March, Jefe

de Estado Mayor.

General Chamberlain.

Coronel Milligan.

Mr. Davis.

Hon. Arthur Yager, Gobernador de Puerto Rico.

Mr. Pedro Rodriguez, Secretario

particular del Gobernador.

Capitán C. F. Noerhoek Hegt; Comandante del Zeeland. Hon. Antonio R. Barceló, Presi-

dente del Senado. Hon. Juan B. Huyke, Speaker

de la Cámara.

Coronel Jarvis. U. S. A. J. Conrado Hernández, Presidente del Supremo.

Hon Juez Wolff.

Hon Juez Hutchinson.

Hon. J. W. Bonner, Auditor de

Puerto Rico. Hon. Paul G. Miller, Comisiona-

do de Instrucción.

Hon. Salvador Mestre, Attorney

Hon. José E. Benedicto, Tesorero de Puerto Rico.

Hon. A. Ruiz Soler, Comisionado de Sanidad.

Hon. R. Siaca Pacheco, Secreta-

o Ejecutivo. Mr. Eduardo Giorgetti

Mr. Eduardo Ferrer.

Mr. José A. Ruiz Soler. Mr. Luis Sánchez Morales.

(Continúa en la pág. 2)

La llegada del Secretario Baker a esta ciuda

(Continuación de la 1 pág.)

Mr. Manuel F. Rossy Mr. Juan Hernández López. Coronel Hodges.

Dr. José Gómez Brioso. Hon. Juez P. J. Hamilton. Mr. M. Echevarría. Capitán White U. S. N. Mr. F. E. McGuire. Mr. John M. Turner, Mr. A. E. Lee. Mr. Charles Hartzell. Hon. Miguel Guerra.

A. Vélez Alvarado, La Democracia.

M. Ríos Ocaña, El Mundo. J. Pérez Losada, El Imparcial. Se extendió el Secretario co José Labrador, La Correspon derando cómo eso habría de f

espléndido, dejemos hablar al pro rios períodos de su discurso, sil pio Secretario Baker, quien incli- ciado por las ovaciones. nándose un poco hacia el gobernador, dijo de modo que varios pu- de palabra sumamente facil y dieron oirlo: "Es esta la mejor gante y de ademanes distinguid comida que he tenido desde hace Habla con una espontaneidad varios meses". Y creemos que no la que trasciende claramente exageró, pues fué algo realmente sinceridad de lo que dice. extraordinario.

Cuando, a las nueve y media, breve un discurso oido por toc terminó el banquete el gobernador con tanto agrado; pero era prec presentó can breves frases al Se-asistir a la recepción del Casino cretario Baker y éste se levantó pa Puerto Rico y Mr. Barker no ra pronunciar un corto pero galan do extenderse todo lo que hubié te e interesantísimo discurso.

No trataremos de reproducirlo; no repetiremos elógios que nos ha- sitantes que nos honran con Ingan mucho; pero que acaso fue- permanencia en Puerto Rico sa ron exagerados. a informar que Mr. Baker demos sitar la monumental estación h tró gran interés por esta pequeña lámbrica allí recien inaugurada. isla que está bajo la dirección de EL TIEMPO envía a nuestr su Departamento. Nos dijo que huéspedes de honor su más res era magnifica nuestra bahía, con su tuoso y cordial saludo de bien gran amplitud, y con su resguar- nida y desea que reciban en Pue. dada cerrazón; que él se pondría Rico impresiones agradables, pr a la voz con los ingenieros de los bas de adhesión y simpatía Estados Unidos, tan pronto como como las que hasta ahora les h regresara a Washington, para ac-sido de ostradas en testimonio tivar el dragado del puerto de San nuestra inquebrantable fé en la Juan; que se ocuparía de esto tan-iticia del más noble de todos to más, cuanto que Puerto Rico ha pueblos de la tierra.

de ser la estación occidental en la metrópoli y el Canal de Pa má, no solo por su posición geo fica sino porque flota en esta la gloriosa bandera de su pat Dijo también el Sr. Baker que él ha cambiado impresiones con Presidente Wilson sobre la con niencia de establecer un servi triangular de vapores entre l' York y Panamá, tocando en P to Rico, y que Mr. Wilson favo ce su propósito ahora que la ción dispone de excelentes bar que le fueron quitados à Alei nia.

litar las relaciones entre Esta Mr. H. Hull, Porto Rico Pro- Unidos y la isla y cuántos ben cios se derivarían de conseguir

Rafael Sacarello, EL TIEMPO. Mr. Baker fué aplaudido ca En elogio del menú, que fué rosamente. No pudo terminar

Es un orador sencillo y sob

Mucho deploramos que fuera mos deseado.

Esta mañana los esclarecidos Nos limitaremos ron con rumbo a Cayey, para

Che Star & Herald Established in 1849

PANAMA, R. P.: TI ESDAY, DEC. 9, 1919.

ADIOS, MR. BAKER

C EURETARY BAKER made a splendid impression on the people of the Isthmus who came in contact with him. He has the sympathetic and engaging courtesy of the natural gentleman. He received everyone with a kindly cordiality not marred by effusiveness. His bearing throughout was straightforward and agreeable. He spent a very busy three days on the Isthmus, seeing the place, inspecting plans, hearing troubles. attending receptions, and no one found him at any time in the least ruffled or bored or anything but attentive to the matter in hand. He has a good disposition.

He has also a great deal of energy and a great deal of abili-The employes' representatives who discussed matters with him and argued certain points paid him the hearty tribute of saying he is as smart as a whip. He has a ready grasp of affairs, an infinite capacity for detail, and a logical and orderly mind for sorting out facts. Some of them said it would be a treat to hear him arque a case at law.

His speeches were full of matter, well thought out, clear cut, ferceful. There again he indulged in no effusion, made no windy claims, raised no unwarranted expectations. He simply spoke out of the fullness of knowledge and sympathy and vision of the matters which concern us. He spoke well and clearly and people liked to hear him. What is more, they took away with them some new ideas.

We are glad that Mr. Baker came to the Isthmus. He is the best possible representative of the United States, a kindly, sincere, able and thoughtful man, the prototype of the best citizenship. He has promoted better understanding and better feeling here on the Isthmus and helped us to feel anew the importance of our relation to the rest of the world. He knows us and our problems better, and we have the pleasant feeling of knowing that, and knowing that our representative in the cabinet of President Wilson is a fine man and a good friend.

A short conversation with Mr. Baker gives ample evidence why the campaigns his detractors have launched against him have always petered out ignominiously.

An effort to make him commit himself always leaves his questioner talking to himself and feeling foolish from the apparent idiocy of what seemed a burning question when Mr. Baker in answering fails to answer at all.

Members of various Congressional investigating committees, impelled by motives to run to earth the charges that Newton D. Baker as a Secretary of War was unable to handle the only war we had on at the time, can verify this statement.

Mr. Baker's condescension in stating that emergency officers would be taken into the regular establishment in ranks commensurate with the individual applicant's war record gave a lot of comfort but left Mr. Baker as free from danger of subsequent controversy as the Isthmus is from frost, and is a fair sample of his oracular statements for the press.

He said temporary officers, in legislation suggested to Congress, would be given regular army commissions in grades up to, and including, that of colonel; but if a temporary major will be a regular major instead of a regular second lieutenant, time alone will tell.

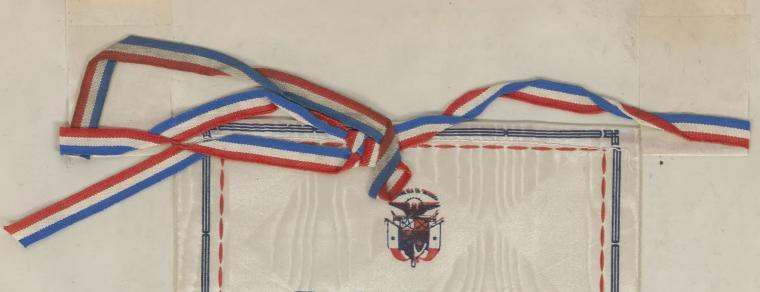
We admire Mr. Raker because he is a square shooter, a good picker, a direct speaker and the cleverest cabinet minister that has ever held the war portfolio for the United States.

Dos distinguidos huéspedes de Puerto Rico



Dos aspectos del desembarco en San Juan del Secretario de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos, quien aparece en las fotografías acompañado del Jefe del Estado Mayor del Ejército, general March.

La llegada del Secretario de la Guerra, Mr. Newton D. Baker



BANQI

QUE EL EXCELENTISIMO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA

DR. BELISARIO PORRAS OFRECE A SU EXCELENCIA EL SEÑOR

NEWTON D. BAKER

SECRETARIO DE GUERRA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

MENU

Oeufs Farcis au Caviar

XEREZ

Consomme de Volaille a l'Ancienne

Corbina Cleopatre

HAUT SAUTERNE

Tournedos a la Chartres

PUNCH GLACE AU KIRSCH

Cannetons Farcis Rouennaise CHATEAULATOUR

Asperges sauce Lubeck

Glace Tutti-Frutti

CHAMPAGNE

Patisserie

POMMERY

Moka

LIQUEURS

PANAMA, DICIEMBRE 7 DE 1919

BAKER PREDICTS NEED OF A SECOND PANAMA CANAL

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Thursday.—
Discussing new world trade routes which are being developed because of the Panama Canal, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, said today, that it is of common interest "that the main port in the Caribbean should be on Puerto Rican soil."

Mr. Baker pointed out the importance to the United States of sharing fully in the activities and benefits accruing from increased world trade and emphasized the fact that Puerto Rico is an important station on new routes passing through the canal. Transportation between the United States and the island must be immediately improved, he said.

"With shipping through the canal increasing each month," Mr. Baker added, "I see the time when a second isthmian canal may be necessary."

AJ. GEN. HENRY P. M'CAIN, formerly adjutant general of the army, and since relief therefrom temporarily holding his present rank by virtue of a commission for the emergency, has notified the War Department that he will decline to accept the commission as permanent brigadier general in the

as permanent brigadier general in the regular army, if it is tendered to him after confirmation by the Senate of the homination recently made.

It is felt by Gen. McCain and his many friends in Conogress that he was treated unjustly by being summarily relieved as adjutant general in August, 1918, and he has the sympathy and indorsement of his friends in his declination of the commission it is proposed to tender to him. If he does not accept the commission, he will revert to rank of colonel in the adjutant general's department on discharge from his temporary commission as major general. However, having served as chief of a staff branch of the army with the rank of major general, he will retire with that rank when he is transferred to the retired hen he is transferred to the retired

general, he will retire with that rank when he is transferred to the retired list.

Members of Congress that are familiar with the circumstances that led Secretary Baker to recommend the supplanting of Gen. McCain as adjutant general by another officer not permanently of that department and with comparatively short service therein, have been candid in their criticism of the influences and purposes that they attribute to this incident. They cite the cases of two other bureau chiefs of the War Department, separated from their offices during the war, and by special act of Congress creating new offices for them made major generals in the line. They feel that as much, at least, should have been done for Gen. McCain, and that anything less was an additional slight upon him. Therefore, the revelation that Gen. McCain has notified the War Department that he intends to decline the commission as brigadier general is received at the Capitol with approval.

THANKS THE PRESIDENT, MR. BAKER AND ALL HIS OFFICERS AND MEN

Gen. Pershing concluded his final report as Commander in Chief of the American expeditionary forces with this "appreciation":

"In this brief summary of the achievements of the American expeditionary forces it would be impossible to cite in detail the splendid ability, loyalty and efficiency that characterized the service of both combatant and non-combatant individuals and organizations. The most striking quality of both officers and men was the resourceful energy and common sense employed under all circumstances in handling their problems.

"The highest praise is due the commanders of armies, corps and divisions and their subordinate leaders, who labored loyally and ably toward the accomplishment of our task, suppressing personal opinions and ambitions in the pursuit of the common aim; and to their staffs, who developed, with battle experience, into splendid teams without superiors in any army.

"To my Chiefs of Staff, Major Gen, James G. Harbord, who was later placed in command of the Services of Supply, and Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, I am deeply indebted for highly efficient services in a post of great responsibility.

"The important work of the staff at general headquarters in organization and administration was characterized by exceptional ability and a fine spirit of co-operation. No chief had a more loyal and efficient body of assistants.

"Our armies were conscious of the support and co-operation of all branches of the Government. Behind them stood the entire American people, whose ardent patriotism and sympathy inspired our troops with a deep sense of obligation, of loyalty and of devotion to the country's cause never equalled in our history.

"Finally, the memory of the unflinching fortitude and heroism of the soldiers of the line fills me with greatest admiration. To them I again pay the supreme tribute. Their devotion, their valor and their sacrifices will live forever in the hearts of their greatful countrymen.

"In closing this report, Mr. Secretary, I desire to record my deep appreciation of the unqualified support accorded me throughout the war by the President and yourself. My task was simplified by your confidence and wise counsel.'

Secretary of War and President

In Latin-American countries the old days of frequent revolu-tions it was a natural, though often not very logical step from Minister of War to President. The most rerent instance was that of Federica Tinoco in Costa Rica. Profiting from his own experience Tinoco made his own brother. Minister of Ware but even a porther was part of Joaquin overthrowing the government of his brother.

It seems that the same step is just as natural, though perhaps not so violent in the United States. Understand that we are not suggesting a revolution to Secretary Baker, but we have just been ruminating on past performances. For instance, Theodore Roosevelt was Secretary of War, inaugurating the building of the Canal, and he became President, and William H. Taft was Secretary of War, during the construction days of the Canal and he became President. The Honorable Newton D. Baker is new Secretary of War, and why shouldn't he become President?

All Canal Zoners like to see Secretaries of War become President because they understand the Pan-ama Canal with all its needs and peculiar problems.

DECEMBER 15, 1919.

SECRET OF BOTTLE GUARDED BY BAKER

It Voyages With Secretary to Caribbean and Back—Even Chills Don't Draw Cork.

Secretary of War Baker, Chief of Staff March and their party arrived in Hoboken on the United States Army transport Northern Pacific yesterday morning from a two weeks' trip of inspection in the Panama Canal Zone and Porto Rico.

Mr. Baker and others talked more about how cold they felt than about anything else. Mr. Baker told photographers who were snapping him to hurry and to get the shivers in, if they could. He said that some time he might be shown all the pictures that ever have been taken of him, as a form of punishment. Thereupon Mrs. Baker said to Gen. March:

"Don't you think he deserves it—the way he treated us about that bottle?"

After the bottle was mentioned, no would-be interviewers appeared to be interested in learning about anything of state affairs. Best information was that when Mr. Baker celebrated his forty-eighth birthday anniversary on the outward voyage on Dec. 3, he was the recipient of a bottle from his sister.

What was in the bottle did not develop, but it was stated that Mr. Baker refused to open it and find out.

Thus it happened that the bottle came in unopened, and the party came in full of nothing but chilliness. Besides commenting on the severe cold encountered on the trip north, Mr. Baker said:

"Porto Rico has advanced beyond description, and it is a place where Americans should go. Gigantic improvements also are being made in the Canal Zone, and it would take hours to tell what I would like to say about both places."

The party was welcomed at Pier No. 4 by Major Gen. David C. Shanks, commanding the Port of Embarkation. They left the Pennsylvania Station for Washington at 1.08 P. M.

DECEMBER 16, 1919.

CANAL \$200,000 AHEAD

Baker, Back From Isthmus, Tells of Tremendous Business.

MAY NEED NEW WATERWAY

Ditch Called "Man's Greatest Work"
by Secretary—Plan of Defenses by
16-Inch Guns to Be Pushed by
War Department—Porto Rico Reported Prosperous.

Another Isthmian canal will become necessary, in the opinion of Secretary of War Baker, to do the ever increasing business now developing through the Panama Canal.

the Panama Canal.

The United States holds all the available routes across the isthmus, so that when the time comes to build another canal to accommodate the world's commerce, the United States will control the new waterway. This new canal will, however, not be a matter of the near present. It has always been thought in this connection that when the business demanded it, the United States would utilize next the celebrated Nicaraguan Lake route, which was the one to be selected at the time the Senate voted for the Panama Canal route. The so-called Darien route is also controlled by the United States.

Impregnable Defense Planned.

It is understood that the War Department is to push as rapidly as other business will permit, the theoretical defense of the Panama Canal. A perfect plan of defense for the canal, which would make it impregnable, was worked out by the board of fortifications before the war, the main project being to send to the eastern and western termini eight 16-inch guns each, and a full complement of 12-inch mortars. These 16-inch army guns are being made, and are known to be the most powerful land gun in existence. They have a range of more than 21 miles, and are effective at 18 miles. Secretary of War Baker visited the fortifications, but he did not comment on the gigantic plan in contemplation.

New Lines of Steamers to Help.

Mr. Baker has just returned to Washington from his trip to Porto Rico and the Panama Canal. He referred to the canal yesterday in his talk at the department as "obviously the greatest work of man." He said the revenues for last year were \$200,000 in excess of the operating expenses, and that the business was increasing, and would be increased by new lines of steamers that would use this route from and to the west coast of the United States and Asiatic ports.

As to Poro Rico, Mr. Baker said it is "just overflowing with productivity, and its crops are important and helpful to the United States."

BAKER'S WEAK DEFENSE.

ECRETARY OF WAR BAKER, with whom the American public has become too utterly wearied for words, defends his recent order authorizing sales of army goods in France with the statement that "The material sold was a miscellaneous assortment of removable and non-removable property" and that it "was not needed in this country." His defense was made in reply to a query of the Harriman National Bank, commenting on the sale under Baker's order of \$1,175,000,0000 worth of supplies in France, nearly all of which "is essential to our needs." These supplies were sold to the French for the low figure of \$400,000,000, and listed among those commodities "not needed in this country" were 22,000,000 pounds of sugar, 74,000,000 pounds of bacon, 23,000,000 pounds of evaporated milk, 40,000,000 cans of tomatoes, and 22,000,000 pounds of coffee. There were also vast quantities of candy, sirups, jellies, and jams included in the sale. There is what almost amounts to a famine in this country in every one of those articles, particularly sugar. Not long ago Baker opposed the sale of a vast amount of foodstuffs with which his wastrel department had overstocked the army, on the score that it would upset prices in the domestic market. A recent instance is cited. which occurred in Washington, of the sale of 600,000 pounds of ham which was purchased in tainted condition by a manufacturer of fertilizer, to be ground up and used on the farm. Later on such pressure was brought to bear on Baker that he was compelled to authorize the sale of certain quartemaster stocks, but people who went through the trouble of attending the sales said, "never again."

These colossal overstocks were paid for from taxes garnered from the American people, and freely given in the belief that they would be wisely expended. Not only that, but the war department broke into the market and commandeered the choicest and the best of American foodstuffs for the use of the army, and this action, too, was generally approved because the people considered that the foods were to be consumed by the flower of the land in the war against Germany. Since the people had paid for these things, and denied themselves these foods, and in view of the shortage of foodstuffs and the high cost of living in this country, it would have been but fair had they been given the opportunity of profiting by the sale of these overstocks at home. But Baker wouldn't have it that way. For example, while the United States Federal Trade Commission was yowling its head off regarding the iniquities of the meat packers, Baker was notding up the sales of army meats for fear of depressing the market. What a relief it will be to get rid once and for all of that pernicious little gentleman on March 3, 1921.

Sau the megreury Herald



U.S.A.T. "Northern Pacific"

Wednesday, December 3, 1919

Dinner

Supreme of Grapefruit Buzzard's Bay Oyster Cocktail

Stuffed Olives Chilled Celery Hearts

Sweet Midgets

Potage Marie Stewart

Consomme Froid en Tasse

Medallion of Royal Sturgeon, Sauce Remoulade

Pommes Julienne

Vol-au-Vents of Baby Lobster

Doughboy Fritters, Victory Sauce

Compote of Pigeon a la Americaine

Roast Red-Headed Duckling, Apple Sauce

Snowdrift Potatoes

Early June Peas

Oyster Bay Asparagus au Beurre

The End of a Perfect Day Sherbet

Nabisco Wafers

Conquest Salad, Victory Sauce

Cocoanut Pie

Ice Cream Souvenirs

Assorted French Pastry

Birthday Kisses Pershing Sweets

Gateau de Jour Roquefort, De Brie and Edam Cheese

Sunshine Crackers

Dates

London Layer Raisins

Mixed Nuts

Coffee

After Dinner Smiles

A. O. LUSTIE, Commanding Officer C. H. TATE, Major, F. A. T. Q. M. J. E. CUMMINS, First Lieut., M. C. T. Surg. C. E. PRANGE, Capt. D. C.,-T. D. Surg.
C. H. T. B. TISELL, Chief Officer W. G. CLAYTON, Chief Engr.

J. W. LEE, Chief Steward

(See other side)

CURRENT EVENTS

We are extremely happy to be able to announce that today is the forty-eighth anniversary of the birth of our most distinguished passenger Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

The officers, passengers and crew of the U.S.A.T. Northern Pacific all join in extending their felicitations to the Secretary, and hope that he may enjoy many happy returns of the day.

Lang Live Baker!



A Probate Judge who talks in verse Suggests a decorated hearse.

A Probate Judge who outlives you May break your will; yes, tax it, too.

Concerning various other things His power outrivals that of kings If he decides you are insane, All your remonstrances are vain.

Patient he sits, while year by year Old women whisper in his ear; All sorts of skeletons he knows, Sad secrets told beneath the rose.

He construes the obscure devise
And shows the difference which lies
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee,
Which is sometimes hard to see.
In times of stress his powers prevail,
He sends contemptuous folks to jail.
And by injunction's awful might
Protects the weak and guards the right.
Thus equity corrects the flaw
Which justice finds in common law.



U.S.A.T. "Northern Parific"

Saturday, December 13, 1919

Dinner

Yaquina Bay Cocktail

Button Radishes

Sweet Midgets

Stuffed or Queen Olives Cream of Wild Pigeon

Consomme Belle Nuit en Tasse

Medallions of Royal Sturgeon, Remoulade

Pommes de Terre Parisienne

Souffle a la Minute

Compote of Empress Squab au Madeira

Roast Young Turkey Hen, Chestnut Dressing, Cranberry Sauce Early June Peas Hubbard Squash

Snowdrift Potatoes

Oyster Bay Asparagus au Beurre Fondu

Sorbet au Revoir

Picadilly Salad, West End Dressing

Floating Island Pudding

Hot Mince Pie

Brandied Peach Meringue Pie

Northern Pacific Ice Cream Souvenirs

Petit Fours

Tartlettes de Fruits

Birds' Nests

Bon Bons

Gateau d'Honneur

Malaga Grapes

Bartlett Pears

Buster Brown Apples

Fromage de Brie, Roquefort and Camembert

Bent's Toasted Water Crackers

Mixed Nuts

London Layer Raisins

Smyrna Figs

Dates

Coffee

After Dinner Smiles

A. O. LUSTIE, Commanding Officer
C. H. TATE, Major, F. A. T. Q. M.
J. E. CUMMINS, First Lieut., M. C. T. Surg.
C. E. PRANGE, Capt. D. C.,-T. D. Surg.
C. H. T. B. TISELL, Chief Officer
W. G. CLAYTON, Chief Engr.
J. W. LEE, Chief Steward

(See other side)

To Mr. Secretary and his wife This toast we'll gladly write, And hope and pray God will keep them well Both through the day and night.

Good Luck and Happiness we trust Will follow them through life, So, Here's to the people we learned to love: Mr. Secretary and his wife.

Greetings!

The U S A. T. Northern Pacific, one of the fastest ships afloat, has made the round trip from Hoboken to Panama in the remarkable time of 11 days, 6 hours and 38 minutes, 3 days of which were spent in Cristobal, 4 hours and 39 minutes at Newport News, Va.

It has been the aim of the officials at Hoboken to make this ship comfortable and convenient for her passengers and due to their untiring efforts this has been accomplished.

It has been a pleasure to have Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and his inspection party to the Canal Zone as passengers, and the officers and crew consider it an honor to have had the privilege of serving them. We wish them God Speed, and trust the trip has been a pleasant one, long to be remembered.

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming, Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the

perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming? And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in

air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

size of the enlisted force, which that committee is inclined to fix at about 280,000 men instead of 300,000 as proposed by the House committee.

In drafting the bill, the most consideration, perhaps, has been given to questions relating to the general staff. There has been discussion of the wisdom or usefulness of reenacting the provisions of the national defense law of 1916 that places restrictions upon the administrative functions of the general staff.

Those provisions have been ignored by Secretary Baker, in defiance of an opinion in favor of its observance rendered by the judge advocate general of the army, and the question has come up as to the phraseology that could be adopted to insure enforcement of the wishes of Congress in that respect.

Hearings before the committee of representatives of the American I.

Hearings before the committee of representatives of the American Legion and of the national guard have produced suggestions that the general staff shall include in its personnel

produced suggestions that the general staff shall include in its personnel officers that have a direct interest in and connection with the citizen army, whatever it may be called. Some of the testimony has been to the effect that representation of that element should be at least one-half of the general staff personnel.

It has been decided in the committee to recommend that some such representation be provided for, but not to the extent of one-half of the total membership of the general staff.

There also is likely to be a provision for maintenance of an eligible list of officers of the army from which details to the general staff shall be made, the list to include officers that have gone through the service schools and especially, for the present, those that have made such records in the war as qualifies them for general staff duty. To make members of the national guard and of the reserve force eligible for general staff duty it will be necessary to waive the condition relating to attendance at service schools.

There has been much criticism at

relating to attendance at service schools.

There has been much criticism at the Capitol over the failure of the War Department to divulge in detail the information upon which was based its recommendations for army legislation. In view of this, it is proposed to insert in the bill a clause to the effect that, whenever any plan, proposal, or recommendation involving legislation by Congress affecting the national defense of the organization of the military establishment shall be presented by the Secretary of War to either of the military committees of Congress, such project shall be accompanied by a "study" of the subject prepared in the proper divisions of the general staff, with such pertinent comments for and against the plan as may be made by the Secretary of War cale? of staff or individual officers of the general staff.

Decision to adopt such a requirement is the result of discussions in with military committees, where there was been the conviction that the members have been deprived purposely

with military committees, where there was been the conviction that the members have been deprived purposely and deliberately from acquiring Important and pertinent facts in support of, and in opposition to, proposed legislation originating in the War Department. They have been told by officers of the general staff, for example, that various projects submitted by the head of the War Department and the chief of staff were of mysterious origin and were made the occasion of adverse reports from the casion of adverse reports from the general staff. Efforts to obtain such reports so far have been unsuccessful.

reports so far have been unsuccessful. Sometimes committee members have felt that it was of great importance to have advantage of full information on any pending problem, but this has not been furnished by the War Department on all occasions when requested.

Permanent Staff Personnel.

One of the projects that the technical staff branches of the army want em-bodied in army legislation is a pro-vision giving them a permanent per-sonnel in place of one composed of

TUCH new legislation will be embodied in the army reorganization bill now being drafted in the Senate ary committee, and this aside the all-important question of the off the enlisted force, which that hittee is inclined to fix at about 00 men instead of 300,000 as protion by the House committee. drafting the bill, the most conation, perhaps, has been given used to the general of the army of the rough manner than heretofore. They feel the need of more permanency of personnel, in view of their requirements for expert technical specialists, who cannot be developed from among those serving in the staff for comparatively short periods, after which they have to go back to the line.

It is proposed to conform the plans for a permanent personnel to the projected system of promotion on a single list of all officers of the army, both line and staff. Probably a definite proportion of the vacancies in the junior grades will be filled by probationary details from the line, in order to afford a means for determining the qualifications of young officers for permanent staff appointments. The remaining proportion of vacancies in the junior grades would be filled by appointees from civil life, who are graduates of approved technical schools. It also is proposed to embody in the plan a provision to take care of the temporary officers now serving in the staff that wish to remain there permanently. These officers have served during the war, and they have proved their ability as staff officers. It is proposed to conform the plans

Army Clash Recalled.

Recent nomination of temporary Maj. Gens. J. C. Harboard and F. J. Kernan to be permanent major generals in the regular army recalls a clash that occurred in the summer of 1918 between Gen. Pershing and Secretary Baker over the manner of conducting affairs of the American expe-

ducting affairs of the American expeditionary forces.

President Wilson all along insisted that Gen. Pershing be given a free hand in France, untrammeled by meddling from this side. The instance in question is an example of the muddles that might have occurred if the War Department had been permitted to have its way in matters under the jurisdiction of Gen. Pershing.

Gen. Harboard was one of the several officers specially mentioned by

eral officers specially mentioned by Gen. Pershing as deserving of recogrershing as deserving of recog-nition as a result of services in France, the others being Lieut. Gens. Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bul-lard and Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dick-

man.

Gen. Harboard was in command of the service of supply, succeeding in that capacity Gen. Kernan. About the time of the transfer of these duties from the latter to the former officer, Secretary Baker cabled Gen. Pershing that it was desired to make the S. O. S. an organization separate and distinct from the fighting personnel, and that arrangements had been made to send abroad to take charge of that service Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, retired, who was at the head of the general staff division of purchase, storage, and traffic, and who was anxious to get to France, although Gen. Pershing had made no request for him.

Gen. Goethals proceeded so far in his plan for going abroad as to have his overseas equipment at Hoboken, when Gen. Pershing advised the Secretary of War that he had perfected and put into operation plans of his own reorganizing the S. O. S. and had assigned Gen. Harboard to its command. There was nothing else for Secretary Baker to do but revoke the orders to Gen. Goethals, and the latter remained on duty at the War Department until after signing of the armistice. man.
Gen. Harboard was in command of

the armistice.

MAY DRILL ALL BOYS

Wadsworth Army Bill's Feature Is Universal Training.

REGULARS NOT OVER 280,000

Smallest Possible Number for Military Purposes Favored, Says Senator-Citizens' Reserves, With Naional Guard Included, Urged. Baker's Suggestions Ignored.

Legislation which would amount to a virtual reorganization of the army, with protection from outside attack as a primary purpose, and with compulsory military training for boys from 18 to 21 years of age as a leading feature, has been agreed upon tentatively by the Senate military subcommittee considering a permanent military policy for the nation. Senator Wadsworth, of New York, chairman of the subcommittee, said last night the legislation would be put in final form during the Christmas recess, for presentation to the full committee when the Senate reconvenes. reconvenes.

Not Like Baker's Plan.

The legislation, as agreed upon by the subcommittee. Senator Wadsworth said, is completely new and bears no resemblance to the army reorganization bill, drafted by the general staff and transmitted to the House and Senate military affairs committees by Secretary Baker.

While various minor details remain to be worked out, the committee's present agreement, Senator Wadsworth said, calls for a permanent standing peace army of 280,000, although the committee may possibly finally reduce this number. The smallest possible standing army that will meet the demands of this country is the aim of the subcommittee, Chairman Wadsworth said.

Reserves Army Provided.

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One big army, composed of the regular army, as now recognized, and a reserve of citizens army is provided in the tentative legislation. Of the latter army the national guard would be a part, although the details of the organization of that service remain to be worked out.

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Youths within the prescribed age limits would be required to take four months' military training, with provision made for either the regular army or the national guard of the States being used in furnishing this training. The youths, however, would be given an opportunity to elect either taking this training in a lump or of joining the national guard for a fixed period. Under no conditions, Senator Wadsworth said, could the reservists be called upon to perform military service, except in case of a declaration of war.

ASHINGION

Service Instead of Corps.

Another radical departure will be the substitution of the term "service" for corps, provision being made for designating the quartermaster, judge advocate, ordnance and similar branches as services. Promotions, the bill provides, would be guided by eligibility instead of seniority.

Similar Plan in Louse.

The subcommittee also plans to overrule the recommendations of Secoverrule the recommendations of Secretary Baker and Gen. March, chief of staff, to have the chemical warfare service combined with the engineering corps and, instead, will make the former a separate service, along with the construction and transportation branches. Similar legislation also is being worked out by the House military subcommittee, which, acting Chairman Anthony said, will have its army reorganization bill ready to be taken up in the House early next month.

Under plans of the House committee, the peace army will include approximately 300,000 milisted men and

SI SHINGTON Please be concise. As a rule, 200 words should be enough; beyond that the editor reserves the right to blue pencil. Your name and address must accompany each communication—not for publication unless you wish, but as evidence of good faith.

Ex Nihilo Nihil Fit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Twenty years ago, more or less, a will case, in which some citizens of a Berkeley county village were concerned, was staged in the Circuit Court at Martinsburg. The Methodist parson then reburg. The Methodist parson then residing in the village, while not lacking a sympathetic interest in the case, had not thought of witnessing the trial until two of his boys besought him to take them to the county seat for the day. Senator F. was to speak on the case and the boys were eager to see and hear one who loomed large in their estimation. A court-wise friend of the parson was induced to accompany the two as chaperon.

21

DECEMBER

MORNING.

SUNDAY

BALTIMORE,

The party occupied seats in the crowded gallery, where for several hours they followed the lawyers, who relieved the tedium by an occasional man-handling of a cocksure witness.

Associated with Senator F. in the prosecution was Mr. P., a seasoned and able lawyer. In charge of the defense was Mr. W., a practical and popular attorney of the local bar. The parson knew these three men by sight and by reputation, but he had never seen or heard of the young man who appeared as Mr. W.'s colleague.

To the surprise of the parson, unused to court procedure, this young lawyer was the first speaker of the occasion. This, he (the parson) concluded, was in accord with the tenet: the best for the last and the worst for the first. As the youth rose to his feet the parson made a mental note; stature, medium; form, slender; features, sharp; dress, immaculate; manner, attractive; poise, perfect; voice, pleasing; gestures, natural. In brief rumination the parson viewed his own fledgling days, and, remembering his first oratorical efforts, took the youthful speaker to his heart.

Sifting the evidence and characterizing the witnesses, lawyer fashion, the speaker made his way easily and smoothly until, nearing the close of this feature of his argument, he struck an unexpected snag: "We come to the testimony of Mr. G. He is doubtless a good man and worthy citizen, but as bearing on this case his evidence gives us no ray of light. There is absolutely nothing in it. And what can you get out of nothing?"

Followed an oratorical pause, with a questioning glance at the lawyers on the other side. Mr. P. smiled a lawyer's wicked smile, as he asked: "Do you want me to answer that question?"

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"Yes," replied the guileless youth, econtrary he rose to the occasion sublimely, as with flushed face and voice but slightly tremulous he delivered to the seasoned lawyer a dignified lecture on profession

another day.

As the party left the courthouse the

MITAM

THE EVENING STAR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1919.

SECRETARY BAKER TAKES HIS YOUNGEST DAUGHTER, PEGGY, FOR A SLEIGH RIDE.



SUGGESTS Cutting Out Baker Signs.

To the Editor of The Forum:—I think the Duluth Street Railway company would do better with its placards if it immediately cut out whatever Newt Baker has to say about the so-called street railway problem. Nobody in this country who is "right" gives a rap what Baker thinks or says. Even General Pershing has at last got onto his curves.

I think that is about the last straw necessary to convict Baker of more things than has been true of any war department head except Floyd. When his own choice for commander of the A. E. F. shows him up for what he is, because he cannot longer stand for his system of injustice and rank swivel-chair favoritism, it's about time for President Wilson to cast loose from such an incubus as Baker. Baker was responsible for the loss of such capable men and good Democrats as McAdoo and Redfield, and, goodness knows, he replaced the ablest member of the cabinet announced by Wilson when he became president. If the President had had sense enough to keep Garrison, there would have been an efficient handling of the war department. Garrison was and is a sound, safe, Democrat. Does anybody lay claim to Baker except the Socialists?

No man has any confidence in Baker. Therefore, please, street railway management, out out your Baker placeads.

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ANDREW DAVIDSON.

Dulyth.

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"You are a living illustration of it," said Mr. P.

If the youth had fallen to the count at this solar plexus blow, the parson's indignation might have found vent in a manner calculated to upset the dignity of t

Edinburg, Va., Dec. 15.

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Duluth.

ID Not Keep To Schedule.

Wilson's Decision On Railroads

The following with reference to the railroads of the country was issued at the White House last night:

"By the President of the United States of America:

"A PROCLAMATION:

"Relinquishment of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation.

"Whereas in the exercise of authority committed to me by law I have heretofore, through the Secretary of War, taken possession of, and have, through the director general of railroads, exercised control over certain railroads, systems of transportation and property appurtenant thereto or connected therewith; including systems of coastwise and inland transportation, engaged in general transportation and owned or controlled by said railroads or systems of transportation; including also terminals, terminal companies and terminal associations, sleeping and parlor cars, private cars and private car lines, elevators, warehouses, telegraph and telephone lines, and all other equipment and appurtenances commonly used upon or operated as a part of such railroads and systems of transportation; and

"Whereas I now deem it needful and desirable that all railroads, systems of transportation and property now under such Federal control, be relinquished therefrom; now, therefore, under authority of section 14 of the Federal control act approved March 21, 1918, and of all other powers and provisions of law thereto me enabling, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do hereby relinquish from Federal control, effective the first day of March, 1920, at 12:01 o'clock a. m., all railroads, systems of transportation and property, of whatever kind taken or held under such Federal control and not heretofore relinquished, and restore the same to the possession and control of their respective owners.

"Walter D. Hines, director general of railroads, or his successor in office is hereby authorized and directed, through such agent and agencies as he may determine, in any manner not inconsistent with the provisions of said act of March 21, 1918, to adjust, settle and close all matters, including the making of agreements for compensation, and all questions and disputes of whatsoever nature arising out of or incident to Federal control, until otherwise provided by proclamation of the President or by act of Congress; and generally to do and perform as fully in all respects as the President is authorized to do, all and singular the acts and things necessary or proper in order to carry into effect this proclamation and the relinquishment of said railroads, systems of transportation and property.

"For the purposes of accounting and for all other purposes, this proclamation shall become effective on the first day of March, 1920, at 12:01 a. m.

"In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done by the President, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in the District of Columbia, this 24th day of December, the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-fourth.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President:

"BOBERT LANSING, Secretary of State;
"NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War."

DECEMBER THURSDAY, POST WASHINGTON THE

NEW YORK WORLD



Secretary Baker's children, Betty, Peggy and Jack, at their tree. (c) Press Ill.

© Underwood & Underwood.



The children of Secretary and Mrs. Baker indulge in a snow battle. Miss Peggy and Jack take an active part, while Miss Betty looks on.

By International Film Service.

Sunday Star Jan. 4,1920

January, 1920

AMERICAN YOUTH



We'll say the cartoonists don't overdo it. Uncle Sam's war secretary, all dolled up in his diplomatic fancy dress costume of trick hat, high collar and tortoise shell windshields, gives the wink to our photographer at the Hog Island launching of the U. S. S. Marne.

National Father and Son Week-February 16-22

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 18, 1919.

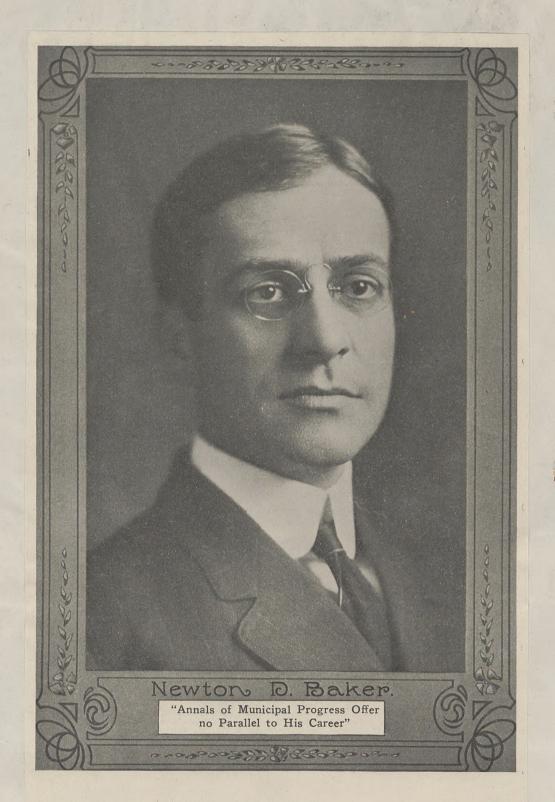


No effort which the present generation can make through love or experience to assist in the exerting of proper influences on the next generation ought to be neglected or minimized. Not many times have the sons of men had the responsibility placed upon them that the children of today are likely to have as adults. Therefore, I heartily favor the

Father and Son Week as designated for widespread observance throughout the country.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. 27

The Phi Gamma Delta Feb. 1916



THE PHI GAMMA DELTA

of the Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta

Vol. XXXVIII

FEBRUARY, 1916

No.

Newton D. Baker

A Life in Which Doth Meet
Noble Records—Promises as Noble.
The Best Fitted Man to Herald World Democracy

By Thomas J. Howells (Ohio State, '97)

Newton D. Baker, he of beautiful childlike candors and wonderful colossal philosophies, whom we all love and honor, on January 1 completed his second term as Mayor of Cleveland and, delivering to his successor the Great Seal, became just a "Plain Citizen" again. Brother Baker heaved a sigh of relief and satisfaction as he finally disposed of the accumulated papers of his fourteen continuous years as a channel of public service. After permitting his mind to lie fallow for a little while in the joy of a well-earned rest, he is going back to his old love, the law, and will hang out his shingle as the senior member of the law firm of Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo.

The retiring of a public official who has been so long and so conspicuously in the public eye, not only of Cleveland but of the nation, was naturally an event. Brother Baker received many expressions of appreciation and thanks for the great constructive work he has done for the city. Letters, flowers, editorials and luncheons in rapid fire succession made a very fitting finish of an administration whose activities for the public welfare have been untiring and ceaseless. He never asked whether a good thing could be done but did it anyway, and considered the difficulties afterwards.

Of these farewell touches the chief one was a rousing dinner in Baker's honor given in the Hollenden, January 15, by the City Club. Next morning in blazing headlines the Cleveland Plain Dealer, proclaimed "Baked Booster As Man To Bring World Democracy. Speaker At City Club Dinner Would Send Former Mayor Abroad To Heal War's Many Wounds." It was Mr. Homer Johnson, former president of the Chamber of Commerce who said: "I want Baker to get in a frame of mind to be ready to project on the screen on which all nations are looking, the philosophy of democracy. Undoubtedly he is the foremost, best fitted man to project into the in ernational situation a philosophy based on the power of the people to rule. Better than any other man in the United States Baker can influence the governments abroad to

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further the establishment of a parliament of nations when the European war shall have ended." The new Mayor and his Cabinet were present to do Baker honor. The City's principal organizations and various elements were represented at the function, which was in line with the City Club policy of stimulating public recognition of distinguished service in public office. The tribute of those present to Baker may be truthfully expressed by the old familiar words: "Be noble, and the nobleness that in others lies sleeping but never dead, shall rise in majesty to meet thine own."

It was very fitting for Cleveland thus to recognize the temporary passing from public life of one who ever thrilled for the city's ever increasing weal and longed for truth and betterment in all things, as blind men long for light; for it is a certainty that no man has done so much as Baker to advance the interests of Cleveland, excepting perhaps the immortal Tom Johnson, who proudly said of his great, young friend: "Newton Baker was really head of the cabinet and principal advisor of us all. He did for the people for love, what other lawyers did for money." He is a "compelled man," because the love of God and his fellow-man "constraineth him." A very adequate summary of Brother Baker's activities for Cleveland is contained in the following quoted editorial from the Plain Dealer of December 31.

Fourteen Years of Service

"It is given to few men of Newton D. Baker's years to have accomplished as much in public service as may rightly be credited to the mayor of Cleveland who retires from office with the closing of the year.

"For fourteen active years Mr. Baker has served the people of this city in increasingly responsible positions. Never have the voters failed to give him an indorsement. When Judge Clarke referred to the mayor's initials as standing for 'Never Defeated,' he might well have been within the truth; for Mr. Baker has never been rejected at the polls.

"First appointed by Tom I. Johnson secietant director of law on

"First appointed by Tom L. Johnson assistant director of law on January I, 1902, he was advanced to the directorship one year later. Before the year ended the office had been made elective, and Mr. Baker was chosen by popular vote to fill a post for which Mayor Johnson deemed him so well fitted. Reëlections followed in 1905 and 1907, and in 1909 he was the sole survivor of his ticket. Twice elected mayor, his record of unbroken victories was continued for another four years.

"Other men have been successful in politics, but the annals of municipal progress offer no parallel for the career of Mr. Baker. The period of his service has been one of marvelous development for the citydevelopment in civic ideals as well as material expansion. As law director, city solicitor and as mayor, Mr. Baker has been spokesman and interpreter for the city's conscience. In the people's name and by their

authority he has builded with enduring materials.

"Tom L. Johnson was the pioneer and Newton D. Baker followed in his footsteps to build on the foundations his mentor and personal friend had laid. The work of either would lose its finest quality except for the supporting strength of the other.

"Newton D. Baker has been a fighter from the beginning. Never

daunted by a reverse, he was back at his opponents with courage freshened

by defeat. Enemies as well as friends have been ready to applaud him in combat. When Mr. Baker fought in the state convention of 1910 for a party indorsement of a senatorial candidate and lost, he emerged from the fight with far more numerous friends than he had been able to muster for his resolution.

"In the favorable settlement of the lake-front controversies, in the practical development of the Tayler plan of traction operation, in initiating and carrying through the municipal lighting plant, in building the high pressure water system, the filtration and sewage disposal plant, in pushing the new city hall to completion after rigorously curtailing its cost—in all these and scores of other lasting public services the retiring mayor has

these and scores of other lasting public services the retiring mayor has written his name high among the builders of Cleveland.

"As leader of a new militant democracy in Ohio, as advocate of the new state constitution, as father of the new Cleveland city charter, as an advocate of every forward movement for the betterment of social conditions—as spokesman of progress against reaction, the mayor has always been on the firing line and always ready to sacrifice personal convenience to the public welfare.

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"Mr. Baker won his way by merit into the affections of Cleveland. He has been so human a leader, so unassuming a friend and counselor, that the public in time largely lost the political point of view in reference to him. His party position has never obscured his more important function as community leader. And, fortunately, the people of Cleveland are not likely wholly to lose the Baker influence even after his retirement.

"His natural talent for intelligent leadership has been a Baker asset and a city asset. Certainly, he could have done little without the constant support of an enlightened public sentiment. The Baker victories have been civic victories in the broadest sense."

Not only has Brother Baker done material and spiritual things for Cleveland, as the *Plain Dealer* points out, but he also gave the city a great moral uplift. He wiped out the segregated vice districts, among other moral activities, closed the saloons on Sunday and put a stop to professional prize fighting. His efforts along these lines, which were applauded by the better element, are in harmony with a lecture which he has given in many cities on "The Spiritual Side of City Building." In a recent article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "Police, Law and Social Problems," he revealed his system of eliminating the segregated vice district by gradually reducing the number of resorts from time to time until the disappearing point was finally reached. His recommendations in that article especially in reference to the apprentice course for policemen were enthusiastically commended by the biggest daily papers all over the United States, and by the mayors of practically every large city.

Newton Baker's fame and influence are not confined to what he did locally as Mayor of Cleveland. He has become a national figure and has acquired a national reputation, for one thing, as an orator. He flits about the entire country constantly lecturing and speaking at banquets. In the last four years he has made something over 2,000 speeches. His oratory has been eulogized by Brand Whitlock, now Ambassador to Belgium: "Baker's oratory is of an order that classifies it in what may be called rather loosely, 'the

new school.' That is to say, it lacks the pretense, the sound and fury that have gone with the frock coat and long hair and the black string tie. It lacks the eternal flap-doodle with which so many senseless periods have been rounded out on the stump in this country by the bawling and blowing politicians of the old school. Newton Baker is graceful, simple, convincing and courteous, rises to heights of pure eloquence, and, best of all in the orator's equipment, he has that indefinable thing which in the despair of accurate description we call 'charm.' Even before he speaks sometimes the applause is so tumultuous that he humorously protests "such affectionate kindness, while filling to the heart, is emptying to the head."

Baker's oratory is the oratory of social service. With the whole United States as his congregation, he has preached single tax, home rule, free trade, tax reform, direct vote, death to the special privilege, public ownership, woman suffrage and various so-called radical doctrines of the new Gospel of the Times. His manner of presenting these doctrines has been so gentle and moderate and his diction so smooth and beautiful that he has converted and carried along great masses of conservative people in his campaigns for the destruction of outworn social and political structures. A few years ago he addressed in Pittsburgh a gathering of the most hide bound, conservative capitalists that it would be possible to imagine in this, or any other city, and never was any orator received with more tumultuous applause or with more wonderful spontaneous warmth of friendship. The coldest icicle of them all said: "No stranger ever went so quickly into my heart as Mayor Baker." A friend who has known him since early college days gave as his idea about Baker the following quotation: "In the crucible of life, whence we all come, the fires of fate are burning; burning. As each day's moulten mass is let out and poured into its little mould, how many of us are found imperfect, flawed, mis-shapen, bubbly when cool? How often are we misguided with envy, hate, malice, dishonesty? How many of us are malefactors of great wealth, undesirable How few of us are charitable, powerful, omniscent? But once in a long time there comes the perfect casting, without flaw, the real man-Newton Baker." Another, upon hearing Baker address a convention at Niagara Falls, described his emotions as follows: "How discriminating was Brother Baker on that occasion! how impelling! how earnest! how eloquent! how profound!

'Then felt I like some watcher of the skies When a new planet swims into his ken.'"

His oratory was a stepping stone, at least, to the prominence he has acquired in national politics. At the Democratic Convention in Baltimore, in 1912, Brother Baker led a spectacular and successful fight against the party's age-old custom of requiring the delegates of each state to vote as a unit. Baker's speech, revealing the

Announcement of the Newton D. Baker Social Service Cup

Announcement is made of the presentation to Phi Gamma Delta of a silver loving cup to be known as the Newton D. Baker Social Service Cup.

The cup will be awarded each summer to be held during the ensuing college year by that chapter whose members, during the preceding college year, have excelled in moral, religious and sociological activities.

It is hoped this cup will stimulate our undergraduates along moral and social lines as the Cheney Efficiency Cup has stimulated them along the lines of scholarship and efficiency.

Later announcement will be made of the detailed schedule according to which the cup will be awarded each summer. Such matters will be considered, among others, as the chapter's activities in directing the morals of its members; plans for making more democratic the chapter's relations to the student body; ideal chapter house rules; sponsorship of alumni and Big Brother work; coöperation with the college Y. M. C. A.; and excellence of systems for the vocational guidance of members.

The Newton D. Baker Cup is the gift of Bro. Thomas J. Howells, who says it is eternally right that the young men in Phi Gamma Delta should feel the touch of Brother Baker's guidance and eminently fitting that the cup be named after him because of the inspiring fitness of Newton D. Baker's life of service. Because, against opposition, without bitterness but with love, he gives the biggest and best that is in him. Because he has ever had a special love for the young men of the fraternity. Because he is a victor in life who can gloriously lead others to yet higher pinnacles than they have yet attained. Because he builds on the enduring principle that all other success is vain without giving one's self in unselfish service. Because he has a consuming desire to make Phi Gamma Delta a Spiritual Builder of ever-growing force, and wants the stature of every student, though only that of a young man in college, to be taller than the great cedars of Lebanon, and the height of each man to be "the height of great resolution and faith and knowledge and service."

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unjustness and iniquity of this illogical custom, was one of the never to be forgotten features of that national convention. When the convention voted to discharge the unit rule, Baker, and the delegates from northern Ohio, immediately voted for Wilson and thus started the avalanche that resulted in Wilson's nomination.

In the fall of 1912 Brother Baker campaigned somewhat for Mr. Wilson and made many speeches for him. After his election President Wilson recognized Baker's ability and offered him a portfolio in the Cabinet, but Baker was obliged to decline owing to his sense of moral obligation to finish the work in Cleveland which the voters had intrusted to him. Since 1913 Brother Baker has made innumerable trips to Washington and the writer believes that he stands very close to the present administration. Baker is highly pleased with President Wilson's record and is for Wilson first, last and all the time as the candidate for another term. He has told his friends that he is going to vote for Wilson if not another man votes for him. He is intensely set upon the necessity for his reëlection and says that to even suggest the name of any other man in the Democratic party, and try to elect that man, would be like pulling down the stones that make up a great temple in order to build a poor little dwelling house.

With all his local and national activities Brother Baker has been one of the most active members of Phi Gamma Delta. In the busiest years of his public career he still found time to take part in innumerable banquets and conventions. He has been both President and Treasurer of Phi Gamma Delta, and attended twenty national conventions and is one of the most enthusiastic, most highly regarded and the best loved of all Fijis. His celebrated speech at the Atlantic City Convention on "How the Fraternities have kept bright the spiritual lamp in a materialistic age, and how they perpetuate the great endowments of youth" is the greatest expression that has ever been given to the philosophy and underlying purpose of college fraternities. Certainly no one's feelings will be hurt and no one will dispute the fact that Newton D. Baker is, in a fraternal sense at any rate, the greatest living Fiji.

With all his greatness, Newton D. Baker is still a very human man. Baker comes from a family which has had for generations the idea of service. His grandfather was a minister; his father a doctor. The home in which he was brought up was simple but it was "large in its vistas which stretched to the ends of the earth and it was serenely bright with a father's reason and warm with a mother's love," and such was his inspired training that as he writes his life page, whether it be in the turmoil of office or in the quiet

of his family and friends, his words are, and will be, the expression of abundant spiritual life, and will make us realize anew that-

"God made a web of loveliness, Of clouds and stars and birds; Yet made not anything at all So beautiful as words. There's nothing poor and nothing small, But is made fair with them. They are the hands of living faith That touch the Garment's Hem."

The apostle John writes "and the Word was God," so that must be the secret of the power of all words.

Baker has the ultimate gift, an infectious spirit of brotherly love. People like to be with him. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, feels very close to Baker. "Only proximity to Newt, is necessary," he says, "in order to capture the joy of the working and this applies even in the most profound problems." Brother Howe says it is, in a way, like a young boy and girl of Meadville, who spent Sunday together. The young man returned home filled with joy and glowing with happiness and reported a bully time. "What did you do?" asked his mother. "We didn't do anything," answered Bill. "Mary and I just sat all day on the edge of the stream throwing pebbles into the water." Although proximity to Brother Baker means ceaseless toil it carries with it the perpetual elixir of joy.

A few years ago a young man came into the City Hall and astonished Mayor Baker by saying:

"Mr. Baker, I've been following you around for several weeks, listening to all your speeches, and I want to be where you are."

"You mean you want a job?" queried Baker.

"Yes," replied the boy, "I want to work for you and with you." "Well, what can you do?" asked the Mayor.

"I can keep books, typewrite, write shorthand, but only very indifferently.'

And so Brother Baker hired the young man and such was his great loyalty and affection for his chief that he became the only stenographer in the City of Cleveland who could take down Baker's speeches as quickly as delivered, and was later elevated to the position of his private secretary. This is a sample of the great loyalty for great service that he inspires in others.

Baker's employees have always found him "four-square." He never reprimands them in the ordinary way, no matter how grieviously they blunder. He is somewhat like Peggy's mother who, after a trying day, was resting on a porch chair. Peggy, aged six, feeling the responsibilities of the household and the welfare of her mother

upon her, conceived the idea of getting from the guest chamber,

for her mother's comfort, an immense pillow of the most delicate embroidery. By clumsy yet great effort she dragged the pillow through the dust of the stairway, hall and porch to the feet of her astonished mother who, while really chagrined and irritated, yet sympathized with the child's motive and thanked her warmly, praying that the future might bring her added wisdom. Brother Baker contends that the worst way to improve men is to condemn them. And the best way is to put yourself first in sympathy with their point of view and with understanding change them to your own.

Jane Addams, at a distinguished gathering, once said that in her opinion the most cultured person was the one who could put himself in the place of the greatest number of other people. Baker's attitude toward every one is: "Come on, let's fix the finder, so that we may get our eyes at the same end of the telescope."

During his service in office, Baker has married the living, buried the dead, baptized babies, and not infrequently foreigners have requested that he go to visit a sick relative, because they thought a visit from the Mayor would be cheering. They wanted help and they seemed to know that the "rarest gifts to be given away are neither lands nor gold." Indeed, Baker's message to all who are grieving is something like this: "Thou mayst get Christ's loveliest gifts in ways thou canst not see; and even tho' no earthly good into thy lot may seem to fall, if thou hast a trusting child-like heart thou hast the best of all."

He is a genius at understanding people. The bible tells us that when Apostle Peter walked on the streets that the people brought out the poor and the sick so that the shadow of Peter, as he passed by, might happen to fall upon them and help them. Baker's shadow and influence are something like that.

Oftentimes, you may have left the City Hall with Baker at noon, and, just as often, you have seen him comfort some little child or some hopeless poor old decrepit man who has all too often "heard the sound of doors that close and of feet that pass him by." He feels that Baker is surely his friend, and the new light of hope and courage in the old man's eyes as Baker grips his hand, is worth a long day's trip to see! Then you have seen the old man's bent form straighten and have heard him say "Lord, I'm only eighty odd; I'll die in harness yet, please God."

When a group of foreigners were being examined in Cleveland for the purpose of being naturalized, five declared that Newton D. Baker was president of the United States, two that he was governor of Ohio, one that he made the laws of the United States and one that he ruled the District of Columbia. As the Cleveland paper said, Baker seems to be "some feller" with Cleveland's aliens.

On Christmas Day the Cleveland Plain Dealer pictured a Christmas tree surrounded by wistful politicians, and public men, one of whom was Baker. An accompanying article told what the public lights wanted Santa Claus to bring them. "Newton D. Baker," said the article, "seems to have his back to the tree and is staring into the fire, wearing his Democratic smile. Was he expecting a present? Oh, no. He hung up his stocking for what he wanted—clients, a whole string of 'em. Nothing political? Governor? Senator? Dear, no, never—that is, not this Christmas. But somebody thought he murmured 'Christmas is coming'."

Of course everyone wonders what Brother Baker will do. He has no political ambitions, or any other sort of ambition except that he loves his fellowman and wants to be of the greatest service of which he is capable. The following sums up his theory and practice: "I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community, and as long as I live it is my privilege to do for it what I can. I want to be thoroughly used up when I die, for the harder I work, the more I live. I rejoice in life for its own sake. Life is no brief candle for me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I have just got hold of for a moment; and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations."

But, it is not conceivable that the State or Nation that knows him so well and favorably will permit him for a long time to remain inactive. In April he said at Columbus before the State Committee on Public Utilities; "I'm going to get out of office soon because I want to fight for progress without being in the awkward position of an office holder." It is quite certain that he will continue to give most of his time to welfare work in Cleveland. Instead of accepting a proffered partnership in a most lucrative law firm, he prefers to take two fine young men into his own new firm, as they are in thorough accord with his ideas, that he should at a great financial sacrifice, devote a major part of his time to answering duty calls in lines of public service. Some count their wealth; Baker's cannot be told. As for national politics, it is needless to say that he intends to work for Woodrow Wilson with his whole heart.

So Newton D. Baker has the best wishes our hearts can sound, whether he be retiring from fourteen years' service as Mayor of Cleveland, or whether some distant future year may witness an overwhelming call to him to take the highest office as the gift of the people. His spirit will always be the same, that is, that no man can consciously aspire to any great office or sanely cherish any selfish plan without becoming unworthy and as useless as a hardened cinder. The spirit must always be "Lord, not me! I am too weak for such a burden." Baker says that the wisdom of such a doctrine is always apparent when the lives and happiness of great numbers of people

are involved and more or less the whole worthiness of human efforts at civilization is taken into account. He believes with Phillip Brooks that this Truth comes to us more and more the longer we live, that on what Field, or in what Uniform, or with what aims we do our Duty matters very little, or even what our Duty is, great or small, splendid or obscure. Only to find our Duty certainly, and—somewhere, somehow do it faithfully, makes us Good, Strong, Happy and Useful and tunes our lives into some feeble echo of the Life of God.

Baker's life-work reveals the artlessness of supreme art. His progress and power have always been onward and upward and the admiration of the crowd always approaches adoration. But no one could stand firmer or with more power even if the crowd were not with him.

"The man who is worthy of being a leader of men will never complain of the stupidity of helpers, of the ingratitude of mankind, nor of the inappreciation of the public. These things are all a part of the great game of life and to meet them and not go down in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of leadership."

In these despairing moments of mortal need, Brother Baker declares that the heart of the world turns not to the figure of some cold military chieftain, nor to a king on a world-wide throne, but to the figure of Christ, not regnant but crucified. While Baker is an idealist, at the same time he is intensely practical. Brother Baker believes that the vision of the end to be accomplished may come a long time before the means by which that thing can be accomplished. He insists that "it is not only what a man does that exalts him but what he would do." In regard to peace, he prays that the United States, which of all great nations is the youngest, may achieve this mission—"A little child shall lead them."

Of late months Brother Baker has devoted considerable time and attention to the activities of the Consumer's League, of which he has been elected national president. This organization has great possibilities and Brother Baker seems determined to make the most of them. In addition to the activities with which the Consumer's League has been busying itself for years, President Baker is adding numerous other duties and broadening out the League's work. As an example might be mentioned his campaign to substitute as newspaper vendors, in accordance with the European custom, noiseless old men instead of small boys, owing to the injuriousness to boys of tender age of street work and late hours.

Anything that concerns street urchins interests Baker. He thinks that the possibilities of every such street urchin, who has to fight his way up through neglect and cold and hunger, are, if he is properly guided by a friend, like the developing of a lily bulb, which, fighting its way up through ooze and slime, finally emerges—a beautiful flower. Baker thinks that every man should be a Big

Brother to some street gamin, as the sunshine of his interest would be a powerful magnet in lifting the human flower into the bloom of worthful manhood. His heart goes out to those "grown familiar with disfavor and the savor of injustice and neglect by which men die," and he thinks that

"Saving a little child
And bringing him into his own
Is a heap sight better business
Than loafing around the throne."

The record of the past is the promise of the future, so whether or not Baker continues to reside in Cleveland, we confide that he will always serve with great power and will always live in the City of Happiness, since that is located in the State of Mind. And we are assured that his future will be joyous since the joy of the future is always linked on the work and the love of the past.

With Baker the knowledge of a need is a clear bugle call for a deed. The deed we had not faith to do, "the word we had not sense to say; who knows how grandly they had rung!"—In reference to such a lament Baker says that any man can be a great man. The bible says: "In the day of My power, they shall be willing," that is, they shall be volunteers. Brother Baker says he thinks God likes to take a poor, weak, insignificant man and to work through him, because that man will not be proud, but he will know that greatness is not in him but through him and that his only virtue lies in just being a volunteer.

So here's to Brother Baker who permits the Source of all power and beauty and love to shine and work through him. Here's to Newton Baker, who for others gathers and garners whatever endears and endures and whose life harp lives this symphony:

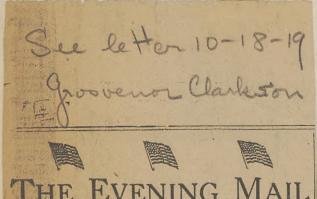
Happiness upon only a small means;
Glory and satisfaction of intimate friendships;
"Rectitude and patience of the rocks;
The Gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The Courage of the bird that dares the sea;
The Justice of the rain that loves all leaves;
The Pity of the snow that hides all scars;
The Loving

KINDNESS

OF THE

WAYSIDE

WELL."



Owned and Published daily (except Sunday) by the Mail and Express Co., 25 City Hall Place, New York City.

HENRY L. STODDARD, President and Editor. PAUL BLOCK, Vice-President and Publisher.

Entered at N. Y. Postoffice as second-class matter.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1919.

The Struggle Between Order and Disorder the Only Conflict in America.

Secretary of War Baker put the great issue that faces the American people in impressively definite form when he said the other day in announcing the readiness of his department to send federal troops without delay to any state that may need them to restore or maintain public order:

They [the United States government] are not partisans in any dispute except one, and that is the dispute between those who want order and those who try to create disorder in America. As between these two contestants, they are on the side of order.

This concise and heartening definition of the attitude of the government of the United States is also a definition of the attitude of the American people.

In the election campaign we are hearing a good deal about Democrats and Republicans, about independents and prohibitionists and socialists, and what not.

In point of fact, there is only one line of division among the American people. That line is as long as the continent, as deep as the gulf that separates good from evil, as high as the sky.

That line of irreconcilable conflict and unbridgable cleavage is the line that separates "those who want order and those who try to create disorder in America." Between these two camps—one containing the mass of the American people and the other a group of dangerous dreamers of violent dreams—there can be no peace, no truce, no parley.

The American people, at the triumphant conclusion of a super-war to sustain public order in the world, find themselves confronted with an organized and persistent attempt to promote public disorder at home.

They have watched the progress and the methods of this un-American propaganda first with unbelief, then with amazement, and then with anger.

They are now translating their unbelief into conviction, their amazement into complete realization and their anger into a determination to accept the challenge hurled before them by the apostles of destruction, and not to stay their hand until the campaign against their institutions has been annihilated.

The time is one of grave import to civilization the world over, and specifically to the American people.

No American can remain neutral in this conflict. Every man and woman in all the vast territory that lies between the Atlantic and the Pacific must choose on which side of the line his or her efforts shall be exerted—whether on the side of "those who want order" or on the side of "those who try to create disorder in America."

During the war for the preservation of public order in the world every red-blooded, sane and reasoning American threw in his lot unreservedly with the country.

There was only one line division in America—the line between the vast majority who wanted to see the honor of their country upheld and the maximum of its power exerted, and the fractional but vociferous minority who did their best to thwart its endeavors, shackle its hands and make the triumph of the enemy certain.

No less impelling and important a choice confronts every American at the opening of the war to enforce public order at home.

The government, speaking through Secretary Baker, has announced its readiness to furnish material aid—and furnish it "instantly"—to any community that finds itself unable "to suppress disorder and enforce the local laws."

We are confronted with force—destructive, conscienceless and unrestrained.

We shall meet it with force—since we must. And the trial of physical and moral power that has been thrust upon us can have only one result.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Baker and His Critics

Is the Secretary of War, that official who for almost a year from our entrance into the war was held up as a man of straw, due for a great comeback? Will the tide of public opinion one day swing in his direction to the same extent that it swung away from him? Will the men who have drawn and quartered him, cruelly and ruthlessly, be forced to confess with shame their error and be compelled to acknowledge in Mr. Baker the elements of a great public servant?

These are interesting questions, and it is natural that men everywhere should be asking them of each other as they contemplate the results of the past three years' work in the War Department, as they survey the whole field of successful military operations at home and abroad, and realize that when the American people have the truth before them they never misjudge public service.

Moreover, reviewers of the war program recall the reaction which has taken place in the case of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. They remember the brutal way the harpies assailed him and the eager way that the country as a whole chimed in, believing, as the country undoubtedly did, that Daniels was the saddest misfit any President ever placed in a Cabinet position. came the war and with it splendid efficiency on the part of the navy. This was not efficiency acquired overnight, of course. It was efficiency which had been developed over a long period of years and was simply revealed in the crisis. All this brought about a great reaction in favor of Mr. Daniels.

Now it comes to pass that the War Department has been functioning, after all, in a fashion that has aroused the applause not only of all fair-minded Americans, but of every allied nation in the world. It can be seen that the Secretary of War laid the groundwork for a magnificent military structure. He brought together all the forces of the nation needed to support great armies He shipped 1,000,000 men to France within fifteen months from the declaration of war, when his most relentless critics declared that he would be able to put less than half that many abroad. Americans went into battle all along the line and won the enthusiastic plaudits of scarred veterans of four years' fighting.

These facts and circumstances are beginning to sink into public consciousness. Fairminded men and women everywhere are beginning to wonder if they have not been guilty of grave injustice toward Mr. Baker, and, if, after all, he is not a success as an executive. And it may be noted that the men in Congress who were most vitriolic in their assaults upon the military establishment have been silenced. Perhaps they have been hearing from home and have become convinced that it is no longer safe to maul Mr. Baker twice or three times a day.

JOFFRE EXPECTED 500,000 FROM U.S.

Secretary Baker Says French Staff Thought That Num ber Was America's Limit.

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NOT TO RETIRE BAKER

Eager for Private Life, He Declares at Luncheon in His Honor, but Will Not Quit.

Secretary of War Baker, speaking as a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Bilt-more, said that he was very anxious to return to private life. In the course of his speech the Secretary also told several new war stories, one of them to the effect that when Marshal Joffre was in this country in 1917 he had estimated that American contribution in men to the war would be somewhere between 400,000 and 500,000. This expected total represented, the Secretary remarked, "the wildest expectation of the French General Staff."

Secretary Baker spoke of his desire to retire after Grosvenor B. Clarkson, in introducing Mr. Baker, had told of his desire to quit the Council of National Defense.

"Both of us are anxious to retire to

private life," said Mr. Baker.
"There may be some of you who are wondering why I don't. But that is not always so easy to do. I have given cer-tain pledges which I want to see fulfilled to the utmost before I retire, and it is in that interest, and for speedily performing that trust, that I am particularly delighted in saying a few words to you today."

Praises America.

"I think the people of the United "I think the people of the United States should be made to see and understand the extent of the thing they have done," said Secretary Baker in beginning his talk on the war. "We have done a very great thing and with the disturbance of the world, with the profound loosening of the very fundamentals of organized society, with the uncertainties in the world as to whether there is cohesion left to form governthere is cohesion left to form governmental organizations, it is of the high-est importance that we should realize that this country of ours did the impossible.

"I happened to remember the other day that when Marshal Joffre was in this country he and I had a very long. confidential conversation with regards to America's participation in the world, and I asked the Chief of Staff if I could have a memorandum of that conversa-tion. I did not succeed in finding it, but I found a report of a conference be-tween Marshal Joffre and the General

conference took place early in May, 1917. Marshal Joffre urged strong-ly that we immediately form a single division of troops and send them to France to stimulate the flagging spirits of the French. They had undertaken a great offensive, which had failed with a tremendous and disheartening loss of life; and he felt that nothing would serve to revive that flagging morals more than the appearance of the American soldiers at the front.

Gave Us One Port.

"He urged that we should form sereat army, with the expectation of ultimately participating in great force on the Western front. He said that a port would be placed exclusively for our disposal and that it would be adequate for our work for a very long time, more than adequate to land this single division and supplies-perhaps not quite adoquate for our great army when it came, because, he said:

"'When your great army comes, you will have 400,000, perhaps as many as 500,000 men, and you will need more port facilities for them."

"The wildest expectation of the French General Staff was that, when America finally did pull herself together America finally did pull herself together and prepare to participate on the western front, we would have as many as 400,000 to 500,000 men. As compared with the performances of a great army of 400,000 or 500,000 men the thing which America finally did was that in June, one year and two months after we declared war, we were selecting, training, equipping, transporting, and maintaining soldiers in France at the rate of 10,000 a day. In the single month of June, 1918, we transported nearly as many men as the Marshal had expected us to put in our great army as the maximum of his great expectation. And, when the armistice did come to pass, we had in France over 2,000,000 men and our casualties on the western front were pretty nearly as great as the maximum expectation of the Marshal for our entire army.

"As I said a moment ago, in grateful and proud recognition, this was not the work of the Secretary of War, but the work of America. The net result is that America's effort in this war is altogether the most spectacular exhibition of national strength which has ever taken place on the face of the earth.

Says Education Helped. and prepare to participate on the west-

Says Education Helped.

"In very great measure it was due to the adherence which the American peo-

"In very great measure it was due to the adherence which the American people have always given to the highest standards of popular education. My own belief is that America is not only the best educated country in the world but that our own progress in it has been amazingly rapid."

Secretary Baker then took up the subject of the discharged soldier and his re-employment in civil life. He paid tribute to the valor and chivairy of the average soldier, and continued:

"These boys have no disordered notions. They have no fancy that the United States must pick them up and hold them in the hollow of its hand and protect them from the ordinary responsibilities of men in the world. They expect to work for a living. They want if they can to find a higher mode of usefulness and a better mode of life than what seemed sufficient to them before they got this maturing and educating experience at war. There is a shortage of labor in the United State, many kinds of labor, and that shortage is increased by the fact that many men who went abroad come back to entitlisher realms of occupation. As a consequence I think there is going to be a very great difficulty in the United States, for a short while, in getting the world's work done.

Other speakers were William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Colonel Arthur Woods, in charge of finding employment for soldiers. They, with Mr. Baker, were honor guests.

OLD ADAGE CONFIRMED BY SECRETARY BAKER

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," runs the old adage and Secretary of War Baker confirms it.

The Secretary was approached by a census enumerator last week, backed by a battery of motion picture men anxious to film the War Secretary anxious to film the War Secretary answering the questions of the enumerator. When Raymond L. Gasper, the census enumerator covering the district in which the War Department is located, approached Mr. Baker and asked him for the information wanted, the Secretary strenuously opposed being enumerated in Washington.

opposed being enumerated in Washington.

"Cleveland must maintain its place as the sixth city in the United States," the Secretary told the enumerator, "and if you credit Washington with my family of five and take them away from Cleveland, the figures for that city will be reduced by five."

Mr. Gasper replied that the law provided a person must be enumerated in the city in which he makes his permanent home, "You sleep here, don't you, Mr. Baker?" he inquired. The Secretary turned toward Gen. March, who was sitting close to him, and said, "Damn little!"

WILL PLAN FOR THE ARMY.

Secretary Baker Summons Commanders to Discuss Peace Basis.

manders to Discuss Peace Basis.

Secretary Baker has summoned the commanding generals of all military departments and divisions in the United States to meet at the War Department tomorrow morning for a general conference in regard to the reorganization of the Army on a peacetime basis. In an opening address will outline the general policies of the War Department for the development of an effective army under existing conditions and difficulties, involving the establishment of a balance to be observed between military training and educational training, the best method of maintaining morale, the education of officers, etc.

The department and division commanders are expected to present for consideration practical problems which have arisen in their administrations since the demobilization of the National Army. The conferences will continue daily for about two weeks. They are designed primarily to familiarize the officers in command of troops with the policies of the War Department and also with the operations of the department and its various branches.

THE WASHINGTON POST: JANUARY 27, 1920.

UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary Baker's Objections to Duties Prescribed in Pending Bill.

Editor The Washington Post: A considerable difference of opinion has arisen between Secretary of War Baker and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Crowell, over the duties assigned to the Undersecretary of War provided for in the Senate bill for the reorganization of the army.

Mr. Crowell appeared before the Senate military affairs committee a few weeks ago and advocated the creation of the office of Undersecretary of War, in replacement of the present office of Assistant Secretary, which he holds, and suggested the duties to be prescribed by legislation for the new office. The views of Mr. Crowell were in substance adopted by the committee, and the bill accordingly prescribes that the Undersecretary shall have in effect general charge, under the Secretary, of the civil work of the War Department, as distinct from that which is purely military, which is left to the chief of staff, and shall have direct supervision over the supply departments, such as the ordnance department, the quartermaster department, &c., the object being to charge the Undersecretary with the direction of the procurement of all munitions, commodities, supplies and equipment for the army.

Secretary Baker appeared before the committee last week and objected to the legislative prescription of duties for the Undersecretary of War. He did not think it wise that the Secretary should be thus virtually compelled to have an industrial expert as his assistant, and considered it unfortunate that the legislation should give to the Undersecretary a certain amount of independence of the Secretary, believing that the Undersecretary should only perform such functions as should be assigned to him by the Secretary.

It goes without saying that any executive officer would prefer to conduct his department through assistants over whom his control should be complete, both as to their appointment and removal and as to the duties which he would assign them, but the subdivision of a department into parts assigned to separate bureaus, with chiefs having duties defined by law, is a familiar practice in our government, and is illustrated in the War Department itself, in which in normal times the head of the department cannot interchange or materially alter, for example, the duties of the chief of engineers and the chief of ordnance. The committee evidently thought that the division of the functions of the War Department into the two general classes-civil and military-each supervised by an appropriate assistant, would be quite in accord with existing practice, of which it would be merely a further application.

But Mr. Baker's strongest objection was to section 28 of the bill, which provides for a "war council," to be composed of himself, the Undersecretary and the chief of staff, and requires it to meet at stated times to advise with the Secretary of War upon policies and discuss any important differences of opinion which might arise between the two assistants. The Secretary considered it useless to require him to listen to debates between subordinate officials and adjust differences between them.

It cannot be denied that the comfort of the Secretary would be promoted by relieving him from the necessity of sitting with his two assistants through a discussion of a matter of sufficient moment to occupy a meeting of the war council, but the authority of the Secretary to make a decision and to conclude the matter in accordance with his own views is not impaired by the requirement. It does not seem unreasonable therefore that these two officials should have the opportunity when their views differ to present them in person to the Secretary in the presence of one another.

But there is another circumstance in which the Secretary of War might be still more inconvenienced than by the necessity of deciding between his subordinates, and that would be in case the latter should agree with each other in opposition to the views of the Secretary himself. In such event the Secretary would still have the authority to disregard the advice of his assistants and decide the matter in accordance with his own judgment, but he would be obliged to receive the advice and to take the responsibility of overruling his advisers. This sort of safeguard is well known in government. The chief executive of India, for example, is the viceroy in council, whose acts are announced by "orders in council," which means that the viceroy acts after advice by his council. The British army is governed by an "army council," composed of the adjutant general, the master general of the ordnance and other officers. The secretary of state for war is the head of it, and receives its advice upon all important subjects, but has authority to reject the advice if he sees fit.

The incident which Secretary Baker used to illustrate the annoyance which he would anticipate in having to decide differences was not particularly fortunate. He referred to the acrimonious controversy which occurred in the early part of the world war over the adoption of a machine gun, and is reported to have said that conflicting views from prejudiced sources required him to study the problem himself and take counsel from the unprejudiced. The period referred to is close enough for many to remember that there was a controversy about the Lewis gun, and that the two sides of the controversy were the promoters of the gun on the one hand and the ordnance department and certain War Department boards on the other. The views from these two sources were certainly conflicting, and the Secretary's statement induces the supposition that he considered the gun's backers and the constituted agents of the government both to be prejudiced. In this, however, his statement does not agree with those which he made upon the subject at the time of the controversy, for he then fully indorsed the action and attitude of the ordnance department as being actuated by good motives and characterized by sound judgment. He may since have changed his opinion, and the incident is neither here nor there, but it seems to leave his objection to one feature of the proposed war council without an illuminating illustration. OFFICER.

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THE WASHINGTON POST: JANUARY 27, 1920.

UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary Baker's Objections to Duties Prescribed in Pending Bill.

Editor The Washington Post: A considerable difference of opinion has arisen between Secretary of War Baker and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Crowell, over the duties assigned to the Undersecretary of War provided for in the Senate bill for the reorganization of the army.

Mr. Crowell appeared before the Senate military affairs committee a few weeks ago and advocated the creation of the office of Undersecretary of War, in replacement of the present office of Assistant Secretary, which he holds, and suggested the duties to be prescribed by legislation for the new office. The views of Mr. Crowell were in substance adopted by the committee, and the bill accordingly prescribes that the Undersecretary shall have in effect general charge, under the Secretary, of the civil work of the War Department, as distinct from that which is purely military, which is left to the chief of staff, and shall have direct supervision over the supply departments, such as the ordnance department, the quartermaster department, &c., the object being to charge the Undersecretary with the direction of the procurement of all munitions, commodities, supplies and equipment for the army.

Secretary Baker appeared before the committee last week and objected to the legislative prescription of duties for the Undersecretary of War. He did not think it wise that the Secretary should be thus virtually compelled to have an industrial expert as his assistant, and considered it unfortunate that the legislation should give to the Undersecretary a certain amount of independence of the Secretary believing that the Undersecretary should only perform such functions as should be assigned to him by the Secretary.

It goes without saying that any executive officer would prefer to conduct his department through assistants over whom his control should be complete, both as to their appointment and removal and as to the duties which he would assign them, but the subdivision of a department into parts assigned to separate bureaus, with chiefs having duties defined by law, is a familiar practice in our government, and is illustrated in the War Department itself, in which in normal times the head of the department cannot interchange or materially alter, for example, the duties of the chief of engineers and the chief of ordnance. The committee evidently thought that the division of the functions of the War Department into the two general classes—civil and military—each supervised by an appropriate assistant, would be quite in accord with existing practice, of which it would be merely a further application.

But Mr. Baker's strongest objection was to section 28 of the bill, which provides for a "war council," to be composed of himself, the Undersecretary and the chief of staff, and requires it to meet at stated times to advise with the Secretary of War upon policies and discuss any important differences of opinion which might arise between the two assistants. The Secreconsidered it useless to require him to listen to debates between subordinate officials and adjust differences between

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Other witnesses who testified last night before the committee included Roland S. Robbins, chairman of the campaign committee of the service; A. P. Shalet, of the Chamber of Commerce, who investigated and indorsed the work of the service being done at Union Station; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of the executive committee of the service; L. H. Weir, chief executive officer of the Community Service, Inc., and Judge Robert H. Terrell, who spoke on the work of the service among the colored people. Other witnesses who testified last

The movement was also indorsed by the Rt. Rev. Mgs. Thomas, of St. Patrick's Church, and the Rev. Charles Wood, of the Church of the

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James T. Lloyd was elected chairman of the joint committee, Hearings will be held tomorrow night on the community centers.

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Would Give Cabinet Members Seats in Congress-Protests Partisanship.

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"I believe there should be some radical changes in the relations between the executive and the legislative branches of our government," Mr. Baker said. "I believe members of the cabinet should have seats in one or the other house, and should be present to defend the policies of their de-

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"My Dear Mr. Secretary—Answering yours of the 13th instant, re the sale of ex-German vessels, my attention had not been called to any limitations upon our right to sell these vessels when I offered them for sale. The bids are to be returned on the 20th instant.

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It became known today that General Hines, after this reply had been referred to him by Secretary Baker, wrote Chairman Payne, stating that he did not think the former German vessels should be sold unil the transports building at Hog Island actually had been deliv-ered to the War Department.

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"America would fail of her opportunity," the Secretary said in closing, "if she fails to reap to the fullest extent the fruits of her participation in the war. Let the people of this mighty nation learn to handle their home problems in moderation of speech and action, discuss them without abuse and vituperation and the nation will, as she should, lead the world in morality and dignified integrity."

Secretary Baker today thanked New York's school children for the important part they took in the war. He was addressing 6,000 of them at a "safety-first" rally planned as the first meeting of an educational campaign to cut down loss of life through automobile accidents.

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Mr. Baker said he wanted to "deliver a long neglected message of appreciation" for what the children had done toward winning the war and of what "this generation expects of you in the war still to be waged." He addressed the children "as representatives of the coming generation which is about to assume the burdens that

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"Our present view is that it is not desirable to operate pas-senger ships directly by the Gov-ernment if the same may be sold for private operation. Very truly yours.

"JOHN BARTON PAYNE," Chairman."

It became known today that General Hines, after this reply had been referred to him by Secretary Baker, wrote Chairman Payne, stating that he did not think the former German vessels should be sold unil the transports building at Hog Island actually had been delivered to the War Department.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER PRESENTING D. S. M. AND D. S. C. DECORATIONS.



The following, including eight from Washington, are in the group: Medals—Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U. S. N., Washington; Col. Joseph P. Tracy, C. A. C., Washington; Col. Alexander B. Coxe, Washington; Lieut. Col. Karl L. Baidwin, Washington; Col. James S. Easby-Smith, Washington; Col. Milton A. Reckord, Belair, Md.; Lieut. Col. M. W. Thompson, New York; Mr. Max Thelen, Washington, and Mr. Gerard Swope, New York city. Crosses—Maj. Alvin Colburn, Washington, and Chaplain John Carroll Moore, Washington.

U. S. ACTS TO BRING HOME DEAD. Baker Names Two Officers to Cooperate

With French Graves Commission.

Definite steps looking toward the return of America's soldier dead from France were taken yesterday when Secretary Baker appointed Col. Henry Rethers, head of the graves registration service in Europe, and Col. Bentley Mott, military attache at Paris, as American members of the Franco-American commission which will have charge of the work.

The appointments were made in accordance with an agreement with the French government concluded in August, 1918, providing for the creation of the commission immediately after repatriation of all American troops in France. The French members of the commission, the War Department has been advised, will be chosen soon.

Ralph Hayes, assistant to the Secretary of War, will sail for France soon to arrange for the return of bodies interred in the rear areas. He also will inspect proposed sites for American fields of honor, where the bodies of soldiers whose nearest of kin desire retention overseas will be given a permanent place of rest.

Initiation of steps looking toward carrying out of the agreement will eliminate the necessity for passage by Congress of a resolution directing the return of the bodies, Chairman Porter, of the House foreign affairs committee, said yesterday. The fact that France, he said, has asked for the appointment of the commission shows she has no desire to object to the exhumation of our dead.

OCKFORD STAR

It Shines For All."

A "CLOSE-UP" ON PERSHING

General Pershing is a soldier, every inch of him, all the time.

He reflects in carriage, manner and speech the discipline he teaches. Perforal touch with the great leader of the A. E. F. makes you think about his how famous maxim "Discipline, Discipline, then, Discipline." That is a hing which does not make him altogether popular with men from civil life but it was a factor in winning the war. He lives it, exhales it and is an example of it.

That leads up to an expectation of beeing a very formal and stiff official. Pershing is quite the opposite. He is lhe embodiment of courtesy, kindliness and sympathy. No one could be more demorcratic in manner or gracious in his contact with the public. Although he has been filmed, pictured, illustrated, rotogrovured, photogravued, lithographed and stereotyped from one end of the earth to the other, possibly many thousand times more than George Washington ever was, he appears quite unconcerned over it all. He talks and acts like a man who had a big job givon him and who did it. That's all.

As to having political ambitions. Well, that is an enigma. He stands pat, while his friends out in Lincoln are unloading bundles of publicity on the newspapers and using every art in the political catalogue to get "We Want Pershing" in the public eye.

But the general is wise enough not to talk. He may not be in the race, but he is careful not to say that he is out of it.

Pershing owes much to Wilson and Baker. If this had been a Russell A. Alger war with another "Bill" Shafter, from the secretary's "hum" town in command, as we had in Spanish-American days, Pershing would not be the popular idol he is. But Wilson and Baker both had sense enough to know that the army could run the army, if given a chance. So Baker sent Pershing over and gave him unlimited control. That is another reason why Pershmg may be silent when political bees get buzzing around. Neither Wilson or Baker permitted party politics to interfere with Pershing. Congressmen aid not get fat jobs for relatives in this war from political influence.

The army had its first chance to run

The "close-up" given Rockford yesterday is gratifying. One concurs in the judgment of sending a man of Pershing's type "over there," Somebody either knew a good man or guessed right. Wilson's enemies say it was an accident. But, anyway, we won the war.

Mr. Baker's Timely Warning

ECRETARY BAKER'S speech in Cleveland was admirable—admirable in tone, in diction, and, above all, in its virile Americanism. More than that, his deed is as good as his word. He has notified Governors of all States wherein disorder threatens to get beyond local resources of control, to call freely upon the armed forces of the United States for assistance. And, simultaneously with this notification, he has telegraphed to each Army Department commander to respond instantly with the aid of Federal troops to any call from a Governor who finds himself unable, with the means at his disposal, to repress disorder and enforce local laws.

"Our newspapers," said Mr. Baker, "are daily filled with accounts of violent agitation by so-called Bolsheviki and radicals, counseling violence and urging action in behalf of what they call 'social revolution.' The American people will not exchange the solid foundations of their social order for any of these fantastic programmes."

Right there Secretary Baker's was the voice of all true Americans between the two oceans. It will be well for every traitorous agitator, alien or native, to grasp this fact with all the implications of stern, inflexible resolution which are behind it. Let the Secretary's words, too, soak well into the brains of the followers of these agitators.

Secretary Baker meant, and the American people endorse, every word that he said in this timely warning. It will be a sorry day for those who translate any doubts as to this fact into overt acts. Public patience with these apostles of revolution and anarchy has just about reached its limit. The days of their unbridled license to preach their creed of free and unlimited murder, arson and loot are coming to an end. Secretary Baker has spread a handwriting upon the wall for the enlightenment of those who would act upon these preachments. It will be well for them if they read, mark, learn and inwardly digest that mural message and very ill indeed for them if they do not.

"We have an army of tried soldiers, of true Americans," said Mr. Baker. "They have seen too much of disorder in the world to undervalue law and order in their own country. They will see to it that Federal laws are enforced and Federal agencies left unobstructed, and they will respond instantly to the call of any Governor to suppress riots and disorder in any part of the country."

Here at least is one Department of the Government rising up to its full responsibilities towards this propaganda of treason and its logical consequences. When the propaganda puts forth its fruits in practice, then the Army, an American Army, is there to strike, and the blows of an American Army are not love pats.

Now let another Government Department, the Department of Justice, get in swift motion. The preachers of riot and revolution are within reach. The laws are there to lay them by the heels. Enforce those laws. Jail and deport the incendiaries under processes of civil law, and that may avert the more peremptory procedures of martial law. Under martial law there are such things as firing squads.

SUNDAY. FEBRUARY 29, 1920.

BAKER CONDEMNS CONGRESS INQUIRIES

War Secretary, at Brooklyn Luncheon, Says They Should Not Be Taken Too Seriously.

DEFENDS RYAN AS AIR HEAD

Occlares America Lost Its Nerve When Leadership of the World Was Offered.

In a speech that was primarily a defense of the conduct of the war, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, yesterday took a fling at "certain committees of investigation in Congress" and said that it would be unwise to take too seriously much that emanated from that source. Mr. Baker was the only speaker at the Forum lunch meeting of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce

America, after writing the agreement for the governing of the nations, the Secretary said, had been offered the leadership of the world, and instead of accepting it had fallen on her face in the dust. The trouble was, he added, that the great war had made people lose their sense of proportion. His speech included also a plea for compulsory military training and a defense of John D. Ryan, who was Director of Aircraft Production.

I am afraid you will not get that proper sense of proportion by following the doings of certain committees of investigation in the Congress. I have no sort of complaint of those committees their appointment was entirely neces sary; the work which they are doing was important and necessary to be done, and to the extent that it is done in a judicial spirit, calmly and justly it is of the highest value in contributing to the country lessons to be learned for future usefulness out of our recent experiences.

Defends John D. Ryan.

"It would be unwise, however, to take too seriously much that you see stance, just a day or two ago there was quite an elaborate discussion in the House of Representatives on some items in a proposed appropriation bill for the War Department. There appeared the mysterious item of owder and chamois skins, and an indignant member of the of Representatives expanded himself quite at large upon the folly and the age and the peculiar wickedness of War Department in supplying powder and chamois skins in order that the female employes of the department might decorate their faces. After he had exhausted his wrath and had satisfied his own desire of reproach it was ex-plained to him that he had failed to define the sort of powder, but that it was used to exterminate roaches and water bugs.

"I value their work when sincerely performed, but when they go out of the realm of fact, and indulge in scandalous speculation, when they assault the reputations, of upright men who have served the Republic and have served well, then I trust the sense of fair play, the grateful sense of the American people, will prevent these shafts aimed by partisanism and sped by malice from in any way seriously affecting those at whom they are aimed."

The particular case the Secretary said he had in mind was that of John D. Ryan. He told of Mr. Ryan's services as head of the aircraft service and declared that there had recently been filed in Congress a report that contained no charges of wrong doing but left the insinuation that things had not been properly conducted under Mr. Ryan's supervision.

After reciting that a committee appointed by President McKinley to examine the conduct of the Spanish War had reported that the task of mobilizing, training and equipping 275,000 men was of such massive proportions that all criticisms must be read in the light of the magnitude of the task. Secretary Baker plunged at once into a review of what has been done in the "training of 5,000,000 men and the conduct of the greatest war in history."

Says We Got Scared.

Declaring that he was going to speak frankly Mr. Baker said, "I expect to "I expect to be inaugurated on the Fourth of March,

frankly Mr. Baker said, "I expect to be inaugurated on the Fourth of March, 1921." When the hand ciapping and the laughter had subsided he added, "to private life."

"When the end of the war came there was put into our hands a white sheet of paper and a pencil and the people of the United States were told to write the future arrangements for the government of the nations of the earth," said the Secretary of War. "We wrote it, and then when we got to studying what we had written we began to get scared, to wonder will this be a good thing for us, were we adequately protected against everybody else in the world. We lost our nerve and we undertook to surround ourselves with a lot of selfish and over-nice distinctions and multiplication of doubts until the thing that was handed to us passed away.

"I often try to think what the war was fought for. What would men say that are sleeping in France now if we could ask them. What would their veices be." That we should draw our skirts up and go away from it; that we should allow the nations to organize at a council table in which we are not represented, to make rules in which we have no part? What reply would come from that silent company? But one voice, that would say, 'Your duty is to seize and maintain America's moral and striftual dominance in the world in order that the future generations may not build other cities like this, of white crosses."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1920

Baker Says He Doesn't Intend To Quit Office

Expects To Be "Inaugurated Mar. 4, 1921, Into Private Life," He Tells Brooklyn Business Men at Lunch

Defends Course in War

Calls for Adoption of League Covenant Without Changes; Denies Graft

Secretary of War Baker made an urgent plea yesterday for adoption of the league of nations covenant without reservations. He defended every phase of the Administration's prosecution of the war and poined to the fact that no investigating committee had succeeded in unearthing evidence of real graft.

His remarks, which were made in the course of an address at the monthly luncheon of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, included a significant state-

crosses in France and say, 'Men, what shall we do now?'

"I feel certain that they would answer with one voice that we must throw our lot with that of the remainder of the world and continue to fight for the objects for which they gave their lives. I feel certain that they would not approve of the little selfish motives that prompt us to hold back now, while the nations of the world are actually crying out for leadership."

Many of the criticisms of the War Department and the officers in charge of the mobilization of men during the war, expenditure of money and other details involved in the struggle, he said, were due to a lack of a sense of proportion both on the part of the people and some members of Congress.

"This was the greatest war known to modern times," said Mr. Baker. "The expenses have been enormous. It is almost impossible for us to grasp the magnitude of the figures involved. And I am afraid that one will not be aided in doing so if he listens to the reports of the numerous Congressional committees that are investigating the prosecution of the war.

Lack Sense of Proportion

Lack Sense of Proportion

Lack Sense of Proportion

"These gentlemen have been working in a proper spirit, but I make bold to suggest that many of them are lacking in a sense of proportion. I cannot help but recall that at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War a committee that undertook to investigate the expenditures of the nation began its report by saying that in getting together an army of 275,000 men the problems were 'so gigantic as to be almost staggering.'

Commerce, included a significant statement concerning his tenure of office. It was taken by his hearers to silence the numerous reports that he was planning to resign from the Cabinet because of the Lansing resignation.

"On March 4, 1921, I expect to be inaugurated—into private life," he said, permitting a sufficient pause to give his hearers opportunity to wonder what was to follow.

"I wonder what the men who fought this war would say to us now, if asked what we ought to do to make certain a realization of the objects for which they fought?" said the Secretary. "I wonder what they would say if, on All Souls' Day, when the souls are supposed to return to this life, we could walk into that little cit yof white

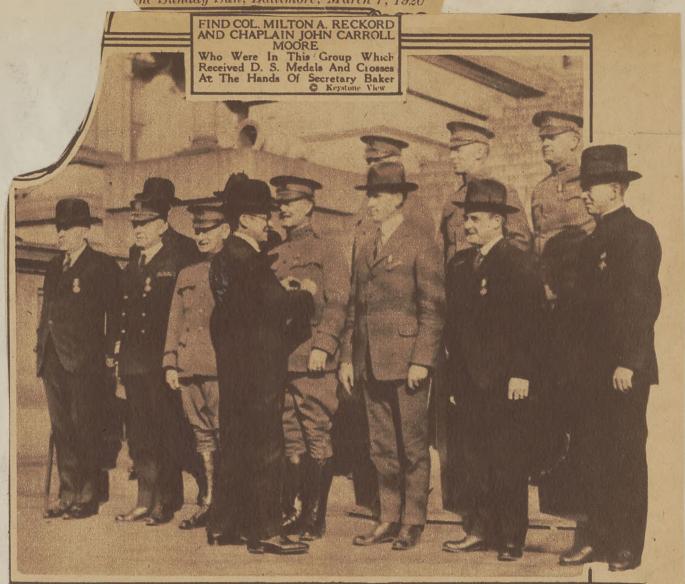
GIRL SCOUTS HONORED BY SECRETARY BAKER



Scene in New York Saturday, when Secretary of War Baker presented a silk American flag to a picked troop of Girl Scouts, in recognition of their services to the country during the war.

The Sunday Sun, Baltimore, March 7, 1920

20





Secretary of War Baker visits New York and presents a large silk flag to a picked troop of Girl Scouts in recognition of their war services. The ceremony took place at the Lexington Avenue headquarters of the Girl Scouts. Underwood

2 New York Tribune March 7, 1920



NEW
YORK
GIRL SCOUTS
HONORED BY
SECRETARY BAKER
FOR SERVICE
RENDERED
DURING
THE
WAR

BAKER CRITICIZES 'NEW ARMY'S' FOES

Declares War on Officers Opposing His Ideas in Letter to Gen. March.

DEMANDS AID IN PUBLICITY

"Would Be Unpardonably Stupid Not to Use Every Means to Spread Plan," He Says.

War was declared yesterday by Secretary of War Baker upon the officers within the army who have been efwhether the army who have been effectively opposing his ideas as to what the "new army" should be. In a letter addressed to Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, but plainly intended to strike down into the organization, he warned the personnel of the army that "there is no place for obstructionists."

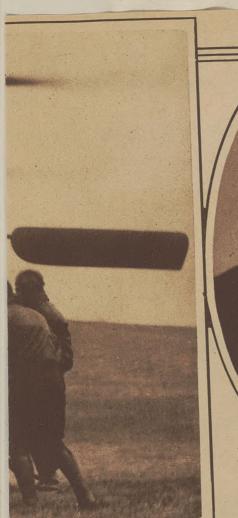
obstructionists."

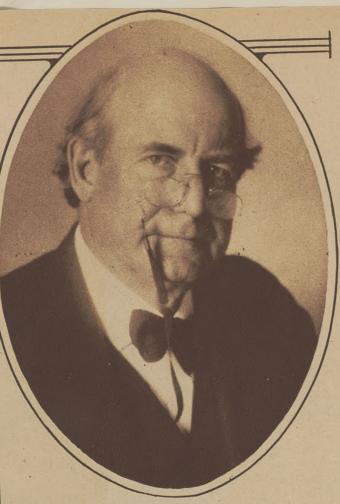
Officials of the War Department refused to comment upon the action of the Secretary of War, but it is understood that many regular army officers have paid scant heed to the extensive vocational, educational and recreational program which the Secretary of War evolved and has made the basis of all enlistment drives since the war. the war.

A Benefit to Officers.

"From reports reaching me, I understand that there are still numbers of army officers who are not thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the new army," says Mr. Baker in his letter. "This spirit must be manifested in good works from the highest officer to the lowest, and I desire that it be impressed upon everyone that it his duty to bring that spirit into play not only when the occasion presents itself, but to go among civilians and make occasion to tell about the new army that will enable the service to reap the benefits that should accrue from such contact, such benefits being the greater, the higher the position, reputation and experience of the officer concerned. "There is no place for obstructionists in the army. Those of us who are charged with the responsibility of bringing the army into closer communion with the people of the country realize that the very salvation of the army depends upon a properly coordinated development of the educational, vocational, recreational and character-building system with our system of military training.

"It would be unpardonably stupid of the army not to use every means to spread the idea."









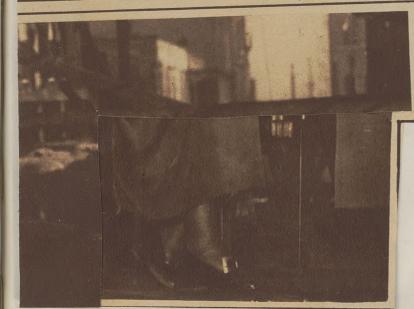




Four of the distinguished guests at the ceremony—left to right, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Miss Mabel Boardman and Mrs. Newton D. Baker, who made the presentation speech. This is one of the first photographs of the first lady of the land taken in several months. It is interesting to note that she still wears her favorite bouquet of orchids.

Underwood





Graphic Section

Part Six

New York Tribune

Graphic Section

March 28 1920



An imposing ceremony attending the mobilization of the uniform corps of the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross at the Masonic Temple, when Miss Mabel Boardman was presented with a silver loving cup.







Four of the distinguished guests at the ceremony—left to right, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mis. Mabel Boardman and Mrs. Newton D. Baker, who made the presentation speech. This is one of the first photographs of the first lady of the land taken in several months. It is interesting to note that she still wears her favorite bouquet of orchids.

Underwood



WAR DEPARTMENT FAVORS FEDERAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Lincoln Way Convoy Demonstrated National Need

NE of the best evidences of the keen interest of the Federal Government in the establishment of interstate routes of national importance, and also one of the best examples of active governmental participation in the work of interesting and educating the American public in

the question of properly and permanently-built through routes, was the transcontinental army convoy over the Lincoln Highway in 1919.



Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and a distinguished gathering of Senators, Representatives, Army Officers and Highway Officials, dedicating the "Zero Milestone" in Washington, before the start of the First Transcontinental Army Convoy Run over the Lincoln Highway, 1919.

Government Inaugurates Highway Freight Transport

During the war the Government utilized highways for motor truck transportation very largely in that section between Chicago and the Atlantic Coast. The roads of this region, comprising the central and northeastern sections of the United States, were those most readily adaptable for through motor truck operation, being to a larger degree permanently improved, and connecting to form interstate routes. Some motor transport work was done in the southwest and, of course, motor trains were operating in nearly every part of the country,

delivering trucks and supplies from local bases, but the real use of army motor trucks to replace freight cars in the shipment of materials was confined to the eastern third and northern half of the United States.

Following the successful establishment of regular trucking by the Government between important centers of manufacture and supply in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and the Atlantic Coast, the Government undertook to investigate the possibility of operating motor convoy trains in the same manner between Chicago and the Pacific Coast.

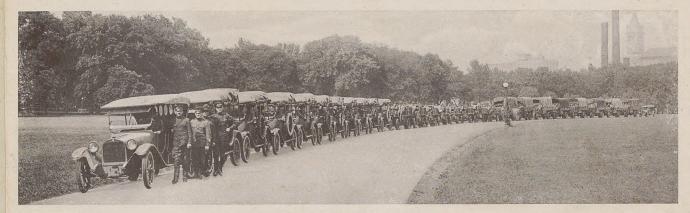
During the war the Association was asked to prepare detailed data in connection with the possibility of motor truck transportation between Chicago and San Francisco. At that time the Association, realiz-

ing the tremendous educational advantages of a Government truck run through the West, and appreciating the effect that such a run would have upon public sentiment, urged upon the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense, and other authorities in

Washington, the undertaking of a trial run across the continent. The Association's data was studied in Washington, but during the war no opportunity developed for such a test run as was suggested.

Lincoln Highway Association Co-operates with U.S. Army

After the armistice the Association did not cease its efforts to interest the Government in undertaking a transcontinental motor convoy. Finally, due to the keen interest of certain officers of the Motor Transport Corps in the subject, including Capt. Bernard McMahan, later made Train Commander of the First Transcontinental Army Convoy, who was stationed at Fort Wayne near Detroit, and who worked closely with the officials of the Lincoln Highway



Company A of the First Transcontinental Army Convoy lined up in Washington before the start of that historic run, July 1919. The total equipment of the convoy was just double that shown in the above picture. The convoy, freighting over 600 tons over the Lincoln Highway on a military schedule, was but four days late in San Francisco, a remarkable record both for the Motor Transport Corps and the Highway.

Association, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Ritchie of the Office of the Chief of the Motor Transport Corps, Col. A. Owen Seaman of the General Staff and finally Brig.-Gen. Chas. B. Drake, Commander-in-Chief of the Motor Transport Corps himself, plans were developed between the Association and the Motor Transport Corps for a dome

port Corps for a demonstrating run. It was felt by the high officers of the Motor Transport Corps that such a run, while being of great value to the service in demonstrating the possibilities and providing a great mass of highly important data, would also tremendously stimulate the good roads campaign. The convoy would impress upon the Nation the coming necessity for the establishment of a Federal Highway System, as suggested by the Townsend Highway Bill, for the military and commercial needs of the Nation.

In June, 1919, following a conference between the officers of the Lincoln Highway Association and the General Staff in Washington, the First Transcontinental Army Convoy was authorized. This run was directly a result of the efforts of the Lincoln Highway Association and of the interest of the War Department in assisting the good roads propaganda, which the Lincoln Highway Association was leading.

The success of the run was also largely a result of the accurate data supplied to the army by the Lincoln Highway Association, as a result of its years of study of transcontinental highway conditions, and of the co-operation given to the Motor Transport Corps, not only by the Headquarters of the Lin-



The army truck train, on schedule, following the white ribbon of the Lincoln Way through the fertile fields of central Iowa.



The vanguard of the First Transcontinental Army Convoy halted on the perfect brick Lincoln

coln Highway Association, but by the organized consular representatives of the Association all along the line between the two coasts. The spirit with which the undertaking was met by the general public and the highway officials at every point along the route, was also invaluable to the project.

Following ceremonies at the starting point in Washington, where a "Zero Milestone" was placed in recognition of the historic importance of the start of the First Transcontinental Military Convoy in American history, the convoy left on July 7th. It was personally started by Secretary of War Baker, in connection with exercises which were attended by the highest officers of the United States Army, including General Marsh, Chief of Staff, and many of the leading United States Senators and Representatives interested in good roads development.

Purposes of Army Convoy

Brig.-Gen. Chas. B. Drake, Chief of the Motor Transport Corps, announced the purposes of the trip to be fourfold:

"To provide an extended service and performance test of the various standardized types of army motor equipment. To collect detailed data for use in connection with the technical training of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Motor Transport Corps, and provide an opportunity for extensive studies in terrain observation and needed highway data by the Engineering Corps and the Motor Transport Corps. To demonstrate the practicability of long-distance motor commercial transportation and a consequent necessity for the expenditure of governmental appropriations to provide necessary highways, and to assist in the movement for the continuous improvement of not only the Lincoln Highway but all through connecting routes in the Union. And last, but not least, to provide an opportunity for procuring recruits for the Motor Transport Service."

General Drake added;

"It is to be hoped that the trip will serve the purpose of indicating the need for the immediate development of transcontinental highways as economic assets. This trip over the Lincoln Highway is in a measure the War Department's contribution toward the Good Roads Cause, a movement in which the army is vitally interested."

The convoy, consisting of seventy-two vehicles, sixty-five of which were motor trucks of all of the types used by the Government during the war, with a personnel of 260 men and 35 officers as statisticians and observers

for the various branches of the service, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Chas. B. McClure and Capt. Bernard McMahan, and led by Field Secretary and Vice-President H. C. Ostermann of the Lincoln Highway Association, in the Association's Packard, traversed the continent, covering a distance of 3310 miles from Washington to San Francisco, in sixty-two days, arriving only four days behind the schedule laid out in Washington before the start.

Army Run Aroused National Interest

A tremendous ovation was given the convoy upon its arrival on the Pacific Coast, as inaugurating a movement for freight transportation which should ultimately develop permanent route connections of the greatest military and commercial benefit to that section of the country.

Every piece of equipment save one truck, which, during a storm, was lost in the Allegheny Mountains of Pennsylvania, during the first days of the trip, arrived in San Francisco under its own power.

Great difficulties were met and conquered by the convoy, which contained many vehicles weighing with their loads as high as twelve to fourteen tons, and which neces-



Shades of the early pioneers must have wondered at this train of modern prairie schooners, crossing in a week of rapid transit, those western reaches which once meant months of toil and hardship.

BAKER'S VISIT TO DECIDE POST WAR PLAN FOR ARSENAL

Secretary of War Here on CABINET OFFICER
TRI-CITY GUEST of Plant.

NO COMMENT ON CHANGE

Decline to Talk Politics and Refuses Luncheon Invitations.

Post war problems involving the future of the Rock Island Arsenal brought Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to the Tri-Cities today on an official inspection of the govern-

an official inspection of the government plant and its facilities.

The secretary will spend today and Friday at the arsenal studying conditions, inspecting the plant with a view of working out post war problems of ordnance and, incidentally decide whether or not the present force of 9,000 odd workmen shall be retained after July 1 or reduced to a peace time strength.

The cabinet officer, accompanied

duced to a peace time strength.

The cabinet officer, accompanied by his secretary, Frank B. Davis, and Stanley King, formerly assistant secretary of war now retained as confidential advisor to the secretary, will devote their entire stay in the Tricities to work at the Arsenal. The party will depart at 4:20 p. m. Friday for Washington. Mr. King is an expert on labor matters.

In an interview with newspapermen, Secretary Baker explained that the visit to the arsenal was a part of a post war program involving the numerous questions concerning ordnance matters which follow in the wake of every great war. Because the Rock Island Arsenal

Because the Rock Island Arsenal is one of the largest and one of the most important of the government munition plants the secretary decided to make a personal visit here instead of relying upon the reports of subordinates for his information.

Silent on Changes.

The secretary declined politely to talk about any matters bearing upon the possibilities of the present arsenal force being reduced after July 1, the end of the fiscal year.

"I cannot discuss that matter until I have had an opportunity to in-

til I have had an opportunity to inspect the plant and study its facilities and importance to the post war problems," he said.

Force Will Be Reduced.

Later in the day the secretary told newspapermen that the present force employed at the arsenal would be reduced on July 1, to just what extent he could not say until after congress has passed upon the appropriation measures for next

The secretary, however, expressed the hope that congress would see its way clear, in view

would see its way clear, in view of the expansion program outlined by the war department, to give a substantial appropriation for the maintenance of the arsenals.

"I realize," said Mr. Baker, "how vital this question is to the Tricities and only wish I was in a position to give some definite figures on what the future strength of the



NEWTON D. BAKER Secretary of War

plant here will be. There will be curtailment over the present strength, of that I am sure, but I cannot say how much, as that depends upon what congress will do with the appropriation measure."

Was the cabinet member talking politics in any shape or form?

Well, not so newspaper men could

In reply to a pertinent inquiry anent the presidential campaign, the secretary smiled and replied:

'Oh! Dear no, I am not talking politics."

Arrival Unheralded.

Arrival Unheralded.
No fanfare of trumpets, blaring bands or buzzing reception committees welcomed the secretary of war upon his arrival in the Tri-cities at 5:25 a. m. over the Rock Island lines from Chicago.

In fact the cabinet member was "lost" for several hours insofar as efforts of Col. H. B. Jordan, commandant at the arsenal, and newspaper men were concerned.

paper men were concerned.

Search at the railway stations failed to reveal the secretary's private car, and inquiries at the hotels, finally produced a clue that he and his party had made reservations but had not yet arrived.

had not yet arrived.

Discovered at Breakfast.
Shortly before 8:30 a. m. Mr.
Baker and his party was discovered peacefully enjoying grape fruit and toast at the Hotel Blackhawk dining room. From the hotel he was escorted to the arsenal by Col. Jordan where 19 guns roared a salute to the cabinet officer and his party.

Second Visit Here. This is Mr. Baker's second visit to the Rock Island Arsenal in four years. He came here shortly after taking up the portfolio of the secretary of war for a quiet inspection of the arsenal and its state of preparedness. His coming at that time was not unlike his arrival today.

was not unlike his arrival today.

Dinner engagements then, as today, were declined, with thanks.

The secretary explained this morning that while he appreciated the invitations, both from the Greater Davenport committee and the commercial interests of Rock Island, nevertheless he was forced to decline them owing to the pressure decline them owing to the pressure of work connected with his visit and the limited time at his disposal.

and the limited time at his disposal.

Luncheons planned in the secretary's honor have, as a result of this wish, been cancelled.

Will Not Visit Savanna.

The secretary will not visit the Savanna proving grounds at Savanna, Ill., according to present plans. Mr. Baker displayed interest in the grounds and expressed his regret at being unable to personally increase the present start. sonally inspect the proposed stor-

sonary inspect the proposed storage base.
In speaking of his visit here the secretary said:
"You understand that the Rock Island arsenal was largely built up after the close of the civil war. After ever great war there were markly ter every great war there are prob-lems concerning ordnance manu-facture which must be solved. We are facing these post war problems now, not only here but in all the ar-senals of the country."

Finds Arsenal Changed.

The secretary spent the forenoon inspecting the artillery section of the arsenal. Here he discovered many changes since his former visit in September of 1916. The artillery division has sprung into existence since that visit.

"I am not an expert on these matters," the secretary explained, "and I am taking this opportunity

"and I am taking this opportunity of becoming familiar with matters, which I will pass upon eventually, so that when they are brought to my attention in the form of re-ports from experts I will have an

understanding of them."

This afternoon the secretary was taken on a tour of the harness and cloth shops, the power plant, which has been rebuilt since the cabinet member's last visit, and Shop L.

No Action on Harness Shop.

The secretary said no definite action had been taken as yet relative to the removal of the harness and cloth shops from the arsenal to Jeffersonville, Ind., although the matter is pending in the office of the chief of ordnance. He admit-ted that this matter would be given consideration during his visit here, saying that he would not announce a decision upon the proposed trans-fer until after his return to Wash-ington ington.

Ington.

To Inspect R. O. T. C.

Friday at 11:30 a. m. Secretary
Baker and his party and Colonel
Jordan and his staff will inspect
the R. O. T. C. of the Davenport
High school. The review will be
staged at the high school.

The Davemport Democrato april 1,1929.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES-BAKER

Nearly every cartoon, published by any prominent newspaper or mag- candidate for the governorship of azine in America, purporting to show the pictures of possible nominees for is he didn't decline the position of the presidency of the Democratic Secretary of War when that was ofticket contain a likeness of Secretary fered him. There was, of course, no of War Newton Deahl Baker. There- thought then of the participation of fore, it is not partiality for men of the United States in the European Southern birth and training that war; but there was imminent danger Secretary Baker as presidential timber. Though he was born in Martinsburg. West Virginia, his father would have been born in Virginia if he had been born at the same place. Secretary Baker received his education at the Episcopal high school, near that ever fell to the lot of a Secre-Alexandria, Virginia, his academic degree from Johns Hopkins university and his degree in law from the Washington and Lee university. Inevitably therefore he has the inheritance and training of the South.

Secretary Baker had the opportunity of foreign travel, of service in Washington, as secretary to a member of the cabinet, before he settled in Cleveland and became the attorney, friend, helper and successor of Tom Johnson in the mayoralty of that city. By the way, Cleveland is no slouch of a city. It does as much for its citizens as any city in the world, without embarking upon any socialistic experiments or otherwise blunting the native impulse of self-help, which is strong in the folks of the Middle West.

When the Democratic national convention assembled in Baltimore in 1912, Mayor Baker was there at the head of a contesting delegation, which was turned down by the committee on credentials. Baker led the fight against the report of the committee on the floor of the convention and won. The delegation, after getting firmly in their seats began to vote for Woodrow Wilson and continued to do likewise for forty-seven ballots. This may have been remembered by Woodrow when he came to make up his cabinet jewels later.

The speech of Mayor Baker was generally considered the most forceful of all delivered at the convention. At once there was a movement to nominate him for the vice-presidency, but he declined. There was also an attempt to nominate him as a

Ohio, but he declined. The wonder causes many Virginians to regard of an embroilment with the republic of Mexico. That country was making one of its periodical bids for a licking, which it may yet bid for once too often. He went into the cabinet expecting some small troubles but had to meet the most exacting duties tary of War. He saw the biggest job of the world through in the shortest time that his most ardent enemies named as a time limit. He was criticised as all men are who do big things. The man who makes no mistakes is either dead, or should

> It is always considered a sign of superior military sagacity to criticise a Secretary of War. If one can create the impression that he could have ended the war sooner, with smaller loss, then Secretary of War Baker he can figure on being considered a great man. He would be entitled to the designation. However, nobody did end it any sooner than he. He is entitled to the credit, which, one day he will get. Republicans are ungrateful. It remains to be seen whether the Democrats are likewise.

Secretary Baker is one of the most polished orators among those who speak the English language in the world. He is also a ready debater. When a committee of the United States senate undertook to attack him on his management of the war, as they came at him one by one he bowled each one over until there were one hundred per cent, casualties among them.

Secretry Baker is an intellectual giant, but he is a small man physically, and he is young-being under fifty. He may never be president; he may never even be vice president; but he will always have the reputation of having made the biggest army, in the shortest while, of the finest, cleanest, bravest lot of fellows the world ever



BETTY BAKER, DAUGHTER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, Newton D. Baker About to Christen the Cargo Carrier, Jolee, at the Hog Island Shipyard, the Ship Having Been Named for Joseph Lee of the War Camp Community Service.

(**O Underwood & Underwood.**)

·LIFE·

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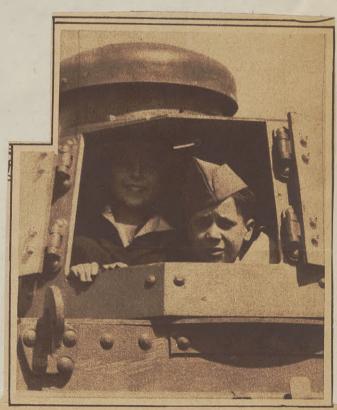
THE MANTLE AND THE ANXIOUS ELISHAS



GOING RIGHT ON EXPENDING.

But perhaps it is Mr. Burleson's fault. The news that the war is over may have been delayed in the mails.

-Reid in the Chicago Post.



Jack Baker, son of the Secretary of War, and Florence Crowell, daughter of assistant secretary, photographed inside of the fighting "baby tanks," now in Washington.

Photo by A. May, staff photographer.

Sunday Wash. Star apr. 11/20



Secretary of War Baker pins a blue ribbon on an Army mule during the horse show at Fort Myer a week ago yesterday. "Maud" was declared the best draft mule in harness. She is a member of the 2d Battery, 19th Field Artillery.

By International Film Service



Acenday Balto Seen apr. 25/20

Poster Ley. Baker to speak at Dartow the College 173

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Announces an address by

The Honorable

NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War

WEBSTER HALL 8.30 P. M.

APRIL 22, 1920

Open to Students of the College and to Neighbors and Friends in the Community

BANTHOUTH COLLEGE

Announces an address by

The Honorable

HINION D. BAKER

WEBSTIFR HALL 8:00 P. M.

AFRIL 22, 1920

Open to Students of the College and to Neighbors and Friends in the Community

